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OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

MAY SESSION, 1876.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:
1876.

CONTENTS.

Governor's Message.
Report of the Treasurer.
Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts.
Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund.
Report of the Board of Education.
Report of the Trustees of the State Reform School.
Report of the Industrial School for Girls.
Report of the Directors of the State Prison.
Abstract of Returns concerning Jails.
Report of the Adjutant General.
Report of the Quarter-Master General.
Report of the State Librarian on Registration.
Report of the Bank Commissioners.
Report of the Railroad Commissioners.
Memorial of Henry L. Goodwin, etc.
Special Report of Railroad Commissioners.
Report of the Insurance Commissioner. (2 parts.)
Report of the Fish Commissioners.
Report of the Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane.
Report of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.
Report of the Sheffield Scientific School.
Report of the Hartford Hospital.
Report of the Directors of the Retreat for the Insane.

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MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE,

MAY SESSION, 1876.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

NEW HAVEN:
STAFFORD PRINTING OFFICE.
1876.

MESSAGE.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

I have renewed my oath of office under a profound sense of my obligations to the people of Connecticut for their continued confidence, and in the hope that I shall not have forfeited their favor when I am relieved of official responsibility at the close of this brief term.

You meet under circumstances of historic interest to the people of Connecticut. From the foundation of their commonwealth its law-makers have been accustomed to assemble for their duties, in every year, at the "season of seed-time" in which we now are. By the constitutional amendment recently adopted this ancient usage is determined, and your body will be the last in the long line of General Assemblies of Connecticut whose acts have been done in "May session." The fact is not without its significance. It indicates the changes we have undergone in our political and social state, and, at the present time, especially suggests to us those more extensive changes going on throughout our country, in that process of adjustment to the new conditions occasioned by the great convulsion of our civil war, which is giving to this period of our history the character of an epoch. Indeed, as we pass from the century which has witnessed our struggles into life as a republic, we are confronted upon the threshold of the next by questions of public concern never paralleled, in the

magnitude of their subjects, since the formation of the federal constitution ; new, in their nature, to the present generation of the American people, and such as, whenever and wherever they have arisen, have taxed to the uttermost human wisdom and human virtue. A public indebtedness, in every shape of governmental obligation, contracted at false values and measured by thousands of millions of dollars ; public taxation which has grown up, crudely, and in the midst of rank abuses, to meet the impatient demands of a time of reckless extravagance ; a discredited paper currency, which has been allowed by neglect to fasten a diseased hold upon the business of the country ; and, beyond all, because affecting the very sources of our political life, a weak public morality, disclosing its corrupt influence throughout the varied operations of society, but conspicuously so in the administration of the civil service of the government, where the abuses have become so flagrant as to mark us with a national shame and cast a baneful shadow upon the popular institutions it has been our pride to have established. These are the grave subjects which must henceforth engross the thoughts of the American people and lay a heavy burden of responsibility upon those engaged in the public service. Practical as they are, and unsuited to the solution of the problems they suggest as are any merely sentimental reflections, it is, nevertheless, fortunate, I think, that the period which imposes upon the citizen such responsibilities should be one so replete, as the present, with associations that may arouse patriotic effort, and, especially, keep in constant view the fact, so pregnant with instruction, that it was only by the common labors and the common sacrifices of all the colonies, inspired by a mutual trust and confidence, that the difficulties in the way of national independence were surmounted and the Republic established a century ago.

Your present session will recall a day memorable in our political annals for its associations of this character. We justly hold in high honor the four distinguished men who, representing the people of Connecticut in the Continental Congress, on the Fourth of July 1776, pledged their lives and fortunes and their sacred honors to the support of the Declaration of Independence ; but high honor is also justly due to your predecessors sitting in the General Assembly of Connecticut, in this town and on this very spot of ground, on the fourteenth day of June preceding, who, under the guidance of Jonathan Trumbull, but with a firm reliance upon Almighty God, solemnly "instructed the delegates of this colony in the general congress, to propose to that respectable body to declare the United American colonies free and independent states." And, not stopping there, but with that instinct which, from its earliest history, had led Connecticut to forecast the union of the colonies—which, in the century before, had given it the perseverence to accomplish the confederacy of the New England colonies and, a few years later, made it so influential in the formation of the Constitution of the United States, of which the articles of the old New England confederation were the germ—this last General Assembly of the English Colony of Connecticut went on further to instruct their delegates "to move and promote, as fast as may be convenient, a regular and permanent plan of union and confederation of the colonies, for the security and preservation of their just rights and liberties, and for mutual defence and security—saving that the administration of government and the power ought to be left and remain in the respective colonial legislatures." And, then, animated by the same patriotic regard for the common interest, this body took measures to develop the military resources of our people, with a result which gave to the

armies of the Revolution more soldiers than were raised by any other colony, save only Massachusetts, although the homes of our own people were never endangered by any permanent invasion, nor have we a battle field within our own borders to commemorate their service.

But grateful as is this retrospect to the pride of patriotism, the lesson for the present day, it seems to me, is rather to be found in those later years, when the progress of war had wrought upon our people the usual effects of war, however just may be its occasion. The vice of continental money came in its train and with it the real revolution in our social order. The laborer left our homely furrows for the continental service, and patient industry everywhere gave way to the new excitement.

The glories of the final triumph have diverted popular attention from the condition of the country which followed, in sure reaction, those first few years of the struggle; but the historian has faithfully depicted there, for our warning, a state of industrial prostration and political weakness and corruption which has hardly been paralleled since in our history —even in the days in which we are. But out of that condition of gloom there came a heroism of public life which distinguishes the period as with a beacon-light. The wisdom, the statesmanship, the personal energy and the intellectual power which at last rescued the Republic by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, can never cease to excite the admiration of the American people, and ought, at this juncture, to serve for their example and guidance. Indeed, as we contemplate the century that has nearly elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution, with its vast development in human science so powerfully affecting the social and political institutions of mankind, and consider the influence

of those manifold changes to which our own governmental organism has been peculiarly subjected, as the wide increase of territory, the rapid growth of population, especially by a varied emigration and in cities, the accumulation of wealth, especially of corporate wealth which death rarely distributes, and the aggrandizement of that power which attends such accumulation; the abolition of slavery, with its social disorganization and its new political element, the general convulsion of our civil war, leaving behind it, not only the grave economic questions already noticed, but its memories of triumphs and defeats and its confusion as to the limitations of governmental power, the thought readily comes to us, that now, as then, we are entering upon a new era of political life and that the same patriotic virtue by which the government of the constitution was established is needed, in this day, to perpetuate its principles; and, it may be, by the same instrumentality of a General Convention, to adapt its frame work to the altered circumstances of our present condition and prepare it for the emergencies so likely to arise in the future.

The past year has been marked with few occurrences peculiarly affecting our own state. The seasons have been propitious for the cultivation of our soil. Health has, in general, prevailed within our borders. A severe freshet in the eastern counties of the state has occasioned, particularly, a serious loss of mill property and destruction of roadways and bridges in the manufacturing town of Sprague, imposing a heavy burden upon its slender public resources, but, generally, we have been exempt from public calamity. The industries of the state, however, continue to feel the depression which has affected the business of the country, generally, since the re-action set in against the abuses of credit which

the war and its financial devices had stimulated, but the abundant fruitfulness of the earth, with returning habits of economy and industry, give assurance of improvement; and it is to be hoped that the exhibition of the various arts and industries of the country at Philadelphia, in friendly competition with those of other nations, which, by a happy conception, is to commemorate our birth as a Republic, will mark the period of returning confidence and enterprise.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Under the authority of the act of the last General Assembly I directed ten thousand dollars to be paid to the Centennial Board of Finance for their purposes, and I appointed a Board of Managers to secure a proper representation of the arts and industries of this state at the exhibition. This Board has appointed an agent, of experience at the Paris and Vienna exhibitions, for the assistance of Connecticut exhibitors, erected on the exhibition grounds an appropriate building for the convenience of Connecticut visitors, and in various ways so promoted the object of their appointment as to insure a highly satisfactory display of the diversified industry of the state at the exhibition. The number of exhibitors from this state in the mechanical and manufacturing departments will be about three hundred, representing at least fifty different branches of those industries. The appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars made by the last General Assembly will be sufficient for the purposes of the state board.

The Congress of the United States, at its present session, have passed a Joint Resolution recommending the people of the several states to assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary of our National Independence and to have delivered, on such day,

an historical sketch of such county or town from its formation, to the intent that, by filing the same in the clerk's office of such county, and in the office of the Librarian of Congress, a complete history may be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first century of their existence. This resolution has been brought to my attention by the Department of State at Washington, and I submit the same to you for any action that may be proper.

It has also been proposed to commemorate the centennial year by planting trees in our several towns, where they may remain to adorn our public places as well as to serve as patriotic memorials; and the plan has been received with general favor and has been acted on in many of the towns in this state. In either of its aspects, the proposition is so well fitted to promote a healthy public spirit that I deem it worthy of mention on this occasion.

THE STATE TREASURY.

The general depression of values has reduced the last Grand List of the state nearly seven millions of dollars below the List of the year before—a rare occurrence in this state during the last fifty years. The present List amounts to three hundred and fifty-one million, seven hundred and eighty-five thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($351,785,469.)

But the condition of the Treasury is satisfactory. The revenues of the state have, during the last year, increased over one hundred and seven thousand dollars, and have amounted in the aggregate to one million, seven hundred and sixty-one thousand, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-three cents ($1,761,533.53) while the expenditures on account of the Civil List (exclusive of payments on account of the new state-house), have been reduced over eighty-five

thousand dollars. The total expenditures during the year, including four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars paid on account of the state-house, amount to one million, eight hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-five dollars, sixty-seven cents ($1,833,335.67). The balance in the Treasury April 1st was seven hundred and eleven thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents ($711,725.88).

The details of the receipts and expenditures will be found in the reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer to be submitted to you.

There is no reason to apprehend any substantial falling off in the revenue during the next fiscal year, and with the yearly expenditures on account of the state-house limited as they now are, there would seem to be no difficulty in providing for the ordinary expenses without any addition to the state tax.

The bonded debt of the state remains at five millions and fourteen thousand five hundred dollars. Its reduction can hardly be expected until the large payments on account of the state-house cease.

It is to be regretted that no means of information as to the corporate indebtedness of our towns and other municipal corporations have been readily accessible to the general public during the last fifteen years. Such publicity would have been a salutary check upon this dangerous species of public indebtedness. A law requiring every municipal corporation to make returns to the Comptroller, every year, of the amount, nature and other particulars of its corporate indebtedness, so that it might be published by that officer and the public thus become advised of the real public indebtedness of the state, would be, in my judgment, useful in operation and very wholesome in its influence.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

The report of the Board of State House Commissioners will be submitted to you showing the satisfactory progress of that important work. Their accounts, with those of the Insurance Commissioner, have been recently audited by William J. Hamersley of Hartford and John W. Mansfield of New Haven, appointed by me for that purpose under a resolution of the last General Assembly.

One million, one hundred and seventy-three thousand, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fourteen cents ($1,173,156.14) have been expended in the work, of which nine hundred and twenty-two thousand, five hundred dollars ($922,500) have been received from the state and two hundred and fifty-six thousand, five hundred dollars ($256,500) from the City of Hartford.

The work thus far has been done within the estimates of a total cost of two and a half millions of dollars for the completion of the building, and the duties of the commission have been discharged with ability and fidelity to the interests of the state.

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund, of which the cash balances are held by the Treasurer, amounts at present to two millions, forty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars ninety-one cents (2,043,960.91) of which one million six hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred and five dollars and seventy-one cents (1,699,805.71) are invested in real estate mortgages. Many of these mortgages are of long standing and the security must have been affected by the fluctuations in the value of real estate since they were taken. The School Fund Com-

missioner is at present engaged in an investigation of these securities, and you will doubtless aid him by any legislation that may be necessary. The Commissioner regards the present mode of appraising the mortgaged property, by appraisers selected for the occasion, as faulty, and thinks that some person under official responsibility, as the Commissioner himself, should be required to concur in the appraisement, and I recommend his suggestion in this respect to your favorable attention.

SAVINGS BANKS—INSURANCE COMPANIES—RAILROADS.

Nearly three-fourths of the revenue of the state is derived from its taxes on Savings Banks, Insurance Companies and Railroads. The condition of these great interests is, therefore, of special importance.

The number of Savings Banks at present doing business in the state is eighty-seven. They hold deposits amounting to over seventy-six millions of dollars, an amount nearly one-fourth of the entire Grand List of the state. The number of depositors is two hundred and eight thousand and thirty, being considerably more than a third of the total population of the state by the last census, and more than twice the number of electors who have ever voted at any election in the state. Of these depositors very nearly three-fourths have deposits of less than five hundred dollars each, averaging about one hundred and thirty dollars.

The amount of deposits (including the amount held by the receivers of the Townsend Savings Bank) has increased during the year very nearly five millions of dollars, but this has been attended with an increased difficulty of satisfactory investment and of course an increased difficulty to earn accustomed dividends. The number of depositors is also greater

than last year by about eighteen hundred, and the number of accounts closed during the year has been less than during the preceding year. The loans on real estate and U. S. Bonds have increased considerably during the year with a corresponding decrease in loans on personal security and railroad and municipal bonds.

I have reason to believe that the Banks have been very carefully and thoroughly examined by the commissioners of the state during the year, and the report of the commissioners shows that they are generally in a sound and satisfactory condition. I doubt if their affairs were ever before administered in closer conformity with the laws of the state than they are at present, and nothing more than this is needed to assure their soundness. The insolvency of a Savings Bank in this state is a reasonably sure indication that it has been conducted in violation of law and that the state supervision of its affairs has been neglected. I am not aware that any further legislation for their security is needed, and any legislation respecting such important interests which is not clearly needed is to be deprecated.

The insurance interests of the state grow in magnitude with every year. At the close of the last year there were of Fire insurance companies doing business in this state and under the supervision of our Insurance Commissioner, thirteen Connecticut stock companies and eighteen mutual, eighty-five companies of other states and twelve foreign—making in all one hundred and twenty-eight companies, representing over one hundred millions of dollars of assets. The losses during the year to the Connecticut companies were 57 per cent. of the premiums received, which, although not as favorable as that of the year preceding, is regarded as a satisfactory exhibit.

But the eight Life Insurance Companies of Connecticut hold assets nearly equal to the combined assets of the one hundred and twenty-eight Fire companies just referred to and amounting to over ninety-seven millions of dollars, being an increase of nearly six millions during the last year. They insure over four hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars represented by nearly two hundred and seven thousand policies, and during the last year paid nearly six and a half millions of dollars of death claims and endowments. Their income from all sources in 1875 was nearly twenty-five millions of dollars which is, however, a decrease of about a million of dollars since last year. But their expenditures have decreased in about the same ratio. The number of policies issued last year, by the Connecticut companies and also by the companies of other states doing business here, was considerably less than during the year before.

This enormous accumulation of funds by the life insurance companies—the result of a business which hardly had an existence in our state twenty-five years ago—while it is an exceedingly gratifying evidence of the ability, financial skill and energy of our citizens, and discloses an interest of such exceptional importance that it should not only be carefully protected by our laws but generously fostered, nevertheless, imposes upon the government of its location responsibilities towards the policy holders of the highest nature and which should never be lost sight of. These funds are, in a large measure, fiduciary funds, similar to deposits in a Savings Bank, and it seems to me that the trust should be guarded by the law from the powerful temptation to which the managers of such vast sums are always exposed, in a similar manner to that which has been found so wholesome in the case of Savings Banks. The insurance Commissioner has recently made,

personally, a thorough examination of every life insurance company in the state and his recommendations in this respect are fortified by his peculiar advantages of observation and experience. I commend his valuable report to your attention.

The Railroad Commissioners, in an able report, give in very full detail the needful information respecting that interest so closely affecting the great body of our people. It exhibits a gratifying view of the present and prospective condition of the roads and their equipment, the improvement, generally, having been a marked one within the last few years.

There are twenty-three railroad companies operating railroads in the state, of which eight pay dividends at the average rate of 9 24 per cent. on their capital.

They afford one mile of road in the state to every 585 of our population as against 909 in Massachusetts and 1,954 in England.

The total stock and debts of all the companies is about seventy-six millions of dollars, and the cost of the roads and their equipment is reported at about the same sum.

The gross receipts for the year show a slight increase and the net receipts a proportionately still greater increase over last year.

Ten million, seven hundred and twenty-four thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight passengers were carried by all the roads, during the year, being an increase of 319,356. Not a fatal accident happened to one of this number and only two were in any manner injured by causes beyond their own control.

STATE CHARITIES.

The charities of the state (not including the reformatory institutions) have required during the year, an aggregate

expenditure, for the support of beneficiaries, of one hundred and seventy-three thousand, five hundred and twenty-one dollars, which is sixty thousand dollars more than the entire expenditure of the state government twenty-five years ago. This total is less than that of last year, owing to a large reduction in the payments on account of soldiers' children, the objects of which charity must, obviously, now decrease with every year. But the payments on account of the insane and, particularly, the sick soldiers at the New Haven and Hartford hospitals have considerably increased. The only state official responsible for the admission of patients to the various hospitals is the Governor, and his authority is derived from very crude legislation passed many years ago when the objects of the state's charity were few and the expense inconsiderable. The number of applicants is now so large that it is, manifestly, impossible for the Governor to give to their examination that personal attention contemplated when the authority was originally entrusted to him, and he is compelled to rely largely, especially in the case of the hospitals for the sick, upon the integrity of the managers of the institutions deriving an important income from the support of the state patients. I am happy to say that such confidence is fully justified by the character of those at present in charge of the various institutions with which the state has any connection. But still an opportunity for abuse exists which ought to be removed, if possible. Indeed our entire legislation on this subject needs careful and judicious revision, for it is defective in other important particulars. And I recommend the appointment of a commission to make such revision during the recess of the General Assembly and report at its next session.

The charitable aid of the state has been afforded, through the Governor's office, in eleven hundred and thirty six cases,

during the last year; of which 630 were insane, 386 sick soldiers, 61 deaf and dumb, 4 imbeciles and 17 blind.

The Hospital for the Insane at Middletown is now filled to its utmost capacity. Six hundred and sixteen patients have been under treatment there during the year, of whom four hundred and sixty remain. Of this number three hundred and two are town or state paupers and one hundred and thirty-five indigent, that is, able to pay one-half of the five dollars charged for weekly support. Of the paupers forty, or about nine per cent. of the entire number in the institution, are of the so-called class of insane criminals, a fact which should arrest attention. Besides this number of insane patients at Middletown there have been, during the year, sixty-three persons under treatment, by state aid, in the Retreat at Hartford, and hospitals of neighboring states. There are probably now fifty applicants for admission to the Middletown Hospital who have not been provided for in other hospitals. There are several hospitals in the New England states not yet full, but probably they would not be able at once to receive all of those who cannot be received at Middletown. At the same time it seems to me advisable not to take any steps towards the construction of another hospital for this purpose until we have exhausted the facilities afforded by the hospitals in our neighboring states.

The questions, however, which are suggested by the facts I have stated must continue to engage the serious attention of the legislature and is an additional reason for the appointment of the commission which I have recommended to take the whole subject of the charities of the state under their consideration.

The report of the trustees of the Middletown Hospital and its able and faithful superintendent, Dr. Shew, will present

this subject to you in fuller detail and will doubtless receive your careful consideration.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The State Reform School has had under its care during the year 466 boys, of whom 345 were remaining April 1st—a larger number than ever before. Its labor contracts have been affected by the business depression and its reccipts have not quite equalled its expenses.

The General Assembly, at its last session, in consequence of complaints affecting the management of this institution, appointed Alfred E. Burr, J. Lloyd Greene, Edward W. Seymour and Bartlett Bent additional trustees to act, for one year, with the regular Board of Trustees. Messrs Burr, Greene and Bent declined the appointment and I appointed in their places Goodwin Collier, of Hartford, Charles L. English, of New Haven, and Benjamin Douglass, of Middletown, and the new trustees thus appointed have, in conjunction with the old board, given careful attention to the affairs of the institution since their appointment and their report will be submitted to you.

The Industrial School for Girls seems to have answered the expectations of its founders. Girls have been committed to it from sixty-two of the towns of the state. Their labor the last year made a net earning. Handsome private donations have been made to it during the year, but it still has needs, which will be presented in the report of its Trustees.

Under the act of the last General Assembly I appointed John S. Dobson, of Vernon, and Greene Kendrick, of Waterbury, auditors to audit the accounts of those public institutions which receive aid from the treasury.

STATE PRISON.

The various reports relating to the State Prison must engage your especial attention. There are, at present, two hundred and fifty-two convicts in the prison, being forty more than the cells can accommodate; and the manner in which this excess has to be provided for is not creditable to the state. In my first communication to the General Assembly, now three years since, I called their attention to the condition of the prison buildings and their inadequacy to our present needs. But action has been postponed from year to year for the reason, I have no doubt, that the needs of the prison were found to be really so large that they could not be satisfied without a considerable expenditure of money. In my judgment action can now no longer be avoided with any proper regard for the interests or good name of the state. It is, indeed, a keen reproach to us, that while we have been so liberal in our expenditures for the new state-house, of which the greater part is to gratify our pride and taste, an institution so essential to the very order of society as this prison should have been allowed to lapse into its present condition. The Directors of the prison recommend the appointment of a commission to inquire into the relative advantages of building a new prison or reconstructing the old buildings. This of course involves delay and does not answer the present need of additional cell-room which will probably become still more pressing before a new prison can be constructed. I submit the matter to you in the hope that present evils may be remedied as speedily as possible.

The commercial depression has lowered the contract price of the prison labor about one third and has diminished, accordingly, the profits of the prison for the last year. The

expenses exceeded the receipts by $2,874.67. This exhibit is, however, very favorable as compared with that of the State Prisons of adjoining states.

The accounts of the prison have been audited by Timothy C. Coogan, of Windsor Locks, and Edward S. Cleveland, of Hampton, appointed by me for the purpose under a resolution of the last General Assembly.

EDUCATION.

The Report of the State Board of Education shows that the public schools have been maintained, during the year, with an undiminished interest and the usually satisfactory results. No legislation is specially required to promote their efficiency. The total amount expended during the year for public schools is something over one million and a half of dollars, a decrease from the preceding year, owing to a decrease in the sum expended for new school houses.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of the state numbers 2,636 officers and men, forming one brigade of four regiments and one section of light artillery, and is in a high state of efficiency.

Under the act of the last session authorizing an encampment of the National Guard at Philadelphia, during the centennial exhibition, the annual spring parade has been omitted for the present year, and preparations are being made for the encampment during the first week of September on ground in or near Fairmount Park.

Brigadier-General R. B. Crauford who had ably commanded the National Guard since August, 1871, resigned in September last, and I appointed Brigade-Adjutant William Randell Smith of Norwalk to fill the vacancy.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Senator Orris S. Ferry, who for many years had been engaged in the public service with marked distinction, died at his home in Norwalk on the twenty-first day of November last. I appointed James E. English, of New Haven, to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death in the Senate of the United States, until the choice by the General Assembly of a senator for the unexpired term. The duty of such choice devolves upon you at this session.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

In accordance with the act of the last General Assembly, the proposed amendment to the constitution of the state changing the time of election of certain state officers and of the stated sessions of the General Assembly, and also the proposed amendment empowering the General Assembly to restore the privileges of an elector forfeited by conviction of crime, were, on the first Monday of October last, submitted to a vote of the electors and were by them approved, and proclamation was accordingly made that they had become parts of the constitution. The duty devolves upon you of such legislation as may be necessary to carry the first of these amendments into full effect. In consequence of this amendment, it would seem advisable to change the time for holding the annual town meetings to some day not so near the annual electors' meetings as the first Monday of October.

Eight proposed amendments to the constitution will come before you, from the last General Assembly, for your approval. An Act to provide for the calling of a constitutional convention was also continued to the present session by the last General Assembly and has been published

with the public acts of that session. These numerous propositions to alter the constitution indicate a popular sense of the inefficiency of that instrument and confirm me in the views I have heretofore expressed to the General Assembly as to the desirability of its entire revision. But for apprehensions, which seem to me not reasonable, respecting the basis of representation in the General Assembly, I have no doubt that a call for a constitutional convention would meet with general favor throughout the state. The act just referred to removes that question entirely from the power of the convention which it proposes to call. Its provisions seem to me effectual, beyond any question, for that purpose. But regarding, as I do, the present plan of representation as so absurd as to be indefensible, I should regret to see a convention trammeled in this respect. At the same time, I entertain no doubt whatever that no plan of representation would ever receive the approval of our electors, or, indeed, be submitted to them by any convention, which was not based upon a town representation and in principle such as the present plan of representation was when the constitution was originally framed, and before the changes in our population had perverted it into the present absurdity.

CONCLUSION.

This brief review of the condition of our state affairs does not disclose any subject of such special importance as to require a protracted legislative session. And, as, in six months hence, a new legislature will be elected to take these seats in the January following, it would seem that your present session should be a short one. I shall be glad to co-operate with you in the accomplishment of an object so desirable.

I need not remind you of the responsibilities that attend

our duties. Rarely, if ever, before were public agents under a closer popular scrutiny than at present. Public opinion may seem to be, at times, unreasonably exacting in this respect ; but the indication is a healthy one and gives promise of a purer and more wholesome atmosphere. May we, in the discharge of our respective functions here, be sensible of its existence, and may the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe so guide our labors that they shall inure to the welfare of this honored commonwealth.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

HARTFORD, May 3, 1876.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Transmitted to the Legislature, May Session, 1876.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1876.

State of Connecticut.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May Session, 1876.

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to transmit the Annual Report of the Finances of this department for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1876, that it may be presented to the General Assembly.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. RAYMOND,

Treasurer.

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, APRIL, 1876.

To the Honorable General Assembly:

In obedience to the requirements of law, I have the honor to present for your consideration the annual report of this department, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury of the State for the past fiscal year, and the condition of the different funds at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1876.

CIVIL LIST ACCOUNT.

Balance of cash on hand April 1st, 1875, -		$ 598,641.65
Amount of revenue received during the year,		1,761,533.53
		$2,360,175.18
Deduct payment of Civil List Orders, - - -	$1,141,892.53	
Deduct payment of Registered Orders, - - -	386,466.18	
Deduct interest on balance of School Fund Revenue, -	3,799.78	
Deduct interest allowed Towns, &c., on Taxes prepaid, -	1,138.18	
Deduct payment of interest on State Bonds, - -	300,039.00	
		$1,833,335.67
Balance to the credit of the Civil List, April 1st, 1876, - - - -		$526,839.51

General and Special Accounts.

Balance to the credit of all accounts April 1st, 1875, - - - - -	$ 771,544.41
Receipts from all sources during the year, -	2,117,719.61
	$2,889,264.02
Deduct payments for all purposes, - -	2,177,538.14
Balance in the treasury April 1st, 1876, -	$711,725.88

Leaving a total balance in the treasury on the first day of April, 1876, to the credit of the Civil List, School Fund, Sinking Funds, and State Institutions, of Seven hundred and eleven thousand, seven hundred twenty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents.

State Debt.

The amount of the Funded Debt of the State on the first day of April, 1876, was Five millions, fourteen thousand and five hundred dollars (5,014,500).

The amount of cash in the Treasury April 1st, 1875, was, - - - - -	$771,544.41
The amount of cash in the Treasury on the 1st of April, 1876, was, - - -	711,725.88
Showing a decrease of the balance in the Treasury, for the year, of - -	$59,818.53

State Bonds.

The Coupon Bonds on hand April 1st, 1875, received during the previous year in exchange for Registered Bonds, amounting to Twenty-nine thousand dollars, were burned by the Finance Committee during the session of the General Assembly of 1875.

Only twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500) of Coupon Bonds have been received in exchange for Registered Bonds during the past year.

Registered Bonds to the amount of Twenty-four thousand dollars have been surrendered and transferred, and the same amount reissued to other parties.

State Taxes.

The State and Military Commutation taxes received from the several towns during the year amount to Four hundred forty thousand, two hundred forty-one dollars, and forty cents ($440,241.40).

The amount remaining unpaid on the 31st day of March, 1876, was Six thousand three hundred forty-two dollars and forty-three cents ($6,342.43). This amount has since been collected.

Savings Banks.

The amount of tax received from Savings Banks is Four hundred sixty-two thousand, six hundred sixty-four dollars, and twenty-seven cents (462,664.27).

Mutual Insurance Companies.

The tax paid by Mutual Insurance Companies amounts to Three hundred ninety-eight thousand, two hundred sixty-six dollars and thirty-one cents ($398,266.31).

Railroad Companies.

Three hundred and two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents ($302,758.73) have been received from Railroad companies for taxes, payable October 20, 1875, and five hundred dollars from the Trustees of the Norwich Horse Railroad Company for taxes reported in arrears April 1, 1875.

The suit of the State vs. the New Haven and Northampton Company, to recover the tax on three thousand shares of their stock, which they refused to pay, claiming that the said shares are exempt from taxation, has been decided in favor of the company.

The unpaid taxes due from Railroad Companies are as follows:

The New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad Company, tax of 1870,	$11,000.00	
" 1871,	25,013.00	
" 1872,	28,510.00	
" 1873,	30,000.00	
" 1874,	22,500.00	
		$117,023.00
The Connecticut Western Railroad Co., tax of 1872,	$34,129.73	
" 1873,	30,868.15	
" 1874,	30,140,25	
" 1875,	30,140.25	
		$125,278.38
The Connecticut Valley Railroad Co., tax of 1874.	$29,817.63	
" 1875,	29,469.22	
		$59,286.85
The Boston & New York Air Line Railroad Co., tax of 1875, - - -		$5,504.55
The New York and New England Railroad Co., tax of 1875, - - - -		2,268.50
The Shepaug Railroad Co., balance of tax of 1875, - - - - -		800.00
		$310,161.28

Making a total amount due from Railroad Companies of three hundred ten thousand one hundred sixty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, the collection of which has been deferred by resolutions of the General Assembly, with the exception of $3,068.50 due from the New York & New England Railroad Company and the Shepaug Railroad Company.

The interest on deposits received during the past year amounts to sixteen thousand two hundred eighty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents (16,272.57), a decrease, as compared with last year, caused by a reduction of one per cent. in the rate of interest allowed by the several banks in Hartford on the amount deposited with them.

There have been increased receipts from Mutual Life Insurance Companies, Savings Banks, and Railroad Companies, an increase on the amount received from the tax on the Grand List of the State, and from other sources, as will appear by referring to the tables accompanying this report, amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and seven thousand dollars ($107,000) more than the receipts of revenue for 1874–5.

The bonds of the State are considerably above par, and none are offered for redemption at the Treasury office. Individuals and corporations who own them are unwilling to part with them, and the transfers made at this office are exceedingly limited.

The sum of four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars has been drawn by the State House Commissioners the past year to meet the expenses of the new State House, but the payment of this large amount from the Treasury has caused no embarrassment. Connecticut has contracted for the erection of a first-class fire-proof State House, and is paying for it in monthly payments, as the work progresses. This structure is still on your hands, to be completed and furnished. The amount paid toward its construction in the past three years is nine hundred twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($922,500), and the amount required to finish the building, and appropriated by former legislatures, is one million seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars ($1,077,500). To meet these extraordinary expenditures great economy must be practiced by both branches of the Legislature.

Let us hope that the days of extravagant taxation have passed in this State, and if we have not fully returned to the days of economical legislation, the steps should be in that direction.

The details of the receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury during the past year may be found in the annexed tables and statement of accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. RAYMOND,

Treasurer.

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20TH AND MARCH 20TH, 1876.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 1 mill on the dollar.	Military commutation tax.	Total.	Amount unpaid March 31, 1876.
HARTFORD, - -	$48,516,668	$48,516.67	$6,304	$54,820.67	
Avon, - - - -	534,203	534.20	132	666.20	
Berlin, - - - -	1,122,321	1,122.32	252	1,374 32	
Bloomfield, - -	882,883	882.88	182	1,064.88	
Bristol, - - -	1,952,162	1,952.16	596	2,548.16	
Burlington, - -	402,105	402.11	164	566.11	
Canton, - - -	1,220,886	1,220.89	268	1,488.89	
East Granby, - -	489,858	489.86	102	591.86	
East Hartford, -	1,606,482	1,606 48	512	2,118.48	
East Windsor, -	1,223,490	1,223.49	518	1,741.49	
Enfield, - - - -	2,503,666	2,503.67	630	3,133.67	
Farmington, - -	1,737,661	1,737.66	278	2,015 66	
Glastonbury, - -	1,163,801	1,163.80	434	1,597.80	
Granby, - - -	542,338	542.34	356	898.34	
Hartland, - - -	292,102	292.10	160	452.10	$292.10
Manchester, - -	2,295,601	2,295.60	520	2,815.60	
Marlborough, - -	155,805	155.80	62	217.80	
New Britain, - -	4,592,952	4,592.95	1,458	6,050.95	
Rocky Hill, - -	389,167	389.17	122	511.17	
Simsbury, - - -	1,087,820	1,087.82	330	1,417.82	
Southington, - -	2,131,607	2,131.61	794	2,925.61	
South Windsor, -	1,360,583	1,360.58	324	1,684.58	
Suffield, - - -	2,180,260	2,180.26	400	2,580 26	
West Hartford, -	1,885,571	1,885.57	214	2,099.57	
Wethersfield, - -	1,147,135	1,147.14	254	1,401.14	
Windsor, - - -	1,471,308	1,471.31	564	2,035,31	
Windsor Locks, -	691,806	691.81	310	1,001.81	
Newington, - -	550,932	550.93	88	638.93	
Plainville, - - -	864,754	864.75	300	1,164.75	
	$84,995,927	$84,995.93	$16,628	$101,623.93	$292.10

GENERAL REVENUE—(CONTINUED).

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20TH AND MARCH 20TH, 1876.

NEW HAVEN AND NEW LONDON COUNTIES.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 1 mill on the dollar.	Military commutation tax.	Total.	Amount unpaid March 31, 1876.
NEW HAVEN, -	$57,843,163	$57,843.16	$7,040	$64,883.16	
Branford, - - -	1,238,400	1,238.40	452	1,690.40	
Bethany, - - -	299,002	299.00	82	381.00	
Cheshire, - - -	1,342,483	1,342.48	342	1,684.48	
Derby, - - - -	3,733,489	3,733.49	1,150	4,883.49	
East Haven, - -	2,203,935	2,203.94	478	2,681.94	
Guilford, - - -	1,465,698	1,465.70	366	1,831.70	
Hamden, - - -	1,736,099	1,736.10	356	2,092.10	
Madison, - - -	835,265	835.27	236	1,071.27	
Meriden, - - -	8,309,053	8,309.05	2,944	11,253.05	
Middlebury, - -	362,381	362.38	106	468.38	
Milford, - - -	1,158,976	1,158.98	350	1.508.98	
Naugatuck, - -	1,501,856	1,501.86	542	2,043.86	
North Branford, -	505,602	505.60	168	673.60	
North Haven, - -	802,345	802.35	276	1,078.35	
Orange, - - -	1,999,576	1,999.58	504	2,503 58	
Oxford, - - -	411,765	411.76	174	585.76	
Prospect, - - -	186,510	186.51	72	258.51	
Seymour, - - -	877,943	877.94	270	1,147.94	
Southbury, - -	704,700	704.70	174	878.70	
Wallingford, - -	2,334,322	2,334.32	546	2,880.32	
Waterbury, - -	8,081,943	8,081.94	1,796	9,877.94	
Woodbridge, - -	453,624	453.62	96	549.62	
Wolcott, - - -	235,745	235.74	90	325.74	
Beacon Falls, - -	358,876	358.88	120	478.88	
	$98,982,751	$98,982.75	$18,730	$117,712.75	
NEW LONDON, -	$7,132,454	$7,132.45	$1,572	$8,704.45	
Norwich, - - -	15,089,792	15,089.79	2,130	17,219.79	$2,130.00
Bozrah, - - - -	593,497	593.50	128	721.50	
Colchester, - -	1,457,490	1,457.49	340	1,797.49	
East Lyme, - -	560,521	560.52	254	814.52	
Franklin, - - -	376,585	376.59	70	446.59	
Griswold, - - -	1,291,826	1,291.83	284	1,575.83	
Groton, - - - -	2,061,553	2,061.55	476	2,537.55	
Lebanon, - - -	1,194,092	1,194.09	338	1,532.09	
Ledyard, - - -	531,216	531.22	180	711.22	
Lisbon, - - - -	302,012	302.01	110	412.01	
Lyme, - - - -	329,543	329.54	128	457.54	329.54
Montville, - - -	1,153,575	1,153.58	294	1,447.58	
North Stonington,	778,003	778.00	266	1,044.00	
Old Lyme, - - -	493,346	493.35	178	671.35	
Preston, - - -	892,561	892.56	240	1,132.56	
Salem, - - - -	328,542	328.54	88	416.54	
Sprague, - - -	1,317,017	1,317.02	232	1,549.02	
Stonington, - -	6,219,544	6,219.54	720	6,939.54	
Waterford, - -	1,191,874	1,191.87	310	1,501.87	
	$43,295,043	$43,295.04	$8,338	$51,633.04	$2,459.54

GENERAL REVENUE—(CONTINUED).

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20TH AND MARCH 20TH, 1876.

FAIRFIELD AND WINDHAM COUNTIES.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 1 mill on the dollar.	Military commutation tax.	Total.	Amount unpaid March 31, 1876.
BRIDGEPORT, -	$12,648,317	$12,648.32	$5,464	$18,112.32	
Danbury - - -	5,409,409	5,409.41	1,446	6,855.41	
Bethel, - - - -	901,402	901.40	318	1,219.40	
Brookfield, - -	651,276	651.28	142	793.28	
Darien, - - - -	1,734,248	1,734.25	280	2,014.25	
Easton, - - - -	502 706	502.71	160	662.71	
Fairfield, - - -	2,681,220	2,681.22	440	3,121.22	
Greenwich, - -	3,666,675	3,666.67	674	4,340.67	
Huntington, - -	1,056,172	1,056.17	298	1,354.17	$1,056.17
Monroe, - - -	542,942	542.94	172	714.94	
New Canaan, - -	1,313,400	1,313.40	408	1,721.40	
New Fairfield, -	446,008	446.01	196	642.01	
Newtown, - - -	1,863,496	1,863.50	624	2,487.50	
Norwalk, - - -	6,788,696	6,788.70	1,852	8,640.70	
Reading, - - -	924,853	924.85	190	1,114.85	
Ridgefield, - - -	1,238,323	1,238.32	274	1,512 32	
Stamford, - - -	8,072,051	8,072.05	1,296	9,368.05	
Sherman, - - -	356,290	356.29	114	470.29	470.29
Stratford, - - -	1,841,867	1,841.87	330	2,171.87	
Trumbull, - - -	651,478	651.48	144	795.48	
Weston, - - -	506,061	506.06	130	636.06	
Westport, - - -	2,237,592	2,237.59	492	2,729.59	
Wilton, - - - -	728,999	729.00	246	975.00	
	$56,763,481	$56,763.49	$15,690	$72,453.49	1,526.46
BROOKLYN, - -	$1,432,332	$1,432.33	$204	$1,636.33	
Ashford, - - -	354.690	354.69	184	538.69	
Canterbury, - -	603,250	603.25	210	813.25	
Chaplin, - - -	266,390	266.39	90	356.39	
Eastford, - - -	250,616	250.62	174	424.62	
Hampton, - - -	436,696	436.70	90	526.70	
Killingly, - - -	2,153,606	2,153.61	656	2,809.61	
Plainfield, - - -	2,083,120	2,083.12	456	2,539.12	
Pomfret, - - -	796,936	796.94	180	976.94	
Putnam, - -	2,084,779	2,084.78	466	2,550.78	
Scotland, - - -	401,529	401.53	88	489.53	
Sterling, - - -	371,869	371 87	130	501 87	
Thompson, - -	1,935,200	1,935.20	498	2,433.20	
Voluntown, - -	225,177	225.18	140	365.18	
Windham, - - -	3,426,425	3,426.42	738	4,164.42	
Woodstocx, - -	1,115,282	1,115.28	308	1,423.28	
	$17,937,897	$17,937.91	$4,612	$22,549.91	

GENERAL REVENUE—(CONTINUED).

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20TH AND MARCH 20TH, 1876.

LITCHFIELD AND MIDDLESEX COUNTIES.

TOWNS.	Grand List	Tax of 1 mill on the dollar.	Military commutation tax.	Total.	Amount unpaid March 31, 1876.
LITCHFIELD, - -	$1,939,593	$1,939.59	$466	$2,405.59	
Barkhamsted, -	458,425	458.43	224	682.43	
Bethlehem, - -	511,686	511.69	122	633.69	
Bridgewater, - -	483,984	483.98	136	619.98	
Canaan, - - -	625,457	625.46	186	811.46	
Colebrook, - -	533,958	533.96	190	723.96	
Cornwall, - - -	729,640	729.64	252	981.64	
Goshen, - - -	823,122	823.12	130	953.12	
Harwinton, - -	501,895	501.90	154	655.90	
Kent, - - - -	521,667	521.67	210	731.67	
Morris, - - - -	385,732	385.73	104	489.73	
New Hartford, -	1,157,453	1,157.45	306	1,463.45	
New Milford, - -	2,110,072	2,110.07	542	2,652.07	
Norfolk, - - -	735,021	735.02	162	897.02	
North Canaan, -	733,932	733.93	258	991.93	
Plymouth, - -	2,342,652	2,342.65	416	2,758.65	
Roxbury, - - -	512,344	512.34	154	666 34	
Salisbury, - - -	2,064,331	2,064.33	532	2,596 33	$2,064.33
Sharon, - - - -	1,449,974	1,449.97	378	1,827.97	
Torrington, - -	1,416,129	1,416.13	450	1,866.13	
Warren, - - -	268,218	268.22	112	380.22	
Washington, - -	950,874	950.87	200	1,150.87	
Watertown, - -	1,647,564	1,647.56	250	1,897.56	
Winchester, - -	3,073,394	3,073.39	550	3,623.39	
Woodbury, - -	1,118,522	1,118.52	394	1,512.52	
Thomaston, - -	.....	.....	314	314.00	
	$27,095,639	$27,095.62	$7,192	$34,287.62	$2,064.33
MIDDLETOWN, -	$9,495,905	$9,495.90	$1,786	$11,281.90	
Haddam, - - -	775,333	775.33	266	1,041.33	
Chatham, - - -	657,168	657.17	280	937.17	
Chester, - - -	445.756	445.76	162	607.76	
Clinton, - - -	638.544	638.54	182	820.54	
Cromwell, - - -	767,976	767.98	196	963.98	
Durham, - - -	481,725	481.73	122	603.73	
East Haddam, -	1,297,115	1,297.12	450	1,747.12	
Essex, - - - -	1,217,846	1,217.85	380	1,597.85	
Killingworth, - -	245,681	245.68	144	389.68	
Old Saybrook, -	677,156	677.16	164	841.16	
Portland, - - -	2,127,821	2,127.82	326	2,453.82	
Saybrook, - - -	752,324	752.32	236	988.32	
Westbrook, - -	525,041	525 04	160	685.04	
Middlefield, - -	568,387	568.39	156	724.39	
	$20,673,778	$20,673.79	$5,010	$25,683.79	

GENERAL REVENUE—(CONTINUED).

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20TH AND MARCH 20TH, 1876.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 1 mill on the dollar.	Military commutation tax.	Total.	Amount unpaid March 31, 1876.
TOLLAND, - - -	$375,176	$375.18	$118	$493.18	
Andover, - - -	251,143	251.14	52	303.14	
Bolton, - - - -	219,794	219 79	90	309.79	
Coventry, - - -	790,807	790.81	260	1,050.81	
Columbia, - - -	306,334	306.33	104	410.33	
Ellington, - - -	745,686	745.69	214	959.69	
Hebron, - - - -	501,233	501.23	140	641.23	
Mansfield, - - -	690.851	690.85	260	950.85	
Somers, - - -	642,693	642.69	252	894 69	
Stafford, - - -	1,245,503	1,245.50	450	1,695.50	
Union, - - - -	194.697	194.70	114	308.70	
Vernon, - - -	2,514,082	2,514.08	590	3,104.08	
Willington, - -	268,936	268.94	138	406.94	
	$8,746,935	$8,746.93	$2,782	$11,528.93	

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Grand List of Oct., 1874.	Tax of 1 mill on the dollar.	Military commutation tax.	Total.	Amount unpaid March 31, 1876.
Hartford, - - -	$84,995,927	$84,995.93	$16,628	$101,623.93	$292.10
New Haven, - -	98,982,751	98,982.75	18,730	117.712.75	
New London, - -	43,295,043	43,295.04	8,338	51,633.04	2,459.54
Fairfield, - - -	56,763,481	56,763.49	15,690	72.453 49	1,526.45
Windham, - - -	17,937,897	17,937.91	4,612	22.549.91	
Litchfield, - - -	27,095,639	27,095.62	7,192	34.287 62	2,064.33
Middlesex, - -	20,673,778	20,673.79	5,010	25,683.79	
Tolland, - - -	8,746,935	8,746.93	2,782	11,528.93	
	$358,491,451	$358,491.46	$78,982	$437,473.46	$6,342.43

AVAILS OF COURTS FROM CLERKS.

COUNTIES.	Court.	Name of Clerk.	Amount.	Total.
Hartford,	Superior Court,	Chas. W. Johnson,	$682 29	
New London,	" "	Wm. L. Brewer,	197.15	
Litchfield,	" "	Wm. L. Ransom,	143.10	
New London,	Common Pleas,	Wm. L. Brewer,	248.40	
New Haven,	Superior Court,	Arthur D. Osborne,	463.92	
New Haven,	Common Pleas,	Edward A. Anketell,	1,389.63	
Middlesex,	Superior Court,	Chas. G. R. Vinal,	55.86	
Hartford,	Common Pleas,	Charles E. Fellowes,	1,173.88	
Fairfield,	" "	T. W. Downes,	1,270.30	
				$5,624.53

FINES, FORFEITURES, BILLS OF COSTS, &c., FROM STATES ATTORNEYS.

COUNTIES.	Name of Attorney.	Amount.	
Hartford,	Wm. Hamersley,	$4,096.34	
New Haven,	E. K. Foster,	1,998.10	
New London,	Daniel Chadwick,	2,086.51	
Fairfield,	J. H. Olmstead,	957.50	
Windham,	John J. Penrose,	1,375.51	
Litchfield,	James Huntington,	436.32	
Mi dlesex,	Wm. T. Elmer,	490.00	
Tolland,	Benezet H. Bill,	487.26	
			11,927.54
Total amount from Clerks and States Attorneys,			$17,552.07

INTEREST STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	
Interest on deposits,	$16,282.57	
And the following items of interest, credited in account of "Miscellaneous Receipts":		
Interest from town of Barkhamsted,	3.80	
" " Sherman,	2.05	
" " Sprague,	6.54	
" " Easton,	2.59	
" " Danbury,	42.06	
" New Haven & Derby Railroad Co.,	171.72	
" Norwich Horse Railroad Co., per Charles Bard, trustee,	46.98	
		$16,558.31
PAYMENTS.		
Interest allowed town of East Haven on tax pre-paid,	$44.07	
" " New Haven " "	1,009.04	
" " Newtown " "	31.06	
" " Westport " "	18.21	
Interest credited School Fund, on balance of revenue in the Treasury during the year,	3,799.78	
Interest allowed Connecticut Savings Bank on tax pre-paid,	35.80	
		4,937.66

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

From whom received.	Remarks.	Amount.
Town of Barkhamsted,	Interest on State tax,	$3.80
" Sherman,	" "	2.05
" Sprague,	" "	6.54
" Easton,	" "	2.59
" Danbury,	" "	42.06
E. B. Hewes, Warden of State Prison,	Surplus earnings of prison,	2,000.00
A. R. Goodrich, Comp'r,	Sale of statutes,	1,546.50
" "	Sale of furniture in New Haven,	133.62
Roswell Brown,	Amount erroneously drawn as Trustee of State Reform School,	35.25
Charles Bard,	Trustee Norwich Horse Railroad; interest on State tax,	46.98
New Haven and Derby R. R. Co.,	Interest on State tax,	171.72
Geo. Sexton, Administ'r,	Net proceeds of escheated estate of Mary Coax,	5,934.63
G. Lehr, Administrator,	Net proceeds of escheated estate of Alexander Kruuse,	857.34
Chas. J. Hoadly, Librarian,	Sale of books,	54.00
Wm. S. Charnley, Paym'r General,	Settlement of his account,	381.72
		$11,218.80

TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

NAME.	Tax.
Adams Express Company,	$4,000.00

TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Office.	Receipts.	Tax.
Woodbury Telegraph Company,	Woodbury,	$253.97	$5.08
Western Union "	New York,	75,000.00	1,500.00
Franklin "	New York,	4,006.55	80.13
Connecticut River "	Hartford,	3,431.47	68.63
		$82,691.89	$1,653.84

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Received from John W. Stedman, Commissioner, during the year, $17,354.10

SALARIES OF BANK COMMISSIONERS.

Received from Savings Banks, Trust Companies and State Banks, amount of Comptroller's assessment on account of Bank Commissioners' salaries, $5075.00

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Received from Railroad Companies amount of Comptroller's assessment on account of the office expenses and salaries of the Board, $11,853.25

TAX ON RAILROADS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location of office.	Number of shares of stock.	Market value of each share of stock.	Amount of funded debt.
Bridgeport Horse Railroad Co.,	Bridgeport,	1,400	$5.00	$50,000.00
Fair Haven & Westville "	New Haven,	8,000	20.00	.....
Hart'd & Wethersf'd H. R. R. Co.	Hartford, -	1,994	50.00	.....
N. H. & Centerville " "	New Haven,	854	.....	30,000.00
N. H. & West Haven " "	"	2,454	6.25	41,000.00
Norwalk " "	Norwalk, -	2,000	15.00	.....
State Street " "	New Haven,	923	.....	12,700.00
Whitney Avenue " "	"	590	.....	.....
Connecticut Central "	Hartford, -	.....	.....	.....
Danbury & Norwalk "	Danbury, -	11,997	24.00	500,000.00
Hartford, Prov. & Fishkill "	Hartford, -	.....	.....	1,574,500.00
Housatonic "	Bridgeport,-	Com., 8,200 Pf'd., 11,800	..... 90.00	..... 447,091.11
Naugatuck "	" -	18,859	105.00	99,000.00
New Canaan, "	New Canaan,	3,281	.....	91,758.55
New Haven & Derby "	New Haven,	4,520	.....	525,000.00
New Haven & Northamp. "	"	24,600	40.00	2,162,000.00
New London Northern "	New London,	15,000	91.00	607,500.00
N. Y., Housati'c & North.*"	New York, -	30,000	.....	249,000.00
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford "	"	154,314	140.00	.....
N. Y., Provi. & Boston, "	Stonington,-	25,000	120.00	1,263,000.00
Norwich & Worcester "	Norwich, -	25,978	120.00	165,500.00
Rockville "	Rockville, -	Com., 687 Pf'd., 290	1.00 40.00	..... 29,300.00
Shepaug "	Litchfield, -	3,000	.....	.....
Shore Line "	New Haven,	10,000	90 00	200,000.00
South Manchester† "	S. Manches'r,	400	25.00	.....
Watertown & Waterbury‡ "	Watertown,-	2,364	.....	19,000.00
Norwich H. R. R. Co. Tax due Oct., 1873, - - - - - -	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwich H. R. R. Co. Tax due Oct., 1874, - - - - - -	.....	.....	.....	.....

TAXES PAYABLE BY RAILROAD COMPANIES OCTOBER

Boston & N. Y. Air Line R. R. Co.	.....	Com., 6,044 Pf'd., 18,800	..... $25.00	..... $46,000.00
Connecticut Western "	Hartford, -	11,877	.....	2,686,000.00
Connecticut Valley "	"	10,340	.....	1,000,000.00
N. Y. & New England, "	Boston, - -	56,740	.....	.....
Shepaug "	Litchfield, -	.....	.....	400,000.00

* Tax paid by the Housatonic R. R. Co.
† Tax paid by the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
‡ Tax paid by the Trustees of H. P. & F. R. R. Co.

TAX ON RAILROADS.

Amount of floating debt.	True market value of funded and floating debt.	Amt of town or city bonds issued in aid of railroad.	Am't of cash on hand.	Taxes paid towns on real estate not used for R. R. purposes.	Whole No. of miles of road.	No. miles road out of State.	Amount of tax received.
$2,750.00	$27,750.00		$1,598.75		4.		$331.51
22,500.00	22,500.00		4,228.00		7½.		1,782.72
			11,186.93	$630.00			255.13
	19,000.00				2.		190.00
22,000.00	63,000.00			51.50	5⅓.		731.87
125.00	125.00		31.63		1½.		300.93
500.00	10,390.00		774 00		2.		96.16
4,500.00	4,500.00		200.00		2.		43.00
		$60,000					600.00
	475,000.00		23,172 17	50.00	34.		7,347.34
	1,574,500.00			1,336.12			14,408.88
260,885 61	707,976.72		104,879.81	209.37	74.	50.	9,727.50
	96,500.00		135,607.29	403.61	57.		19,007.27
4,102.06	95,860.61		749.14		8⅓.		951.11
75,000.00	440,000.00		2,544.00	67.00	13.		4.307.56
160,200.00	2,233,800.00		91.127.28	182.00	109.33	42.94	17,604.53
75,000,00	667,500.00		36,774 30	505.14	100.	44.	10,670.92
225,374.37	180,297.69				60.	44.14	476.58
214,000.00	214,000.00		1,644,700.43	3,928.92	139.62	21.16	167,230.25
149,000.00	1,412,350.00		85,133.58		62½.	45½.	11,742 83
133,046.36	298,546.36		93,645.89	80.00	59½.	17½.	23,371.25
	29,300.00		502.24	32.49	4.80		378.35
14,114.50	14,114.50		2,073.40		32.28		120.41
	200,000.00		15,534.58		49½.		10,844.65
					2¼.		100.00
2,500.00	13,900.00		102.00		4.40		137.98
							250.00
							250.00
							$303,258.73

20TH, 1876, AND REMAINING UNPAID MARCH 31st, 1876.

							Amount unpaid March 31, 1876.
$48,760.01	$94,760.01		$14,304.19		52.		$5,504.55
201,282.46	1,947,182.46	$1,123.800	56,956.70		66.07		30,150.25
1,223,000.00	2,158,000.00	860,700	2,393.39	$693.84	46.		29,469.22
811,345.28	811,345.28		6,143.12	150.00	139.	97¼.	2,268.50
	80,000.00						*800.00
							$68,182.52

* Additional assessment by the Board of Equalization for the tax on the market value of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Shepaug Valley Railroad Company.

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

NAME OF BANK.	Deposits subject to one-half of one per cent.	Deposits subject to one per cent tax.	Amount of tax.
Berlin Savings Bank, - - -	$12.850.00		$64.25
Bridgeport " - - -	2,266,978.00	798,849.85	19,323.39
Bristol " - - -	259,191.00	15,968.52	1,455.64
Brooklyn " - - -	169,380.00	21,432.18	1,061.22
Canaan " - - -	15,584.98		77.92
Chelsea " Norwich, -	1,713,179.59	1,132,209.54	19,887.99
Chester " - - -	12,675.00		63.38
Citizens ' Stamford, -	319,370.19	166,866 39	3,265.52
City " Bridgeport, -	1,092,290.00	656,326.10	12,024.72
City " Meriden, -		10,792.15	107.92
Colchester " - - -	7,000.00		35.00
Collinsville, " - - -	129,744.33	42,522.81	1,073.94
Connecticut, " New Haven,-	1,853,650.00	444,142.90	13,709.68
Deep River " - - -	217,507.00	102,164.33	2,109.17
Derby " - - -	1,001,058.74	159,594.06	6,601.24
Dime " Cromwell, -	47,436.83	5,581.77	293.00
Dime " Hartford, -	625,916.20	69,316.92	3,822.74
Dime " Middletown, -	66,226.53	3,092.70	362.06
Dime " Norwich, -	692,245.00	257,666.94	6,037.91
Dime " Thompson, -	86,425.00	50,535.16	937.47
Dime " Waterbury, -	301,520.00	124,796.57	2,755.57
Dime " Wallingford, -	33,635.00		168.18
Dime " Willimantic, -	84,404.37	31,509.90	737.11
Eastford Bank of Sav. and Depos.	24,584 91	11,868.95	241.60
Essex Savings Bank, - - -	269,605.00	171,315.37	3,061.18
Fairfield Co. Sav. Bank, Norwalk,	28,400.00	24,719.55	389.20
Falls Village " - - -	269,275.23	197,146.60	3,317.84
Farmers' & Mechanics Savings Bank, Middletown, - - -	1,301,446.09	209,989.99	8,607.12
Farmington Savings Bank, - -	939,386.00	630,953.84	11,006.46
Freestone " Portland,	319,856.00	85,331.79	2,452.60
Greenwich " - -	76,155.00	29.331.51	674.09
Groton " - -	418,275.93	85,552.65	2,946.90
Jewett City, " - -	41,705.00	18,375.35	392.28
Litchfield Savings Society, - -	356,292.00	214,283.27	3,924.29
Mariners' Sav. Bank, New London	683,830.00	194,372.84	5,362.88
Mechanics' " Hartford, -	903,597.00	264,125.07	7,159.23
Mechanics' & Farmers' Savings Bank, Bridgeport, - - -	5,900.00		29.50
Meriden Savings Bank, - -	1,079,963.00	180,277.15	7,202.58
Middletown " - - -	4,176,298.26	1,342,622.43	34,307.71
Milford " - - -	6,650.00		33.25
Moodus " - - -	57,330.00	14,078.74	427.44
National " N. Haven,-	458,163.33	66,694.38	2,957.75
Naugatuck " - - -	23,375.00		116.87
New Canaan " - - -	171,843.00	122,714.00	2,086.36
New Hartford " - - -	5,125.00		25.63
New Haven " - - -	3,424,549.79	544,591.94	22,568.68
New Milford " - - -	306,202.14	129,340.91	2,824.42
Newtown " - - -	162,854.27	95.064.98	1,764.92
Norwalk Savings Society, -	1,323,258.06	742,666.56	14,042.95
Norfolk Savings Bank, - - -	55,582.50	29,257.70	570.48
Norwich Savings Society, - -	3,694,755.05	3,422,652.26	52,700.29
Peoples' Sav. Bank, Bridgeport, -	664,401.00	343,275.85	6,754.76
Peoples' " Rockville, -	78,261.00	42.021.60	811.52
Putnam " - - -	659,292.00	357,431.30	6,870.77
Ridgefield " - - -	34,030.50	29,489.08	465.04
State " - - -	1,583,095.00	222,044.18	10,135.91

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS—CONTINUED.

NAME OF BANK.	Deposits subject to one-half of one per cent. tax.	Deposits subject to one per cent. tax.	Amount of Tax.
Stafford Savings Bank, - -	$113,613.76	$152,944.88	$2,097.51
Stamford " - -	840,832.00	324,058.77	7,444.74
Salisbury Savings Society, - -	293,794.46	236,830.49	3,837.27
Savings Bank of Ansonia, - -	173,610.44	22,500.00	1,093.05
" " " Danbury, - -	1,370,123.95	297,573.99	9,826.36
" " " New Britain, -	566,875.00	172,502.27	4,559.40
" " " New London, -	1,496,002.68	1,661,123.31	24,091.24
" " " Rockville, -	265,160.10	157,862.56	2,904.42
" " " Stafford Springs,	250,035.00	89,758.83	2,147.75
" " " Tolland, - -	205,486.50	34,990.38	1,377.33
Society for Savings, Hartford, -	6,765,750.00	1,217,320.91	46,001.96
Southington Savings Bank, - -	171,612.50	53,980.32	1,397.86
South Norwalk " - -	76,952.65	52,940.02	914.16
Southport " - -	381,480.35	221,940.16	4,126.80
Stonington " - -	509,862.07	186,176.95	4,411.07
Suffield " - -	92,050.00	59,263.14	1,052.88
Thompsonville " - -	91,483.78	50,669.34	964.10
Thomaston " - -	16,600.00	- -	83.00
Union Savings Bank, Danbury, -	270,459.25	100,330.58	2,355.60
Waterbury Savings Bank, - -	1,045,770.97	507,180.50	10,300.64
Westport " - -	59,000.00	43,685.75	731.86
Willimantic Savings Institute, -	658,323.23	231,301.72	5,604,62
Windham County Savings Bank, Danielsonville, - - -	658,350.00	367,261.67	6,964.36
Windsor Locks Savings Bank, -	41,856.36	10,188.80	311.16
Winsted " - -	560,566.25	203,962.30	4,842.46
Wolcottville " - -	97,225.00	13,586.19	621.98
Woodbury " - -	57,614.70	7,105.88	359.14
Workingmen's Five Cent Savings Bank, Hartford, - - -	6,805.00	- -	34.03
	$51,748,900.82	$20,391,998.34	$462,664.27

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT.	Location.	Tax.
Wm. C. Atwater,	Birmingham,	$335.52
John Hinsdale,	West Winsted,	1.05
Dennis Platt,	South Norwalk,	8.75
A. E. Dudley,	New Haven,	10.47
C. C. Perry,	Southport,	7.71
T. Jones,	Danbury,	28.35
A. Catlin, Jr.,	Winsted,	7.64
J. Fuller,	Suffield,	44.02
Scott & Catlin,	Hartford,	486.13
R. C. Osborn,	"	7.44
W. W. Andross,	Rockville,	7.68
C. A. Todd,	New Milford,	52.19
D. H. Clark,	Stamford,	69.68
T. J. Daskam,	"	239.36
C. B. Bowers,	New Haven,	358.44
Edwin Russell,	"	13.41
W. S. Hanford,	South Norwalk,	77.02
E. White,	Stamford,	20.33
J. G. Goodwin,	New Hartford,	22.23
B. A. Russell,	Greenwich,	11.28
L. S. Phillips,	New London,	8.80
T. Pickford,	Wallingford,	28.53
E. D. Johnson,	Norwich,	.69
D. F. Lathrop,	South Coventry,	169.51
W. M. Hall,	Wallingford,	48.10
J. Ackley,	Middle Haddam,	5.71
O. P. Jacobs,	Danielsonville,	77.37
Webster & Preston,	Hartford,	304.77
B. W. Smith,	Seymour,	27.04
Francis Sheffield,	Pawcatuck,	.88
Geo. Kellogg,	Hartford,	35.56
Pond Brothers,	New Haven,	50.45
Wm. Freeston,	New Britain,	6.51
C. B. Bishop,	Litchfield,	6.07
B. F. Hawley,	Bristol,	62.66
A. W. Converse,	Windsor Locks,	17.80
Elbert White,	Stamford,	8.19
Horace Purdy,	Danbury,	7.25
J. F. Chamberlain,	Stafford Springs,	16.26
H. H. Scribner,	Bridgeport,	11.04
J. H. Scribner,	"	36.90
Charles Wilson,	New Haven,	33.55
Geo. D. Coit,	Norwich,	100.84
L. Bissell & Son,	Rockville,	62.49
Brooks Brothers,	Wolcottville,	43.22
Geo. W. Hanover,	Willimantic,	143.69
Day & Goddard,	Hartford,	1.98
Day & Goddard,	"	5.07
L. S. Catlin,	Bridgeport,	81.67
J. & G. Staples,	"	789.10
E. Marsh & Brother,	"	744.78
C. L. Mason,	Unionville,	118.15
M. L. Dunn,	Stamford,	9.07
Asa Perkins 2d,	Groton,	1.55
L. S. Platt,	Naugatuck,	2.24
H. A. Sutton,	Stratford,	8.32
A. L. Stevens,	South Meriden,	10.56
H. L. & J. S. Cannon,	New Haven,	868.98

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued.

AGENT.	Location.	Tax.
J. W. Smith,	Waterbury,	$1,202.16
C. S. Abbott & Co.,	"	182.98
J. L. Lathrop,	Versailles,	22.89
M. E. Mead,	South Norwalk,	64.45
T. Jones,	Danbury,	93.37
Geo. M. Carrington,	West Winsted,	37.88
Harrison Brothers,	Lakeville,	75.13
Geo. B. Fisher,	Hartford,	223.50
B. R. Allen,	"	360.69
W. J. Breckenridge,	Middletown,	22 56
L. A. Beardsley,	Milford,	33.86
E. Bartlett,	Ansonia,	149.21
Clark & Cowles,	Meriden,	19.16
J. F. Williams,	Norwich,	148.58
Beach & Hunt,	West Winsted,	44.81
Geo. B. Fisher,	Hartford,	196.76
C. C. Kimball,	"	1,417.87
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company,	Newark,	120.00
Marshall Merrett,	West Winsted,	.56
Ralph Gillette,	Hartford,	155.57
J. & F. E. Ely,	Thompsonville,	16.27
A. A. Baker,	Colchester,	15.74
E. B. Goodsell,	Bridgeport,	686.73
Baker & Tryon,	Hartford,	400.35
Scott & Catlin,	"	56.06
F. L. Welton,	Waterbury,	123.06
S. C. Gillette,	Colchester,	.68
L. H. Fuller,	Putnam,	16.69
C. B. Maltbie,	Falls Village,	13.54
Horton Pease,	Thomaston,	44.46
J. C. Learned & Son,	New London,	410.71
Cowles & Merrill,	Norwalk,	693.43
A. E. Dudley,	New Haven,	152.43
Silas Chapman, Jr.,	Hartford,	1,569 53
Giles Potter,	Essex,	10.69
Geo. M. Carrington,	West Winsted,	3.05
O. B. Grant,	Stonington,	16.77
A. Bristol,	Cheshire,	4.03
Hatch & Watson,	Bridgeport,	191.91
Webster & Preston,	Hartford,	277.16
Josiah T. Peck,	Bristol,	295.03
R. B. Martin,	Woodbury,	5.85
E. Ackly,	Middletown,	91.87
H. T. Nichols,	Newtown,	18.82
Selden & Royce,	Norwich,	231.30
Caleb Mix,	New Haven,	67.79
W. C. Atwater,	Birmingham,	387.51
H. C. Butler,	West Meriden,	779.27
S. S. Newton,	West Winsted,	1.00
E. H. Sears,	Collinsville,	52.10
H. N. Trumbull,	Stonington,	31.67
J. H. Guy,	West Meriden,	379.59
S. N. Codding,	Collinsville,	23.71
Starr & Daboll,	New London,	69.34
E. F. Merrill,	New Haven,	10.56
Frisbie, Chase & Co.,	"	876.09
Linus Birdseye,	Meriden,	7.13
Otis Brothers,	"	45.59

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES—CONTINUED.

AGENT.	Location.	Tax.
G. H. Fuller,	Bozrahville,	$ .83
Ralph Gillette,	Hartford,	437.61
W. A. Cone,	Moodus,	14.25
A. B. Adams,	Willimantic,	166.26
J. H. Scribner,	Bridgeport,	16.13
Collins & Northend,	New Britain,	192.52
A. P. Collins,	"	618.50
F. Smith,	Hazardville,	26.63
Harry Bell,	Stamford,	4.56
B. E. Cowperthwaite,	Danbury,	327.55
Crandall & Fuller,	Norwich,	375.71
John W. Marvin,	Deep River,	122.63
M. Herrity,	New Haven,	334.20
O. E. Wilson,	Norwalk,	54 84
L. S. Fuller,	Tolland,	16.32
Hatch & Watson,	Bridgeport,	14.18
Higby & DeForest,	"	901.91
H. D. Hall,	Middletown,	186.71
L. A. Dickinson,	Hartford,	74.18
William Wallace,	"	54.16
T. G. Birdseye,	Birmingham,	109.95
B. E. Cowperthwaite,	Danbury,	11.36
H. D. Hall,	Middletown,	47.65
Gardner Morse,	New Haven,	599.55
J. C. Learned & Son,	New London,	2.67
Thomas E. Packer,	Mystic Bridge,	159.27
J. G. Baldwin,	Middletown,	36.36
Oliver F. Perry,	Collinsville,	7.65
H. Johnson,	Putnam,	6.35
E. J. Taylor,	Westport,	54.46
J. G. North & Co.,	New Haven,	356.83
McDonald & Fairchild,	Bridgeport,	50.76
C. H. Chesebro,	Putnam,	64.04
E. F. Chapman,	New Haven,	289.06
Sperry & Kimberly,	"	583.55
Weld & Son,	"	21.77
E. P. Barbour,	Ansonia,	1.44
A. F. Fowler,	Middletown,	107.31
E. H. Loomis,	Meriden,	80.31
Warner & Perkins,	Norwich,	12.06
Charles Griswold,	Guilford,	1.78
B. P. Learned,	Norwich,	366.21
Benj. Page, Jr.,	West Meriden,	247.03
H. H. Scribner,	Bridgeport,	17.48
J. N. Stickney & Co.,	Rockville,	99.29
J. Raymond,	Westport,	9.82
Wm. H. Potter & Co.,	Mystic River,	37.65
Beach & Hunt,	West Winsted,	203.70
B. J. Sturges,	Norwalk,	19.27
C. H. Bigelow,	Danbury,	56.66
Geo. N. Morse & Co.,	West Meriden,	200.72
Thos. H. Perkins,	Norwich,	776.34
M. L. Tryon,	Willimantic,	2.00
D. B. Gerrett,	New Haven,	118.43
E. J. Patrick,	Danbury,	51.88
Geo. B. Fisher,	Hartford,	26.19
E. D. Hall,	West Meriden,	8.45
C. Shepard, Jr.,	Middletown,	162.59

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES—CONTINUED.

AGENT.	Location.	Tax.
D. Brainard,	Thompsonville,	$14.51
Safeguard Fire Insurance Company,	New York,	29.00
M. A. Shumway,	Danielsonville,	4.80
Geo. D. Squires,	Naugatuck,	2.78
Beach & Hunt,	West Winsted,	18.06
J. Lindley & Son,	Ansonia,	119.06
Joseph Selden,	New Britain,	26.13
D. B. Gerrett,	New Haven,	236.83
L. Bissell & Son,	Rockville,	2.34
J. F. Noble,	Bridgeport,	1.15
J. H. Scribner,	"	9.60
Israel Newton,	Suffield,	6.62
C. E. Baldwin,	West Cornwall,	2.06
Goodspeed & Reynolds,	East Haddam,	11.08
Geo. N. Morse & Co.,	West Meriden,	3.13
J. W. Chandler,	Stafford Springs,	16.40
John G. Baldwin,	Middletown,	55.53
John C. Broatch,	"	107.89
J. T. Tracy,	Willimantic,	38.84
A. F. Roraback,	Canaan,	1.44
J. C. Sherwood,	Washington,	1.68
Thos. Edgar,	New London,	260.87
Geo. F. Willis,	Putnam,	4.68
D. B. Gerrett,	New Haven,	160.80
W. C. Townsend,	Hartford,	187.14
Warner & Hill,	New London,	409.19
		$29,092.73

TAX ON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NAME.	Location.	Total Assets.	Balance reported subject to taxation.	Tax. ½ of one per cent.
Life Insurance Companies.				
Ætna Life Insurance Company,	Hartford,	$22,092,734 32	$17,518,894.94	$87,594.47
Charter Oak Life Insurance Company,	"	13,942,443.69	9,492,745.16	47,463.72
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company,	"	1,275,144.70	566,466.98	2,832 33
Connecticut Mutual " " "	"	41,834,763.73	39,308,888.04	196,544 44
Continental " " "	"	3,108,047.55	2,077,495.04	10,387.48
Phœnix Mutual " " "	"	10,283,263.75	9,687,247 90	48,436.24
		$92,536,397.74	$78,651,738.06	$393,258.68
Fire Insurance Companies.				¾ of one per cent.
Danbury Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Danbury,	$20,193.24	$11,899.85	$89.25
Farmers' " " " "	Suffield,	289 19	32.55	.24
Farmington Valley Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Farmington,	14,077.94	3,317.01	24.88
Greenwich " " " "	Greenwich,	41,048.25	8,174.35	61.31
Hartford County " " " "	Hartford,	187,097.43	152,932.19	1,146 99
Litchfield " " " "	Litchfield,	62,707.28	48,942.28	367.06
Madison " " " "	Madison,	30,139.04	4,222.41	31.67
Middlesex Mutual Fire Assurance Company,	Middletown,	3,352,151.04	195,238.64	1,464.29
New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Norwich,	63,756.76	63,756.76	478.18
Norwich Mutual Fire Assurance Company,	"	11,253.03	10,638.11	79.78
Rockville Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Rockville,	5,116.56	1,485.27	11.13
State " " " "	Hartford,	67,768.58	19,038.58	142.79
Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Tolland,	466,418.50	100,804.74	756.03
Windham " " " " "	Brooklyn,	304,231.63	47,061.88	352.96
Bristol Mutual Fire Insurance Company,	Bristol,	2,002.17	142.67	1.07
		$4,628,250.64	$667,687.29	$5,007.63
Total amount received from Mutual Insurance Companies,				$398,266.31

TAX ON NON-RESIDENT STOCK.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Location.	No. of shares.	Market value.	Tax 1 per cent.
Orient Fire Insurance Company, - -	Hartford, -	574	$120.00	$688.80
Atlas " - -	"	635	100.00	635.00
National Fire " - -	"	453	125.00	566.25
Willimantic Trust " - -	Willimantic,	84	90.00	75.60
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, - - -	Hartford, -	1,250	55.00	687 50
Security Insurance Company, - -	New Haven,-	569	50.00	284 50
Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Co.	Hartford, -	53	100.00	53.00
Continental Life Insurance Co. - -	"	482	15 00	72.30
Hartford Fire " - -	"	4,199	180 00	7,558.20
Hartford Life and Annuity " - -	"	271	62.50	169 37
Travelers' " - -	"	1,090	165.00	1,798.50
Equitable Trust " - -	New London,	8,324	100 00	8,324.00
State Bank, - - - - - -	Hartford, -	88	113.00	99.44
Railway Passengers Assurance Co., -	"	1,301	100.00	1,301.00
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., - -	"	39	130.00	50 70
Hartford Accident " - -	"	1,122	60.00	673.20
Ætna " -	"	8,245	185.00	15,253.25
City Fire " - -	New Haven,-	80	45.00	36.00
Phœnix " - -	Hartford, -	1,299	176.00	2,286.24
Connecticut General Life " - -	"	309	75 00	231 75
Fairfield Fire " - -	So. Norwalk,	821	95 00	779.95
Ætna Life " - -	Hartford, -	136	225 00	306.00
Connecticut Fire " - -	"	472	112 00	528.64
Hartford Bridge " - -	"	63	140.00	88.20
Meriden Fire " - -	Meriden, - -	305	100.00	305.00
Phœnix Mutual Life " - -	Hartford, -	55	8.00	4.40
Norwalk Fire " - -	Norwalk,- -	40	40 00	16 00
Hartford Trust " - -	Hartford, -	350	10.00	35.00
People's Fire " - -	Middletown,	245	20.00	49.00
New London City Nat'l Bank, - -	New London,	10	62 50	6.25
Uncas " - - -	Norwich,- -	1	50.00	.50
Charter Oak " - - -	Hartford, -	4	130.00	5.20
Birmingham " - - -	Birmingham,	6	120.00	7.20
Ætna Life Insurance Company, - -	Hartford, -	2	225.00	4.50
Stamford National Bank, - - -	Stamford, -	18	44 00	7.92
Danbury " - - -	Danbury, -	7	120.00	8.40
Hartford " - - -	Hartford, -	15	158.00	23.70
				$43,020 46

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

CIVIL LIST.

Dr.		
To paid Civil List orders,		$1,141,892.53
" Registered orders,		386,466.18
" interest on revenue of the School Fund in the Treasury during the year,		3,799.78
" interest to towns, &c., on taxes prepaid,		1,138.18
" interest on State bonds,		300,039.00
		$1,833,335.67
To balance to April 1st, 1876,		526,839.51
		$2,360,175.18

SCHOOL FUND.

Dr.		
To revenue balance April 1, 1875,		$6,095.20
To paid Commissioner's orders from principal,		176,295.00
" " " revenue,		4,578.19
" Comptroller's " "		130,732.07
To balance to April 1, 1876,		60,485.17
		$378,185.63

TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.

INTEREST OF THE TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.

Dr.		
1876, March 31. To interest paid to towns,		$1,425.59
" " To balance forward,		241.49
		$1,667.08

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Dr.		
1876, March 31. To paid orders for the year,		$11,250.00
" " To balance forward,		5,150.00
		$16,400.00

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

CIVIL LIST.

	Cr.
By balance April 1, 1875,	$598,641.65
By miscellaneous receipts,	11,218.80
By receipts from Insurance Commissioner,	17,354.10
" on account of Bank Commissioners' salaries,	5,075.00
" " Board of Railroad " &c.,	11,853.25
By avails of Courts and Bonds,	17,552.07
By interest on deposits,	16,282.57
By State and Commutation taxes from towns,	440,241.40
By tax on Telegraph Companies,	1,653.84
" Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	29,092.73
" Savings Banks,	462,664.27
" Railroad Companies,	303,258.73
" Mutual Insurance Companies,	398,266.31
" Express Companies,	4,000.00
" Non-resident stock,	43,020.46
	$2,360,175.18
1876, April 1. By balance,	$526,839.51

SCHOOL FUND.

	Cr.
By balance of principal April 1, 1875,	$12,116.98
By collection of principal,	173,520.60
By balance of interest April 1, 1875,	51,308.17
By collection of interest,	137,440 10
By interest on balance of revenue in the Treasury during the year,	3,799.78
	$378,185.63
1876, April 1. By balance,	$60,485.17

TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.

	Cr.
1876, April 1. By balance,	$60.14

INTEREST OF THE TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.

	Cr.
By balance April 1, 1875,	$241.48
By interest received,	1,425.60
	$1,667.08
1876, April 1. By balance,	$241.49

NORMAL SCHOOL.

	Cr.
1875, April 1. By balance,	$4,400.00
" By annual appropriation,	12,000.00
	$16,400.00
1876, April 1. By balance,	$5,150.00

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Dr.		
1876, March 31.	To paid orders for the year, - - - -	$8,248.41
" "	To balance forward, - - - -	4,373.98
		$12,622.39

INDIGENT IDIOTS.

Dr.		
1876, March 31.	To paid orders for the year, - - - -	$3,698.21
" "	To balance forward, - - - - -	13,236.72
		$16,934.93

INDIGENT BLIND.

Dr.		
1876, March 31.	To paid orders for the year, - - - -	$3,975.00
" "	To balance forward, - - - - -	17,138.90
		$21,113.90

GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

Dr.		
1876, March 31.	To paid orders for the year, - - - -	$2,000.00

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Dr.		
1876, March 31.	To paid orders for the year, - - - -	$2,000.00

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dr.

STATE PRISON GRANT.

Dr.

DORSEY STATE PRISON FUND.

Dr.

SINKING FUND ACCOUNTS.

Dr.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

DEAF AND DUMB.

		Cr.
1875, April 1.	By balance,	$1,622.39
" "	By annual appropriation,	11,000.00
		$12,622.39
1876, April 1.	By balance,	$4,373.98

INDIGENT IDIOTS.

		Cr.
1875, April 1.	By balance,	$9,934.93
" "	By annual appropriation,	7,000.00
		$16,934.93
1876, April 1.	By balance,	$13,236.72

INDIGENT BLIND.

		Cr.
1875, April 1.	By balance,	$15,113.90
" "	By annual appropriation,	6,000.00
		$21,113.90
1876, April 1.	By balance,	$17,138.90

GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

		Cr.
1876, March 31.	By annual appropriation,	$2,000.00

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

		Cr.
1876, March 31.	By annual appropriation,	$2,000.00

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

		Cr.
1876, April 1.	By balance,	$1,455.00

STATE PRISON GRANT.

		Cr.
1876, April 1.	By balance,	$5,770.96

DORSEY STATE PRISON FUND.

		Cr.
1876, April 1.	By balance,	$1,666.66

SINKING FUND ACCOUNTS.

		Cr.
1876, April 1.	Balance of interest, Sinking Fund of 1862,	$48,935.84
" "	Balance of interest, Sinking Fund of 1864,	26,371.51
		$75,307.35

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Dr. BALANCES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

Revenue of the School Fund (loans outstanding),	$6,095.20
Cash,	711,725.88
	$717,821.08

GENERAL BALANCE.

Dr. WILLIAM E. RAYMOND, TREASURER,

To Receipts.—Civil List, including balance April 1, 1875,	$2,360,175.18
Principal of the School Fund,	185,637.58
Interest of the School Fund,	192,548.05
Principal of Town Deposit Fund,	60.14
Interest of Town Deposit Fund,	1,667.08
Normal School,	16,400.00
Deaf and Dumb,	12,622.39
Indigent Idiots,	16,934.93
Indigent Blind,	21,113.90
General Hospital Society,	2,000.00
Hartford Hospital,	2,000.00
State Prison Medical Society,	1,455.00
State Prison Grant,	5,770.96
Dorsey State Prison Fund,	1,666.66
Interest of Sinking Fund of 1862,	48,935.84
Interest of Sinking Fund of 1864,	26,371.51
	$2,895,359.22

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

BALANCES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS.	Cr.
Civil List,	$526,839.51
Principal of the School Fund,	9,342.58
Interest of the School Fund,	57,237.79
Principal of the Town Deposit Fund,	60.14
Interest of the Town Deposit Fund,	241.49
Normal School,	5,150.00
Deaf and Dumb,	4,373.98
Indigent Idiots,	13,236.72
Indigent Blind,	17,138.90
State Prison Medical Society,	1,455.00
State Prison Grant,	5,770.96
Dorsey State Prison Fund,	1,666.66
Interest of Sinking Fund of 1862,	48,935.84
Interest of Sinking Fund of 1864,	26,371.51
	$717,821.08

GENERAL BALANCE.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.	Cr.
By Payments.—Civil List,	$1,833,335.67
Principal of the School Fund,	176,295.00
Interest of the School Fund,	135,310.26
Revenue of the School Fund,	6,095.20
Interest of Town Deposit Fund,	1,425.59
Normal School,	11,250.00
Deaf and Dumb,	8,248.41
Indigent Idiots,	3,698.21
Indigent Blind,	3,975.00
General Hospital Society,	2,000.00
Hartford Hospital,	2,000.00
	$2,183,633.34
By balance of cash to April 1, 1876,	$711,725.88
	$2,895,359.22

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, APRIL 1st, 1876.

AUTHORIZING ACTS.	DATE OF ISSUE.	Principal payable at Hartford.	Interest 6 per cent. payable semi-annually.	Amount Issued.	Amount outstanding.
June 18, 1861,	July 1, 1861,	Twenty years after date *	January and July,	$2,000,000	$509,400
December 24, 1862,	January 1, 1863,	Twenty years after date.	January and July,	2,000,000	877,000
January 15, 1864,	January 1, 1864,	Twenty years after date.	January and July,	2,000,000	1,318,500
July 9, 1864,	October 1, 1864,	Thirty years after date.†	April and October,	2,000,000	568,500
July 14 & 21, 1865,	October 1, 1865,	Twenty years after date.‡	April and October,	2,000,000	1,741,100
				$10,000,000	$5,014,500

* Redeemable at the pleasure of the General Assembly, after July 1, 1871.

† Redeemable at the pleasure of the General Assembly, after October 1, 1874.

‡ Exempt from taxation.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 19, 1876.

The subscribers appointed by the General Assembly to audit the accounts of the State Treasurer, have examined the same from the first day of April, A. D. 1875, to the 31st day of March, A. D. 1876, both days inclusive, and so far as we have compared the same with the several vouchers, do find the same correct.

A summary statement of said accounts is given above, which shows the balance of cash on hand on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1876, to have been seven hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents ($711,725.88).

JOHN C. TRACY,
CHARLES W. COOK, } *Auditors.*

ALFRED R. GOODRICH, *Comptroller.*

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 19, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Treasurer's Report is correct, so far as it relates to, or is connected with, the School Fund.

HENRY C. MILES,
School Fund Commissioner.

ERRATA.

Page 18, for "† Tax paid by the Naugatuck R. R. Co.," read "‡ Tax paid by Trustees of Hartford, Providence & Fishkill R. R. Co."

For "‡ Tax paid by the Trustees of H. P. & F. R. R. Co.," read "† Tax paid by the Naugatuck R. R. Co."

Page 19, Tax due by Connecticut Western R. R. Co. should be $30,140.25.

REPORT

OF THE

Comptroller of Public Accounts

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY;

MAY SESSION, 1876.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD CO., PRINTERS.
1876.

State of Connecticut.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MAY 3, A. D. 1876.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives, now in session:

I have the honor to present herewith my Annual Report of the transactions of this Department for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1875, and ending March 31, 1876.

I have deemed it advisable to follow the plan adopted in my last Annual Report, and in the following account of the receipts and expenditures for the year, have arranged the several accounts in the same order, and endeavored to give as clear and concise a view of the varied operations relating to the financial condition of the State as possible.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of Civil List Funds, March 31, amounted to five hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred thirty-nine and $\frac{51}{100}$ dollars ($526,839.51).

The total amount drawn on account of the New State House at the close of the year, was nine hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($922,500), of which four hundred and eighty-two thousand has been drawn during the past year. Aside from this account there has been a reduction in the expenses of the State over the preceding year of eighty-five thousand six hundred eighty and $\frac{29}{100}$ dollars ($85,680.29), as shown by the following statement:

Total amount of Expenditures for 1874–5, less amount drawn for New State House, - - -	$1,437,015.96
Total amount of Expenditures for 1875–6, less amount drawn for New State House, - - -	1,351,335.67
	$85,680.29

THE GRAND LIST.

The Grand List of the State for October, A. D. 1875, amounts to the sum of three hundred and fifty-one million seven hundred and eighty five thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($351,785,469). This is a decrease of six million seven hundred and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars ($6,705,-982), from the amount of the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly in dwelling houses and land, and as it is well known that there has been a large depreciation in the value of real estate, the Board of Equalization have not thought it expedient to make any additions to the several lists. There has also been a large decrease in the value of libraries and household furniture, caused by the change in the Statutes.

In the following tables I have given the total taxable list of each Town, and in order to show where the decrease has been, I have also given the total taxable list for the previous year.

GRAND LIST OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT FOR THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
Hartford,	$48,516,668	$48,965,920
Avon,	534,203	507,886
Berlin,	1,122,321	1,138,728
Bloomfield,	882,883	854,159
Bristol,	1,952,162	2,229,946
Burlington,	402,105	403,734
Canton,	1,220,886	1,185,194
East Granby,	489,858	486,036
East Hartford,	1,606,482	1,653,601
East Windsor,	1,223,490	1,231,500
Enfield,	2,503,666	2,635,248
Farmington,	1,737,661	1,806,459
Glastonbury,	1,163,801	1,140,480
Granby,	542,338	516,513
Hartland,	292,102	270,972
Manchester,	2,295,601	2,407,055

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
Marlborough,	$155,805	$153,058
New Britain,	4,592,952	4,756,729
Rocky Hill,	389,167	384,569
Simsbury,	1,087,820	1,089,000
Southington,	2,131,607	2,103,385
South Windsor,	1,360,583	1,364,365
Suffield,	2,180,260	2,076,670
West Hartford,	1,885,571	1,977,354
Wethersfield,	1,147,135	1,184,233
Windsor,	1,471,308	1,492,614
Windsor Locks,	691,806	701,535
Newington,	550,932	599.943
Plainville,	864,754	812,036
Total,	$84,995,927	$86,128,922

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
New Haven,	$57,843,163	$53,329,464
Branford,	1,238,400	1,269,040
Bethany,	299,002	299,863
Cheshire,	1,342,483	1,317,812
Derby,	3,733,489	3,696,649
East Haven,	2,203,935	2,195,713
Guilford,	1,465,698	1,492,410
Hamden,	1,736,099	1,733,694
Madison,	835,265	838,334
Meriden,	8,309,053	8,700,429
Middlebury,	362,381	341,083
Milford,	1,158,976	1,192,608
Naugatuck,	1,501,856	1,535,358
North Branford,	505,602	508,786
North Haven,	802,345	808,927
Orange,	1,999,576	1,976,347
Oxford,	411,765	392,707
Prospect,	186,510	189,924
Seymour,	877,943	898,690
Southbury,	704,700	697,324
Wallingford,	2,334,322	2,364,967
Waterbury,	8,081,943	7,964,630

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
Woodbridge,	$453,624	$465,886
Wolcott,	235,745	227,817
Beacon Falls,	358,876	356,165
Total,	$98,982,751	$94,794,630

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
New London,	$7,132,454	$6,737,176
Norwich,	15,089,792	14,732,840
Bozrah,	593,497	610,638
Colchester,	1,457,490	1,452,299
East Lyme,	560,521	556,568
Franklin,	376,585	347,063
Griswold,	1,291,826	1,290,092
Groton,	2,061,553	2,090,743
Lebanon,	1,194,092	1,184,157
Ledyard,	531,216	531,466
Lisbon,	302,012	299,383
Lyme,	329,543	318,324
Montville,	1,153,575	1,113,040
North Stonington,	778,003	769,860
Old Lyme,	493,346	491,954
Preston,	892,561	882,209
Salem,	328,542	313,777
Sprague,	1,317,017	1,207,252
Stonington,	6,219,544	5,153,169
Waterford,	1,191,874	1,017,490
Total,	$43,295,043	$41,099,500

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
Bridgeport,	$12,648,317	$12,549,275
Danbury,	5,409,409	5,458,427
Bethel,	901,402	905,781
Brookfield,	651,276	647,858
Darien,	1,734,248	1,733,067
Easton,	502,706	499,144

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
Fairfield,	$2,681,220	$2,453,312
Greenwich,	3,666,675	3,611,587
Huntington,	1,056,172	1,035,266
Monroe,	542,942	550,892
New Canaan,	1,313,400	1,325,272
New Fairfield,	446,008	428,899
Newtown,	1,863,496	1,851,753
Norwalk,	6,788,696	6,558,766
Redding,	924,853	906,417
Ridgefield,	1,238,323	1,146,900
Stamford,	8,072,051	8,072,148
Sherman,	356,290	358,156
Stratford,	1,841,867	1,824,791
Trumbull,	651,478	650,359
Weston,	506,061	514,491
Westport,	2,237,592	2,211,113
Wilton,	728,999	737,089
Total,	$56,763,481	$56,030,763

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
Brooklyn,	$1,432,332	$1,572,171
Ashford,	354,690	354,949
Canterbury,	603,250	591,857
Chaplin,	266,390	257,424
Eastford,	250,616	256,067
Hampton,	436,696	453,180
Killingly,	2,153,606	2,230,497
Plainfield,	2,083,120	2,064,961
Pomfret,	796,936	791,757
Putnam,	2,084,779	2,126,586
Scotland,	401,529	377,058
Sterling,	371,869	366,788
Thompson,	1,935,200	1,936,650
Voluntown,	225,177	223,150
Windham,	3,426,425	3,381,096
Woodstock,	1,115,282	1,112,973
Total,	$17,937,897	$18,097,164

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
Litchfield,	$1,939,593	$1,935,710
Barkhamsted,	458,425	472,671
Bethlehem,	511,686	483,138
Bridgewater,	483,984	469,369
Canaan,	625,457	614,912
Colebrook,	533,958	516,798
Cornwall,	729,640	689,530
Goshen,	823,122	807,432
Harwinton,	501,895	500,270
Kent,	521,667	522,411
Morris,	385,732	375,147
New Hartford,	1,157,453	1,100,465
New Milford,	2,110,072	2,119,900
Norfolk,	735,021	747,610
North Canaan,	733,932	707,620
Plymouth,	2,342,652	1,064,933
Roxbury,	512,344	505,230
Salisbury,	2,064,331	2,037,580
Sharon,	1,449,974	1,309,715
Torrington,	1,416,129	1,517,133
Warren,	268,218	270,869
Washington,	950,874	957,635
Watertown,	1,647,564	1,612,833
Winchester,	3,073,394	2,985,483
Woodbury,	1,118,522	1,162,396
Thomaston,		1,300,684
Total,	$27,095,639	$26,787,474

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
Middletown,	$9,495,905	$9,099,047
Haddam,	775,333	793,891
Chatham,	657,168	649,593
Chester,	445,756	434,622
Clinton,	638,544	639,085
Cromwell,	767,976	747,898
Durham,	481,725	477,601

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
East Haddam,	$1,297,115	$1,293,435
Essex,	1,217,846	1,229,818
Killingworth,	245,681	245,311
Old Saybrook,	677,156	672,669
Portland,	2,127,821	2,087,668
Saybrook,	752,324	748,076
Westbrook,	525,041	514,372
Middlefield,	568,387	584,496
Total,	$20,673,778	$20,217,582

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	October 1874.	October 1875.
Tolland,	$375,176	$363,032
Andover,	251,143	243,968
Bolton,	219,794	218,908
Coventry,	790,807	779,239
Columbia,	306,334	303,627
Ellington,	745,686	734,717
Hebron,	501,233	492,897
Mansfield,	690,851	679,138
Somers,	642,693	615,022
Stafford,	1,245,503	1,222,841
Union,	194,697	184,094
Vernon,	2,514,082	2,528,021
Willington,	268,936	263,930
Total,	$8,746,935	$8,629,434

COUNTIES.

Counties.	October 1874.	October 1875.
Hartford,	$84,995,927	$86,128,922
New Haven,	98,982,751	94,794,630
New London,	43,295,043	41,099,500
Fairfield,	56,763,481	56,030,763
Windham,	17,937,897	18,097,164
Litchfield,	27,095,639	26,787,474
Middlesex,	20,673,778	20,217,582
Tolland,	8,746,935	8,629,434
Total,	$358,491,451	$351,785,469

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

The following is an estimate of the Receipts into the Treasury for eight months and for one year.

	For 8 months.	For 1 year.
Balance in the Treasury April 1, 1876,	$526,839	$526,839
Miscellaneous Receipts,	2,500	10,000
Commissioner of Insurance,	5,000	18,000
Banks, for salary of Commissioners,	5,000	5,000
Railroads, for salary of Commissioners,	7,000	12,000
Interest on Deposits,	8,000	16,000
State Tax,	6,342	357,000
Commutation Tax,		80,000
Telegraph Companies,	1,000	1,500
Savings Banks,	235,000	470,000
Avails of Courts and Bonds,	17,000	20,000
Railroads,	300,000	300,000
Non-resident Stockholders,	40,000	45,000
Express Companies,	4,000	4,000
Mutual Insurance Companies,		400,000
Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,		25,000
	$1,157,681	$2,290,339
Estimated balance in the Treasury April 1, 1877,		$370,039

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

	For 8 months.	For 1 year.
Debenture of the General Assembly,	$79,800	$159,600
Contingent Expenses of the Gen. Assembly,	18,000	30,000
Account of Salaries,	60,000	68,000
Contingent Expenses, including Grants,	60,000	70,000
Judicial Expenses,	160,000	250,000
State Paupers,	3,000	5,000
Expense of Board of Education,	5,000	8,000
State Normal School,	8,000	12,000
Appropriation for Schools from Civil List Funds,	15,000	200,000
Salary of Directors of Conn. State Prison,	300	600
Account of Public Institutions,	95,000	135,000
Expense of Soldiers' Children,	24,000	38,000

	For 8 months.	For 1 year.
Advances to the Quartermaster General, -	$50,000	$50,000
" " Paymaster General, -	40,000	40,000
" " Adjutant General, -	4,000	6,000
Expense of Railroad Commissioners, -	7,000	12,000
" Fish Commissioners, -	3,000	5,000
" Board of Charities, -	100	200
" State Experiment Station, -	2,100	2,800
" Insurance Commissioner, -	10,000	20,000
" Public Printing, - -	14,000	30,000
" Bank Commissioners, -	5,000	5,000
Commissioners for building New State House	350,000	450,000
Expense of General Assembly, - -	7,000	7,000
" Board of Centennial Managers,	10,000	10,000
Interest on Loans from School Fund, -	2,600	4,000
" " State Bonds, - -	220,000	302,100
	$1,252,900	$1,920,300
Estimated balance in the Treasury April 1, 1877,		370,039
		$2,290,339

It will be noticed that the above estimates are made for the period of eight months, or from the 1st of April to the 1st of December; also, for one year, as usual. The estimated balance in the Treasury April 1, 1877, is three hundred and seventy thousand and thirty-nine dollars ($370,039). In the estimates as above given for eight months, the expenditures exceed the receipts in the sum of about ninety-five thousand dollars (95,000).

The taxes from Towns, agents of Foreign Insurance Companies, and Mutual Insurance Companies, amounting to nearly eight hundred and sixty five thousand dollars ($865,000), become due in January, February, and March. One half of the tax from Savings Banks becomes due in January. An examination of the table above given will show that the receipts are largely increased by these sources of revenue.

I have made these estimates for eight months, believing that your Honorable Body would change the fiscal year, making it close with the 30th day of November. The change which goes into effect in January next in relation to the time of the meeting of the General Assembly will make this change necessary to all the State Departments. In fact I do not see how any other date (certainly

not a later one,) would be convenient. I therefore recommend that this change be made. Changes in the time when taxes shall become due and payable will also have to be made; but I will leave this matter for your consideration, without making further recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED R. GOODRICH,

Comptroller.

No. 1.

DEBENTURE AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1875.

1 Grant for Debenture of the Senate, 1875,	$ 6,300.00	
1 Grant for Debenture of the House of Representatives, 1875,	73,500.00	
		$79,800.00

Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

1 Grant for W. A. Goodwin, for Legislative Statistics,	$ 65.00	
1 Grant for E. H. Hyde, Jr., clerk, for Office Rent,	300.00	
1 Grant for E. H. Hyde, Jr., clerk, for preparing Calendar,	200.00	
1 Grant for George D. Goodrich, for procuring bound volumes of Reports,	75.00	
1 Grant for E. J. Johnson, for extra services as State House Keeper,	200.00	
1 Grant for M. E. Beecher, for extra services as Assist. State House Keeper,	150.00	
1 Grant for Doorkeepers, $500 for each of two,	1,000.00	
1 Grant for Messengers, $500 for each of two,	1,000.00	
1 Grant for Reporters, $300 for each of four,	1,200.00	
1 Grant for Chaplains, $150 for each of two,	300.00	
1 Grant for E. W. Moore, for making Debenture bill,	25.00	
1 Grant for J. L. Harper, for extra services as Assist. State House Keeper,	150.00	
1 Grant for E. H. Hyde, Jr., clerk, for stationery,	454.93	
1 Grant to Brown & Gross, for Connecticut Registers,	32.00	
		$5,151.93

Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives.

1	Grant for Clerks in Treasury Office, for paying Debenture bill, . .	$80.00	
1	Grant for Clerks of the House of Representatives, $300 for each of two, .	600.00	
1	Grant for Chaplains, $150 for each of two, ...	300.00	
1	Grant for Reporters, $300 for each of seven, ...	2,100.00	
1	Grant for Doorkeepers, $500 for each of three, ...	1,500.00	
1	Grant for Messengers, $500 for each of three, ...	1,500.00	
1	Grant for Charles Grinnell, for expenses incurred in contesting his right to a seat in House of Representatives, .	300.00	
1	Grant to A. S. Palmer, for expenses in defending his right to a seat in the House of Representatives, . .	400.00	
1	Grant to W. H. Pond, for expenses of Committee of Contested Elections, .	62.00	
1	Grant for E. W. Moore, for making Debenture bill, ...	50.00	
1	Grant for C. G. Bacon, clerk, for stationery bill, ...	331.66	
1	Grant for Secretary of State, for bill of engrossing, ...	790.75	
1	Grant for E. G. Palmer, for services rendered, ...	25.00	
1	Grant for M. E. Beecher, for services as Assistant State House Keeper, .	150.00	
1	Grant for J. L. Harper, for services as Assistant State House Keeper, .	150.00	
1	Grant to E. J. Johnson, for services as State House Keeper, ...	200.00	
1	Grant for George D. Goodrich, for preparing plan of House, . .	150.00	
1	Grant for H. C. Miles, for expenses of Committee, ...	100.00	
			$8,789.41

Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly.

1 Grant for W. P. Benjamin, for expense of the Reform School investigation, .	$336.13	
1 Grant for O. D. Seymour, for services rendered for Committee on State Prison, ...	22.76	
1 Grant for W. A. Goodwin, for Legislative Statistics, ...	381.00	
1 Grant for Daniel Lee, for services in care of Committee rooms, . .	350.00	
1 Grant for H. A. Clifford, for services in care of Committee rooms, . .	350.00	
1 Grant for Committee on Fisheries, for expenses, ...	45.00	
1 Grant for Lucius Briggs, for expense of the Reform School investigation, .	450.62	
		$1.935.51
		$95,676.85

No. 2.

ACCOUNT OF SALARIES PAID FROM 31ST OF MARCH, 1875, TO 1ST OF APRIL, 1876.

Executive Officers.

Orders in favor of		
His Excellency Charles R. Ingersoll, for his salary as Governor, . .	$2,000.00	
His Honor George G. Sill, for his salary as Lieutenant Governor, . .	500.00	
Honorable Marvin H. Sanger, for his salary as Secretary, . . .	1,000.00	
Honorable William E. Raymond, for his salary as Treasurer, . . .	1,200.00	
Honorable Alfred R. Goodrich, for his salary as Comptroller, . . .	1,000.00	
		$5,700.00

Judicial Officers.

Orders in favor of		
Honorable John D. Park, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, . . .	$4,000.00	
Honorable Elisha Carpenter, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, .	4,000.00	
Honorable L. F. S. Foster, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, . .	4,000.00	
Honorable Dwight W. Pardee, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, .	4,000.00	
Honorable Dwight Loomis, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, .	4,000.00	
Honorable Edward I. Sanford, Judge of the Superior Court, . . .	4,000.00	
Honorable Miles T. Granger, Judge of the Superior Court, . . .	4,000.00	
Honorable Roland Hitchcock, Judge of the Superior Court, . . .	4,000.00	
Honorable Earl Martin, Judge of the Superior Court, ...	4,000.00	
Honorable Sidney B. Beardsley, Judge of the Superior Court, . . .	4,000.00	
Honorable Moses Culver, Judge of the Superior Court, ...	3,534.25	
Honorable Charles H. Briscoe, Judge of Hartford Court of Common Pleas, .	1,875.00	
Honorable Thomas McManus, Judge of Hartford Court of Common Pleas, .	1,250.00	
Honorable William C. Robinson, Judge of New Haven Court of Common Pleas,	3,000.00	
Honorable Robert E. DeForest, Judge of Fairfield Court of Common Pleas, .	2,500.00	
Honorable J. P. C. Mather, Judge of New London Court of Common Pleas, .	2,500.00	
Honorable Jared B. Foster, Judge of Litchfield District Court, . . .	2,500.00	
		$62,859.25
John Hooker, Reporter, . . .	2,500.00	
Francis G. Ingersoll, Executive Secretary,	1,800.00	
		4,300.00
		$67,159.25

No. 3.

ACCOUNT CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

APRIL.

1 Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered for services as State House Keeper,	$ 94.50
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for services as State House Keeper,	105.00
1 Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered for services as Executive Clerk,	100.00
1 Order for Giles Potter, for account rendered for services as Agent of State Board of Education,	276.31
1 Order for A. Hyde, Sheriff, for account rendered for services as returning votes,	3.00
1 Order for C. H. Osgood, for account rendered for services as returning votes,	10.00
1 Order for E. A. Leeds, sheriff, for account rendered for services as returning votes,	15.20
1 Order for the American Photograph Co., for account rendered,	33.00
1 Order for John C. Tracy, for account rendered for auditors of Treasurer's accounts,	150.00
1 Order for C. C. Soper, for account rendered,	70.25

MAY.

1 Order for Timothy O'Connell, for account rendered,	42.00
1 Order for John Harper, for account rendered,	60.00
1 Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered for services as State House Keeper,	110.85
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for services as State House Keeper,	90.00
1 Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered for services as Executive Clerk,	101.80
1 Order for F. W. Spalding, for account rendered for expenses of Secretary's office,	348.12
1 Order for Hartford Water Works, for account rendered,	18.50
1 Order for Horace Heath, for account rendered for services rendered in Secretary's office,	97.50
1 Order for G. D. Goodrich, for account rendered for his first half year's salary,	900.00

MAY.

1	Order for E. W. Moore, for account rendered for his first half year's salary,	$700.00
1	Order for C. J. Hoadly, for account rendered for his first half year's salary,	900.00
1	Order for P. F. Butler, for account rendered for his first half year's salary,	700.00
1	Order for F. W. Spalding, for account rendered for his first half year's salary,	900.00
1	Order for George Williams, for account rendered for his first half year's salary,	900.00
1	Order for Samuel N. Raymond, for account rendered for his first half year's salary,	700.00
1	Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered,	205.00
1	Order for H. M. Maine, for account rendered,	19.51
1	Order for Embler & Bosworth, for account rendered,	79.52
1	Order for Sidney Stanley, for account rendered for services in Secretary's office.	127.50
1	Order for E. Bartlett, for account rendered for services in investigating the claim of J. M. Hathaway,	132.10
1	Order for C. R. Chapman, for account rendered for services in investigating the claim of J. M. Hathaway,	228.00
1	Order for Thomas Sanford, for account rendered for services in investigating the claim of J. M. Hathaway,	191.04
1	Order for C. J. Hoadly, for account rendered for the State Library,	25.25
1	Order for T. E. Doolittle, for account rendered,	10.00
1	Order for F. G. Ingersoll, for account rendered for expenses of Executive department,	170.97

JUNE.

1	Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered as State House Keeper,	105.80
1	Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered as Assistant State House Keeper,	93.00
1	Order for M. E. Beecher, for account rendered as Assistant State House Keeper,	93.00
1	Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered as Executive clerk,	100.00

JUNE.

1	Order for Edward Webster, for account rendered,	$109.96
1	Order for F. F. Rice, for account rendered,	21.50
1	Order for Hartford Gas Co., for account rendered,	45.60
1	Order E. B. Farnham, for account rendered for coal,	53.50
1	Order for G. W. Russell, for account rendered,	15.00
1	Order for O. D. Case & Co., for account rendered,	16.50
1	Order for P. F. Schneider, for account rendered,	54.97
1	Order for W. S. Bridgeman, for account rendered for services of watchman,	103.70
1	Order for F. B. Dexter, for account rendered,	140.00
1	Order for E. B. Hewes, for account rendered for annual appropriation for State Prison Library, 1875,	200.00
1	Order for J. C. Byxbee, sheriff, for account rendered for returning votes,	7.00
1	Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for services as State House Keeper,	249.86
1	Order for M. E. Beecher, for account rendered for services as Assistant State House Keeper,	132.00
1	Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered for services as Assistant State House keeper,	90.00
1	Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered for services as State House keeper,	95.75
1	Order for Waldo, Hubbard, and Hyde, for professional services,	491.00
1	Order for Fuller & Talcott, for account rendered,	60.90

JULY.

1	Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered for services as Executive clerk,	100.00
1	Order for W. H. Talcott & Bro., for account rendered,	100.00
1	Order for Kellogg & Bulkeley, for account rendered,	18.00
1	Order for Brown & Gross, for account rendered,	19.75
1	Order for O. D. Glazier & Co., for account rendered,	10.00
1	Order for M. Cullen & Co., for account rendered,	24.00
1	Order for Cushman & Kellogg, for account rendered for Governor's room,	67.50
1	Order for E. W. Moore, for account rendered,	175.00
1	Order for J. D. Bates & Son, for account rendered,	74.45
1	Order for J. R. Buck, for account rendered for professional services,	500.00
1	Order for L. Oatman, for account rendered,	52.06

JULY.

1 Order F. G. Ingersoll, for account rendered for expenses of Executive department,	$63.05
1 Order for O. D. Seymour, for account rendered,	3.00
1 Order for W. Russell, for account rendered,	3.00
1 Order for Burnham Bros., for account rendered,	32.00
1 Order for C. C. Soper, for account rendered,	17.50
1 Order for G. M. Way & Co., for account rendered,	23.85

AUGUST.

1 Order for Leverett Wright, for account rendered for services as watchman,	33.00
1 Michael Hughson, for account rendered for services as janitor,	94.40
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for services as State House Keeper,	93.00
1 Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered for sundry bills paid,	36.75
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for sundry bills paid,	148.95
1 Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered for services as janitor,	93.00
1 Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered for services as Executive clerk,	100.00
1 Order for Giles Potter, for account rendered for services as agent of the State Board of Education,	225.86
1 Order for Horace Heath, for account rendered for services in Secretary's office,	195.00
1 Order for Embler & Bosworth, for account rendered,	93.46
1 Order for William Hamersley, for account rendered for professional services,	40.00
1 Order for C. W. Cook, for account rendered for auditors of Quartermaster General's accounts,	50.00
1 Order for John Cairns, for account rendered for services as watchman,	35.00
1 Order for Sidney Stanley, for account rendered for services in Secretary's office,	120.00
1 Order for Adams Express Co., for account rendered,	62.35
1 Order for F. W. Spalding, for expenses of Secretary's Office,	203.98
1 Order for Waldo, Hubbard, & Hyde, for account rendered for professional services,	338.00

SEPTEMBER.

1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered as State House keeper,	103.75
1 Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered as Executive clerk,	$110.50
1 Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered for services as janitor,	94.50
1 Order for J. D. Bates, for account rendered,	33.50
1 Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered for services as watchman,	40.00
1 Order for Seeley & York, for account rendered for services in revision of Pauper laws,	400.00
1 Order for Hartford City Gas Co., for account rendered,	29.93
1 Order for D. H. Buell & Co., for account rendered,	73.63
1 Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered,	24.00
1 Order for H. M. Maine, for account rendered,	23.40
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for expenses,	115.47

OCTOBER.

1 Order for J. B. Stone, for account rendered for Secretary of State,	54.22
1 Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered for services as Executive clerk,	103.00
1 Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered for services as watchman,	75.00
1 Order for W. H. Talcott & Bro., for account rendered for Secretary of State,	73.50
1 Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered for services as janitor,	91.00
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for services as State House keeper,	93.85
1 Order for A. E. Burr, for account rendered for rent of room,	25.00
1 Order for Cushman & Kellogg, for account rendered for Comptroller's office,	32.00
1 Order for Edward Webster, for account rendered for stoves,	158.18
1 Order for G. B. Hawley, for account rendered,	4.90
1 Order for Conn. Ice Co., for account rendered,	23.37
1 Order for Giles Potter, for account rendered for services as agent of the State Board of Education,	80.90

NOVEMBER.

1	Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered for services as janitor,	$94.00
1	Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for services as State House keeper,	114.43
1	Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered for services as watchman,	75.00
1	Order for Hartford Water Works, for account rendered,	23.50
1	Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered as Executive clerk,	100.00
1	Order for New Haven Water Co., for account rendered,	12.50
1	Order for Joseph Hall, for account rendered as State chemist.	47.00
1	Order for C. J. Hoadly, for expenses of State library,	51.26
1	Order for E. W. Moore, for account rendered for his second half year's salary,	700.00
1	Order for C. J. Hoadly, for account rendered for his second half year's salary,	900.00
1	Order G. N. Raymond, for account rendered for his second half year's salary,	700.00
1	Order for G. D. Goodrich, for account rendered for his second half year's salary,	900.00
1	Order for P. F. Butler, for account rendered for his second half year's salary,	700.00
1	Order for F. W. Spalding, for account rendered for his second half year's salary,	900.00
1	Order for George Williams, for account render his second half year's salary,	900.00
1	Order for Horace Heath, for account rendered for services in Secretary's office,	195.00
1	Order for Kimberly & Goodrich, for account rendered for coal,	128.25
1	Order for D. R. Woodford, for account rendered for coal,	294.56
1	Order for F. W. Spalding, for account rendered for expenses of Secretary's office,	137.80
1	Order for Engrossing Committee, for account rendered for expenses,	45.90

NOVEMBER.	
1 Order for F. W. Spalding, for account rendered for publishing the Governor's proclamation in newspapers,	$450.45
DECEMBER.	
1 Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered as Executive clerk,	100.00
1 Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered as janitor,	104.00
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered as State House keeper,	112.00
1 Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered as watchman,	75.00
1 Order for S. R. McNary, for account rendered as Trustee de Antietam cemetery,	65.00
1 Order for John Hooker, for account rendered for Connecticut Reports,	1,035.00
1 Order for L. Oatman, for account rendered,	40.36
1 Order for H. W. Talcott & Bro., for account rendered for Secretary of State,	36.50
1 Order for Seyms & Co., for account rendered,	45.77
1 Order for Hartford City Gas Co., for account rendered,	52.44
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for sundry bills paid,	47.50
JANUARY.	
1 Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered for services as janitor,	104.75
1 Order for Town of Hartford, for account rendered for rent of room,	225.00
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for services as State House keeper,	97.75
1 Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered for services as Executive clerk,	105.00
1 Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered for ser- services as watchman,	75.00
1 Order for A. E. Burr, for account rendered for rent of room,	25.00
1 Order for F. G. Ingersoll, for account rendered for expenses of Executive department,	200.10
1 Order for Talcott & Post, for account rendered,	157.14

JANUARY.

1 Order for Giles Potter, for account rendered for services as agent of State Board of Education,	$149.01
1 Order for Adams Express Co., for account rendered,	41.75
1 Order for S. R. Warner, for account rendered,	39.75
1 Order for Thompson & Hussey, for account rendered,	62.71
1 Order for Pond & Hamlin, for account rendered,	11.50
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered,	100.00
1 Order for E. B. Hewes, for account rendered for income from Dorsey fund,	100.00
1 Order for E. B. Hewes, for account rendered for annual appropriation for State Prison library, 1876,	200.00

FFBRUARY.

1 Order for C. J. Hoadly, for account rendered for Colonial Records,	1,400.00
1 Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered as Executive clerk,	100.00
1 Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered as watchman,	75.00
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered as State House keeper,	105.23
1 Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered as janitor,	100.25
1 Order for B. N. Green & Co., for account rendered for pedestals for statues at Washington, D. C.,	1,200.00
1 Order for Wiley, Waterman & Eaton, for account rendered,	47.00
1 Order for George M. Way & Co., for account rendered,	21.18

MARCH.

1 Order for Horace Heath, for account rendered for services in Secretary's office,	195.00
1 Order for Michael Hughson, for account rendered for services as janitor,	88.00
1 Order for J. L. Harper, for account rendered for services as watchman,	75.00
1 Order for J. Cunningham, for account rendered for services as Executive clerk,	100.00
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for account rendered for services as State House keeper,	91.71
1 Order for Ætna Fire Insurance Co., for tax erroneously paid,	37.00

MARCH.

1	Order for Hartford City Gas Co., for account rendered,	$58.71
1	Order for W. K. Seeley, for account rendered,	15.00
1	Order for J. H. Olmsted, for account rendered,	25.00
1	Order for G. D. Goodrich, for account rendered for contingent expenses for Comptroller's office, one year,	276.99
1	Order for W. E. Raymond, for account rendered for contingent expenses of Treasurer's office,	172.18
		$31,064.80

EXPENSE OF MILITARY FORCE.

2	Orders for Wm. H. Green for his salary as Quartermaster General,	$2,000.00	
2	Orders for T. C. Swan for his salary as Assistant Quartermaster General,	1,800.00	
2	Orders for W. P. Trowbridge for his salary as Adjutant General,	2,000.00	
2	Orders for Simeon J. Fox for his salary as Assistant Adjutant General,	1,800.00	
			$7,600.00

ACCOUNT OF PRINTING LAWS.

Orders for sundry persons,	April,	$ 61.70	
" " "	August,	1,122.40	
" " "	September,	927.20	
" " "	October,	595.20	
" " "	November,	244.00	
" " "	December,	97.60	
" " "	February,	48.80	
			$3,096.90

EXPENSE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

4	Orders for J. G. Baird for School Libraries, April,	$980.00
1	Order for J. G. Baird for School Libraries, May,	105.00
1	Order for J. G. Baird for School Libraries, June,	100.00

1 Order for J. G. Baird for School Libraries, July,	$40.00	
1 Order for J. G. Baird for School Libraries, August,	40.00	
2 Orders for J. G. Baird for School Libraries, October,	850.00	
2 Orders for J. G. Baird for School Libraries, December,	195.00	
1 Order for J. G. Baird for School Libraries, January,	100.00	
3 Orders for J. G. Baird for School Libraries, February,	365.00	
1 Order for J. G. Baird for School Libraries, March,	125.00	
		$2,900.00

EXPENSE OF COMMITTEE ON INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

1 Order for C. H. Briscoe for expenses,	$ 29.50	
1 " B. N. Comings "	204.00	
1 " G. B. Hawley "	370.27	
1 " G. W. Russell "	61.94	
		$665.71

GRANTS FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1 Grant for		
John Cullen for Fines and cost paid on judgment of the Superior Court,	$158.68	
Alfred Harding for Fines and cost paid on judgment of the Superior Court,	147.95	
Edward S. Roberts for expenses incurred in recruiting service,	76.00	
Lyman Durning for expenses incurred in the pursuit of a criminal,	500.00	
E. K. Foster for services before State prison Committee,	241,22	
Meriden Agricultural Society, annual grant,	200.00	
Charles Grinnell for his debenture as member of the House of Representatives in 1861,	28.26	
G. B. Burwell, appropriation for Connecticut School for Imbeciles,	5,000.00	
E. B. Hewes, appropriation for Connecticut State Prison,	5,000.00	

1 Grant for		
Town of Canaan for the amount due for the support of schools, 1874,	$442.50	
J. O. Deming for armory rent in New Britain,	200.00	
Fairfield Agricultural Society, annual grant,	200.00	
Connecticut Industrial School, for Library,	100.00	
Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass., to aid in erecting a monument,	3,000.00	
		$15,294.61
		$60,622.02

No. 4.

ACCOUNT JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

3 Orders by C. W. Johnson, Clerk, for 137 bills of cost,	$7,087.98	
4 Orders by C. W. Johnson, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	27,698.28	
6 Orders by C. W. Johnson, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	2,826.02	
11 Orders by C. W. Johnson, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	2,676.20	
3 Orders by C. W. Johnson, Clerk, for commitment of three girls to Industrial School,	55.61	
		$40,344.09

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

7 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for 326 bills of cost,	$16,246.83	
5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	24,170.05	
7 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	3,398.85	
13 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	3,595.73	
		$47,411.46

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

1 Order by William L. Brewer, Clerk, for 27 bills of cost,	$1,118.39	
1 Order by William L. Brewer, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	1,697.00	
1 Order by William L. Brewer, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	634.50	
1 Order by William L. Brewer, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and Disbursements,	437.95	
3 Orders by Webster Park, Clerk, for 172 bills of cost,	7,947.67	
3 Orders by Webster Park, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	6,277.42	
3 Orders by Webster Park, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	1,628.84	
4 Orders by Webster Park, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	1,666.45	
		$21,408.22

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

5 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for 262 bills of cost,	$15,369.83	
9 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	13,021.96	
9 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	4,047.20	
12 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	3,072.11	
		$35,511.10

WINDHAM COUNTY.

4 Orders by E. L. Cundall, Clerk, for 86 bills of cost,	$3,090.29	
3 Orders by E. L. Cundall, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	1,467.71	
3 Orders by E. L. Cundall, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	864,60	
4 Orders by E. L. Cundall, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	406.34	
		$5,828.94

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for 100 bills of cost,	$4,797.52	
4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	4,027.60	
4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	2,611.10	
6 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	826.01	
		$12,262.23

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

5 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for 144 bills of cost,	$4,961.85	
5 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	3,770.49	
4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	1,920.69	
5 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	873.34	
		$11,526.37

TOLLAND COUNTY.

1 Order by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for 6 bills of cost,	$301.67	
1 Order by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	399.94	
1 Order by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	186.22	
3 Orders by E. O. Dimock, Clerk, for 80 bills of cost,	4,943.95	
3 Orders by E. O. Dimock, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	739.31	
3 Orders by E. O. Dimock, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	1,771.26	
2 Orders by E. O. Dimock, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	600.00	
		$8,942.35

HARTFORD COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

3 Orders by Charles E. Fellowes, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture, - -	$1,773.40	
9 Orders by Charles E. Fellowes, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	1,684.98	
		$3,458.38

NEW HAVEN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

4 Orders by E. A. Anketell, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture, - -	$2,745.78	
10 Orders by E. A. Anketell, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	5,194.65	
		$7,940.43

NEW LONDON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

3 Orders by Wm. L. Brewer, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture, - -	$663.56	
4 Orders by Wm. L. Brewer, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	1,715.00	
		$2,378.56

FAIRFIELD COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

3 Orders by T. W. Downs, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture, - -	$1,461.72	
16 Orders by T. W. Downs, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	2,876.35	
		$4,338.07

LITCHFIELD DISTRICT COURT.

3 Orders by W. F. Hurlbut, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture, - -	$851.97	
6 Orders by W. F. Hurlbut, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff and disbursements,	524.40	
		$1,376.37

Trustees of the State Reform School.

1 Order for E. Ingham, Superintendent, for board bill to April 1st, - -	$7,620.56	
1 Order for W. P. Benjamin, for expenses as Trustee, June, - - -	90.00	

1	Order for S. B. Cocks, for expenses as Trustee, June,	$36.00	
1	Order for F. O. Bennett, for expenses as Trustee, June,	35.00	
1	order for E. Ingham, Superintendent, for board bill to July 1st,	7,304.62	
1	Order for Henry McCray, for expenses as Trustee, July,	42.28	
1	Order for S. B. Cocks, for expenses as Trustee, July,	63.00	
1	Order for E. Ingham, Superintendent, for board bill to October 1st,	7,342.90	
1	Order for E. Ingham, Superintendent, for for board bill to January 1st,	7,757.99	
1	Order to Henry McCray, for expenses as Trustee, February,	47.45	
1	Order for S. B. Cocks, for expenses as Trustee, March,	28.35	
			$30,368.15

Industrial School for Girls.

1	Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, April,	$1,291.24	
1	Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, board bill, May,	1,232.00	
1	Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, June,	1,293.85	
1	Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, July,	1,298.44	
1	Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, August,	1,358.59	
1	Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, September,	1,382.16	
1	Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, October,	1,348.59	
1	Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, November,	1,400.60	
1	Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, December,	1,385.63	
1	Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, January,	1,433.18	

1 Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, February, - -	$1,444.75	
1 Order for S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent, for board bill, March, - -	1,354.02	
		$16,223.05

Deficiency in Avails of Courts.

1 Order for E. L. Cundall, Clerk of Windham Superior Court, - -	$109.05	
1 Order for Joseph Bishop, Clerk of Tolland Superior Court, - - -	3.87	
1 Order for H. T. Blake, Clerk of Fairfield Superior Court, - - -	141.41	
1 Order W. F. Hurlbut, Clerk of Litchfield District Court, - - -	148.13	
		$402.46
		$249,720.23

No. 5.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING STATE PAUPERS.

June.		
1 Order for M. H. Sanford, for account rendered for supporting State paupers,	$300.00	
August.		
1 Order for M. H. Sanford, for account rendered for supporting State paupers,	1,786.98	
December.		
1 Order for M. H. Sanford, for account rendered for supporting State paupers,	300.00	
February.		
1 Order for M. H. Sanford, for account rendered for supporting State paupers,	2,451.46	
		$4,838.44

No. 6.

EXPENSE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

April.		
1 Order for W. A. Potter for expenses as member of the Board, - -	$ 20.00	
1 Order for T. A. Thacher for expenses as member of the Board, - -	17.04	

April.			
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for his salary and expenses, - - -	$875.00	
1	Order for J. G. Baird for his salary, -	450.00	
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for Institutes,	500.00	
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for office expenses, - - - -	95.61	
May.			
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for Institutes,	500.00	
July.			
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for his salary and expenses, - - -	875.00	
1	Order for J. G. Baird for his salary, -	450.00	
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for office expenses, - - - -	70.15	
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for express bill, distribution of Reports, - -	47.35	
Sept.			
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for Institutes,	500.00	
Oct.			
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for his salary and expenses, - - -	875.00	
1	Order for J. G. Baird for his salary, -	450.00	
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for Institutes,	1,000.00	
Jan.			
1	order for B. G. Northrop for his salary and expenses, - - -	875.00	
1	Order for J. G. Baird for his salary, -	450.00	
1	Order for B. G. Northrop for office expenses, - - - -	174.98	
			$8,225.13

No. 7.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1	Order for annual grant, - - -		$12,000.00

No. 8.

APPROPRIATION FOR SCHOOLS.

Orders for sundry Towns,	April,	942.00	
" " "	May,	372.00	
" " "	June,	321.00	
" " "	March,	188,412.00	
			$190,047.00

No. 9.

DIRECTORS OF CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

April.			
1 Order for J. H. Wadhams, for his salary,		$100.00	
1 Order for Amos Pease	" "	100.00	
May.			
1 Order for J. H. Wadhams,	" "	100.00	
June.			
1 Order for H. H. Barbour	" "	100.00	
1 Order for Amos Pease	" "	100.00	
1 Order for J. H. Wadhams	" "	100.00	
			$600.00

No. 10.

ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

1 Order for annual grant, - - - - $11,000.00

Perkins Institute for the Blind.

1 Order for annual grant, - - - - 6,000.00

School for Imbeciles.

1 Order for annual grant, - - - - 7,000.00

General Hospital Society.

1 Order for annual grant, - - - - 2,000.00

Hartford Hospital.

1 Order for annual grant, - - - - 2,000.00

General Hospital for the Insane.

1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to April 1st,	$5,149.95	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to May 1st,	4,881.65	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to June 1st,	5,064.83	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to July 1st,	4,988.74	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to August 1st,	5,208.75	
1 Order for account rendered for expenses of Trustees, September,	370.60	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to September 1st,	5,220.10	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to October 1st,	5,096.40	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to November 1st,	5,298.59	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to December 1st,	5,094.99	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to January 1st,	5,398.38	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to February 1st,	5,318.63	
1 Order for account rendered for Board bill to March 1st,	4,912.62	
		$62,004.23

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

1 Order for General Hospital Society, April,	$5,456.29	
1 Order for General Hospital Society, July,	5,150.85	
1 Order for Hartford Hospital, July,	2,346.35	
1 Order for General Hospital Society, October,	4,738.85	
1 Order for Hartford Hospital, October,	2,437.47	
1 Order for Hartford Hospital, December,	2,850.56	
1 Order for General Hospital Society, January,	5,294.57	
1 Order for Hartford Hospital, March,	3,631.72	
		$31,906.66

Retreat for the Insane.

1	Order for Board bill,	April,	- -	$472.21	
1	" "	July,	- -	605.42	
1	" "	October,	- -	737.92	
1	" "	January,	- -	771.49	
					$2,587.04

Whipples Home School for Deaf Mutes.

1	Order for Board bill,	September,	-	$320.83	
1	" "	March,	- -	175.00	
					$495.83

Clark Institution for Deaf Mutes.

1	Order for Board bill,	July,	- -	$262.50	
1	" "	February,	-	175.00	
					$437.50

Vermont Asylum for the Insane.

1	Order for Board bill,	April,	- -	$122.20	
1	" "	July,	- -	82.29	
1	" "	October,	- -	78.00	
1	" "	January,	- -	78.00	
					$360.49

Mount Hope Retreat for the Insane.

1	Order for Board bill,	April,	- -	$32.50	
1	" "	July,	- -	32.50	
1	" "	October,	- -	32.50	
1	" "	January,	- -	32.50	
					$130.00

Butler Hospital for the Insane.

1	Order for Board bill,	July,	- -	$129.28	
1	" "	October,	- -	65.72	
1	" "	January,	- -	65.72	
					$260.72

New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

1	Order for Board bill,	April,	- -	$609.72	
1	" "	July,	- -	438.97	
1	" "	October,	- -	466.11	
1	" "	January,	- -	527.54	
					$2,042.34

Agricultural Societies.

1	Order for	Tolland County,	for annual	grant,	$200.00
1	"	Ridgefield,	"	"	100.00
1	"	New London County,	"	"	300.00
1	"	Woodstock,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Enfield Union,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Danbury,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Bloomfield,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Woodbridge & Bethany,		"	100.00
1	"	Oxford,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Windham County,	"	"	200.00
1	"	Watertown,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Tolland County, East,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Meriden,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Guilford,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Woodbury,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Milford and Orange,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Fairfield County,	"	"	200.00
1	"	Torrington,	"	"	100.00
1	"	Falls Village Union,	"	"	100.00
					$2,400.00
					$130,624.81

No. 11.

EXPENSE OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

Orders for	sundry Towns,	April, -	-	$12,545.69
"	"	" May, -	-	979.26
"	"	" June, -	-	152.78
"	"	" July, -	-	11,566.02
"	"	" August,	-	843.36
"	"	" September,	-	266.14
"	"	" October,	-	10,647.62
"	"	" November,	-	1,064.81
"	"	" December,	-	343.08
"	"	" January,	-	9,209.22
"	"	" February,	-	630.65
"	"	" March,	-	287.58
				$48,536.21

No. 12.

ADVANCES TO THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

1 Order for William H. Green, Quartermaster-General, April, - -	$2,000.00	
1 Order for William H. Green, Quartermaster-General, June, - -	4,000.00	
1 Order for William H. Green, Quartermaster-General, July, - -	5,000.00	
3 Orders for William H. Green, Quartermaster-General, October, - -	22,500.00	
1 Order for William H. Green, Quartermaster-General, December, - -	1,000.00	
1 Order for William H. Green, Quartermaster-General, January, - -	1,000.00	
		$35,500.00

No. 13.

ADVANCES TO THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

1 Order to W. S. Charnley, Paymaster-General, May, - - -	$10,000.00	
1 Order for W. S. Charnley, Paymaster-General, August, - - -	15,000.00	
1 Order for W. S. Charnley, Paymaster-General, September, - - -	1,000.00	
1 Order for W. S. Charnley, Paymaster-General, October, - - -	1,000.00	
		$27,000.00

No. 14.

ADVANCES TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

1 Order for W. P. Trowbridge, Adjutant-General, July, - - -	$2,000.00	
1 Order for W. P. Trowbridge, Adjutant-General, December, - - -	2,000.00	
		$4,000.00

No. 15.

EXPENSE OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

April.		
1 Order for W. M. Hudson, for the Waltonian Club,	$	266.80
1 Order for W. M. Hudson, for services and expenses as Fish Commissioner,		273.27
May.		
1 Order for W. M. Hudson, for C. G. Atkins' account,		500.00
1 Order for Jas. A. Bill, for services and expenses as Fish Commissioner,		124.00
1 Order for R. G. Pike, for services and expenses as Fish Commissioner,		214.75
June.		
1 Order for R. G. Pike, for services and expenses as Fish Commissioner,		155.79
July.		
1 Order for W. M. Hudson, for Westport Trout Association,		779.17
1 Order for W. M. Hudson, for C. G. Atkins' account,		500.00
August.		
1 Order for W. M. Hudson, for services and expenses as Fish Commissioner,		254.09
October.		
1 Order for R. G. Pike, for services and expenses as Fish Commissioner,		116.43
1 Order for W. M. Hudson, for Westport Trout Association,		382.75
November.		
1 Order for W. M. Hudson, for services and expenses as Fish Commissioner,		234.95
December.		
1 Order for Jas. A. Bill, for services and expenses as Fish Commissioner,		194.00
January.		
1 Order for W. M. Hudson, for Westport Trout Association,		656.45
1 Order for R. G. Pike, for services and expenses as Fish Commissioner,		103.10

March.

1 Order for Jas. A. Bill, for services and expenses as Fish Commissioner, -	$106.00	
		$4,861.55

No. 16.

EXPENSE OF BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

April.		
1 Order for Samuel J. Starr, for his salary, - - - - -	$450.00	
1 Order for C. C. Cummerford, for his salary, - - - - -	300.00	
1 Order for Samuel J. Starr, for office expenses, - - - - -	272.73	
July.		
1 Order for Samuel J. Starr, for his salary, - - - - -	450.00	
1 Order for C. C. Cummerford, for his salary, - - - - -	300.00	
1 Order for Samuel J. Starr, for office expenses, - - - - -	107.71	
October.		
1 Order for Samuel J. Starr, for balance of salary, - - - - -	188.87	
1 Order for C. C. Cummerford, for balance of salary, and office expenses,	188.46	
		$2,257.77

No. 17.

EXPENSE OF BOARD OF CHARITIES.

July.		
1 Order for Benj. Stark, for account rendered for expenses, - -	$83.50	
October.		
1 Order for Benj. Stark, for account rendered for expenses, - -	92.50	
		$176.00

No. 18.

EXPENSE OF STATE EXPERIMENT STATION.

October.		
1 Order for D. W. Camp, Treasurer, for appropriation, - - -	$700.00	
December.		
1 Order for D. W. Camp, Treasurer, for appropriation, - - -	700.00	
		$1,400.00

No. 19.

EXPENSE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

April.		
1 Order for Andrew Northrop, for his salary as Commissioner, - -	$750.00	
1 Order for George M. Woodruff, for his salary as Commissioner, - .	750.00	
1 Order for George W. Arnold, for his salary as Commissioner, - -	750.00	
1 Order for George T. Utley, for his salary as Clerk, - - -	450.00	
1 Order for George T. Utley, for office expenses, - -	262.87	
July.		
1 Order for Andrew Northrop, for his salary as Commissioner, - -	750.00	
1 Order for George W. Arnold, for his salary as Commissioner, - -	750.00	
1 Order for George M. Woodruff, for his salary as Commissioner, - -	750.00	
1 Order for George T. Utley, for his salary as Clerk, - - -	450.00	
1 Order for George T. Utley, for office expenses, - - - -	299.59	
September.		
1 Order for Andrew Northrop, for balance of his salary as Commissioner,	521.35	

October.		
1 Order for G. W. Arnold, for his salary as Commissioner, - - -	$750.00	
1 Order for M. A. Osborn, for his salary as Commissioner, - - -	250.00	
1 Order for George M. Woodruff, for his salary as Commissioner, - -	750.00	
1 Order for George T. Utley, for his salary as Clerk, - - -	450.00	
1 Order for George T. Utley, for office expenses, - - -	303.74	
1 Order for George T. Utley, for his salary as Clerk, - - -	200.00	
January.		
1 Order for M. A. Osborn, for his salary as Commissioner, - - -	750.00	
1 Order for George W. Arnold, for his salary as Commissioner, - -	750.00	
1 Order for George M. Woodruff, for his salary as Commissioner, - -	750.00	
1 Order for George T. Utley, for his salary as Clerk, - - -	250.00	
1 Order for George T. Utley, for office expenses, - - -	222.38	
		$11,909.93

No. 20.

EXPENSE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

July.		
1 Order for John W. Stedman, for salaries and office expenses, - -	$9,943.19	
October.		
1 Order for John W. Stedman, for salaries and office expenses, - -	2,829.23	
December.		
1 Order for John W. Stedman, for legal expenses connected with the American National Life and Trust Company, at New Haven, - -	5,248.87	

January.

1 Order for John W. Stedman, for salaries and office expenses, - - $5,695.55

March.

1 Order for John W. Stedman, for salaries and office expenses, - - 3,091.77

$26,808.61

No. 21.

EXPENSE OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

January.

1 Order for Nathan Hart, Treasurer, for annual grant, - - - - - $2,500.00

No. 22.

EXPENSE OF BANK COMMISSIONERS.

May.

1 Order for George M. Landers, for salary as Commissioner, - - $1,250.00

1 Order for L. W. Sperry, for salary as Commissioner, - - - 1,250.00

October.

1 Order for L. W. Sperry, for salary as Commissioner, - - - 1,250.00

1 Order for James Hyatt, for salary as Commissioner, - - - 1,250.00

$5,000.00

No. 23.

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

May.

1 Order for Norwich Printing Co., for account rendered for printing Part I. of the Insurance Commissioner's report, - - - - $2,410.59

1 Order for Stafford Printing office, for printing Governor's Message, - 153.00

June.

1 Order for J. P. Pelton, for printing report of the General Hospital for Insane, - - - -	$335.00
1 Order for Norwich Printing Co., for printing Part II. of Insurance Commissioner's report, - - -	905.50

July.

1 Order for Samuel J. Starr, for printing report of the Industrial School, -	200.00
1 Order for Wiley, Waterman & Eaton, for accounts rendered for Secretary of State, - - - -	256.02
1 Order for Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, for printing report of the Secretary of Board of Education, - -	1,972.55
1 Order for Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, for printing report of the Sheffield school, - - - -	207.73
1 Order for Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, for accounts rendered for the Secretary of Board of Education, -	59.25
1 Order for The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., for printing General Statutes, - - -	10,128.91

September.

1 Order for Wiley, Waterman & Eaton, for printing Special Acts, - -	656.00
1 Order for The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., for printing reports, resolutions, &c., for the General Assembly, - - -	10,647.07

October.

1 Order for Wiley, Waterman & Eaton, for account rendered for Secretary of State, - - - -	139.74

January.

1 Order for Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, for account rendered, - -	53.50

February.

1	Order for The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., for printing House and Senate Journals, Public Acts, Blanks, &c., for offices, - -	$5,935.63	
			$34,060.49

No. 24.

EXPENSE OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF STATUTES.

1	Order for D. B. Booth, for account rendered, -		$28.80

No. 25.

EXPENSE OF BOARD OF CENTENNIAL MANAGERS.

1	Order for the Commissioners,		September,	$10,000.00	
1	"	"	October,	500.00	
1	"	"	December,	600.00	
1	"	"	February,	4,000.00	
					$15,100.00

No. 26.

COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING NEW STATE HOUSE.

1	Order for the Commissioners,		April,	$30,000.00	
1	"	"	May,	30,000.00	
1	"	"	June,	35,000.00	
1	"	"	July,	40,000.00	
2	"	"	August,	85,000.00	
1	"	"	October,	55,000.00	
1	"	"	November,	70,000.00	
1	"	"	December,	55,000.00	
1	"	"	January,	30,000.00	
1	"	"	February,	22,000.00	
1	"	"	March,	30,000.00	
					$482,000.00

No. 27.

EXPENSE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

April.

1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for sundry bills paid, - - - -	$200.00

May.

1 Order for L. Oatman, for account rendered, - - - -	97.69
1 Order for Holcomb & Sperry, for account rendered, - - -	87.37
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for sundry bills paid, - - - -	222.14

July.

1 Order for Thompson & Hussey, for account rendered, - - -	338.95
1 Order for S. W. Gregory, for rent of Committee room, - - -	75.00
1 Order for C. G. Bacon, for his salary, in part, as Clerk of the House of Representatives, - - -	500.00
1 Order for Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., for rent of Committee rooms, -	1,050.00
1 Order for S. W. Barrows, for account rendered for stationery, - -	147.63
1 Order for Frederick Eberle, for rent of Committee room, - - -	75.00
1 Order for J. R. Farnham, for his salary as Assistant Clerk, - - -	600.00
1 Order for G. S. Perkins, for account rendered, - - - -	29.40
1 Order for E. H. Hyde, Jr., for his salary, in part, as Clerk of the Senate,	800.00
1 Order for Hartford City Guard, for rent of hall, - - -	30.00
1 Order for Hamersley & Co., for account rendered for stationery, -	556.84
1 Order for Hamersley & Co., for account rendered for Conn. Registers,	250.00
1 Order for H. A. Clifford, for care of Committee rooms, - - -	175.00

July.		
1 Order for Daniel Lee, for care of Committee rooms,	$175.00	
1 Order for Henry C. Robinson, for rent of Committee rooms,	150.00	
August.		
1 Order for E. J. Johnson, for rent of Committee rooms,	50.00	
1 Order for Cove Ice Co., for account rendered,	51.00	
1 Order for Talcott & Post, for account rendered,	617.49	
1 Order for Geer & Pond, for account rendered for stationery,	188.11	
September.		
1 Order for American Knife Co., for account rendered,	120.00	
October.		
1 Order for C. G. Bacon, for balance of salary and expenses as Clerk of House of Representatives,	599.00	
December.		
1 Order for E. H. Hyde, Jr., for balance of salary and expenses as clerk of the Senate,	520.00	
		$7,705.62

DR. *General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds*

For payments from the Treasury from the 31st of March, 1875, to the 1st of April, 1876, for the current expenses of Government as per preceding accounts under the following heads—viz:

No.		
1.	Debenture and contingent expenses of the General Assembly, -	$95,676.85
2.	Account of Salaries, - -	67,159.25
3.	Contingent Expenses, including grants, - - -	60,622.02
4.	Judicial Expenses, - -	249,720.23
5.	Expense of Supporting State Paupers, - - - -	4,838.44
6.	Expense of State Board of Education, - - - -	8,225.13
7.	State Normal School, - -	12,000.00
8.	Appropriation for Support of Schools, - - -	190,047.00
9.	Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, - - -	600.00
10.	Account of Public Institutions, -	130,624.81
11.	Expense of Soldiers' Children, -	48,536.21
12.	Advances to Quartermaster-Gen.,	35,500.00
13.	" " Paymaster-General,	27,000.00
14.	" " Adjutant-General,	4,000.00
15.	Expense of Fish Commissioners,	4,861.55
16.	" " Bureau of Labor Statistics,	2,257.77
17.	" " Board of Charities,	176.00
18.	" " State Experiment Station,	1,400.00
19.	" " Railroad Commissioners,	11,909.93
20.	" " Insurance Commissioner,	26,808.61
21.	" " Board of Agriculture,	2,500.00
22.	" " Bank Commissioners,	5,000.00
23.	" " Public Printing,	34,060.49
24.	" " Committee on Revision of Statutes,	28.80

appropriated to the Current expenses of Government. Cr.

By payments into the Treasury from the 31st of March, 1875, to the 1st of April, 1876.

By Balance of Account, March 31, 1875,	$598,641.65	
By Miscellaneous Receipts, - -	11,218.80	
By Receipts from Ins. Commissioners,	17,354.10	
By Bank Commissioners' Salaries, -	5,075.00	
By Railroad Commissioners' Salaries,	11,853.25	
By Interest on Deposits, - -	16,282.57	
By State and Commutation Taxes from Towns, - - - -	440,241.40	
By Taxes from Telegraph Companies,	1,653.84	
By Taxes from Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies, - -	29,092.73	
By Taxes from Savings Banks, -	462,664.27	
By Taxes from Railroad Companies,	303,258.73	
By Taxes from Mutual Insurance Companies, - - -	398,266.31	
By Taxes from Non-resident Stockholders,	43,020.46	
By Taxes from Express Companies,	4,000.00	
		$2,342,623.11

FROM FORFEITED BONDS.

By Cash of		
Wm. Hamersley, State Attorney, Hartford County, - - - -	$4,096.34	
John A. Penrose, State Attorney, Windham County, - - -	1,375.51	
James Huntington, State Attorney, Litchfield County, - - -	436.32	
W. T. Elmer, State Attorney, Middlesex County, - - - -	490.00	
Daniel Chadwick, State Attorney, New London County, - - -	2,053.39	
B. H. Bill, State Attorney, Tolland County,	487.26	
J. H. Olmsted, State Attorney, Fairfield County, - - - -	957.50	
E. K. Foster, State Attorney, New Haven County, - - - -	1,998.10	
Daniel Chadwick, State Attorney, New London County, - - -	33.12	
		11,927.54

DR. *General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds*

25.	Expense of Board of Centennial Managers,	$15,100.00	
26.	Commissioners for Building new State House,	482,000.00	
27.	Expense of General Assembly,	7,705.62	
			$1,528,358.71
	To interest on School Fund revenue in the Treasury during the year,	$3,799.78	
	To interest allowed Towns on taxes prepaid,	1,138.18	
	To interest paid on State Bonds,	300,039.00	
			$304,976.96
	To balance of account carried forward to April 1, 1876,		$526,839.51
			$2,360,175.18

appropriated to the current expenses of Government. Cr.

FROM AVAILS OF COURTS.

By Cash of		
W. L. Ransom, Clerk of Litchfield County,	$143.10	
W. L. Brewer, Clerk of New London Co.,	197.15	
A. D. Osborne, Clerk of New Haven Co.,	463.92	
C. W. Johnson, Clerk of Hartford Co.,	682.29	
C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk of Middlesex Co.,	55.86	
W. L. Brewer, Clerk of New London Court of Common Pleas, - -	248.40	
E. A. Anketell, Clerk of New Haven Court of Common Pleas, - -	1,389.63	
C. E. Fellowes, Clerk of Hartford Court of Common Pleas, - -	1,173.88	
T. W. Downs, Clerk of Fairfield Court of Common Pleas, - - -	1,270.30	
		$5,624.53
		$2,360,175.18
By Balance of Account, April 1, 1876, - -		$526,839.51

DR. *General Account of Orders on School Fund*

April.		
1 Order for J. C. Tracy, for Auditors of School Fund Accounts. -	$150.00	
May.		
1 Order for A. J. Munyan, for his salary as Commissioner, - - -	356.20	
1 Order for W. E. Raymond, for his salary as Treasurer, - -	150.00	
July.		
1 Order for A. J. Munyan, for balance of his salary as Commissioner, -	142.48	
1 Order for H. C. Miles, for his salary as Commissioner, - - -	524.19	
November.		
1 Order for H. C. Miles, for his salary as Commissioner, - - -	1,000.00	
1 Order for W. E. Raymond, for his salary as Treasurer, - -	150.00	
		$2,472.87
Orders drawn by the Comptroller on the Treasurer from the 31st of March, 1875, to the 1st of April, 1876, for the amount of School dividend due to sundry Towns for the support of schools, - -		$128,259.20
		$130,732.07

from the 31st of March, 1875, to April 1st, 1876. Cr.

By amount of orders drawn by the Comptroller on the Treasurer and paid by him from interest on the School Fund, from the 31st of March, 1875, to the 1st of April, 1876, as per Comptroller's Accounts and Auditor's Report. - - -	$130 732.07
	$130,732.07

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF PRINTING ANNUAL REPORTS, &C., FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1876.

	Norwich Printing Company,	
3,000	Reports of the Insurance Commissioner, Part 1,	$2,310.59
2,000	" " " " Part 2,	905.50
2,000	Special Reports of the Insurance Commissioner,	100.00
	Stafford Printing Company,	
200	Copies of Governor's Message, - - -	153.00
	J. Peters Pelton,	
3,500	Reports of the General Hospital for Insane, -	335.00
	Samuel J. Starr,	
1,500	Reports of Connecticut Industrial School, -	200.00
	Wiley, Waterman & Eaton,	
1,000	Reports concerning Jails, - - -	85.25
1,800	Copies of Special Acts, - - - -	656.00
	Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor,	
3,350	Copies of Report of Sec'y of Board of Education,	1,972.55
1.300	" " Sheffield School, - -	207.73
	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company.	
1,300	Reports of the Adjutant General, - -	156.07
1,000	" " School Fund Commissioner, -	62.87
1,300	" " State Prison, - - -	73.95
2,100	" " Fish Commissioners, - -	126.72
2,600	" " Reform School, - -	210.90
900	" " Quartermaster General, - -	177.52
1,100	" " Inebriates, - - -	73.16
1,100	" " Treasurer, - - -	126.47
1,400	" " Comptroller, - - -	171.26
2,500	" " Bank Commissioners, - -	977.63
1,500	" " Railroad Commissioners, -	784.88
1,600	" " Librarian, - - -	153.32
1,100	" " State House Commissioners, -	24.00
600	" " Vital Statistics, - - -	53.20
900	" " Pauper Laws, - - -	52.15
2,100	" " Labor Bureau, - -	580.06
600	" " Board of Health, - -	51.70
500	" " Imbecile School, - -	30.81
400	" " Soldiers' Orphan Home, - -	26.40

3,985	Copies of General Statutes, - -	$10,128.91
	Resolutions, Bills for Special and Public Acts, Blanks, &c., - - - - -	2,303.24
6,045	Reports of the Board of Agriculture, -	4,054.76
4,000	Copies of Public Acts, - - - -	652.38
1,000	Copies of General Statutes and Public Acts, -	1,612.15
	House and Senate Journals, Blanks, &c., for Offices, - - - - -	3,090.80

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT FOR TEN YEARS

ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1876.

	General Assembly.	Salaries.	Contingent Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	State Paupers.	Board of Education.	Directors of State Prison.	Public Institutions.	Children of Deceased Soldiers.	Advances to Quar. Mas. Gen.	Advances to Pay Mas. General.	Advances to Adj. Gen.	Miscellaneous Accounts.	Total.
1867	$59,658.42	$28,352	$82,621.77	$123,966.48	$1,578.00	$2,515.27	$300	$65,900.00	$42,159.14	$33,000	$106,000	$10,000	$1,248,669.50	$1,806.993.08
1868	86,275.85	30,624	103,285.59	144,396.07	300.00	7,916.57	300	203,104.54	77,197.33	15,000	75,000	9,995	18,557.73	781,237.63
1869	97,375.17	39,907	144,216.41	146,002.79	596.00	9,253,53	300	201,250.00	117,151.65	18,000	70,000	8,000	15,052.87	866,400.92
1870	71,025.70	47,020	156,560.41	212,378.25	965.00	8,079.77	600	63,065.00	157,567.63	13,000	78,000	6,000	6,167.50	820,430.48
1871	77,404.87	59,800	98,875.43	170,652.72	1,851.50	8,568.83	600	64,489.01	142,717.03	6,000	25,000	7,000	15,092 44	678,051.83
1872	87,648.46	59,950	117,906.49	199,211.56	1,425.00	7,118.65	800	72,958.03	123,118.77	50,400	12,000	6,000	1,240,059.78	1,978,596.74
1873	97,276.18	65,650	146,823.34	185,873.74	3,416.50	8,935.61	600	89,117.60	108,448.85	56,000	43,000	8,000	362,426.06	1,175,567.88
1874	93,053.08	61,588	71,284.06	229,975.17	2,766.42	11,586.69	600	98,694.79	89,631.86	31,500	40,000	6,000	447,248.30	1,283,928.28
1875	94,602.18	65,393	133,545.19	255,980.24	3,567.06	7,535.48	700	114,406.31	71,019.42	43,600	37,171	6,000	608,475.74	1,441,996.28
1876	95,676.85	67,159	60,622.02	249,720.23	4,838.44	8,225.13	600	130,624.81	48,536.21	35,500	27,000	4,000	* 785,855.77	1,528,358.71

* State Normal School,	$12,000.00
Appropriation for Support of Schools,	190,047.00
Expenses of Fish Commissioners	4,861.55
" Bureau of Labor Statistics,	2,257.77
" Board of Charities,	176.00
" State Experiment Station,	1,400.00
" Railroad Commissioners,	11,909.93
" Insurance Commissioners,	26,808.61
" Public Printing,	34,060.49
" Board of Agriculture	2,500.00
" Bank Commissioners,	5,000.00
" Committee on Revision of Statutes,	28.80
" General Assembly,	7,705.62
Commissioners for building new State House	482,000.00
Expense of Board of Centennial Managers,	15,100.00
	$785,855.77

REPORT

OF THE

Comptroller of Public Accounts,

SHOWING THE

INDEBTEDNESS OF TOWNS AND CITIES,

IN THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

JUNE 1st, 1874.

HARTFORD:
THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD CO., PRINTERS.
1876.

State of Connecticut.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 22, 1874.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

The following resolution was passed by the General Assembly the present session, May 27, 1874:

RESOLUTION.

Resolved by this Assembly, "That the Comptroller be, and he hereby is directed to make proper inquiries and report to this General Assembly the amount of the present floating and funded indebtedness of each town and city in the State, and also the indebtedness of each town and city on account of aid given directly or indirectly to the construction, equipment, and maintenance of any railroad situated wholly or partly in this State."

Compliant with the above resolution I herewith submit my report.

For the purpose of obtaining this information, I have prepared a blank form and sent a copy to the treasurer of each of the towns and cities in the State, requesting them to fill out and return the same to this office immediately. Returns have been received from all the towns and cities in the State except the town of Barkhamsted, and the total indebtedness amounts to the sum of thirteen million nine hundred ninety-five thousand and ninety dollars ($13,995,090.91). Of this amount five million two hundred twenty-seven thousand and eight dollars ($5,227,008) is caused by bonds or notes issued to pay for stock owned in railroad companies. In addition to this the sum of three

hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars ($335,000.00) has been voted by towns to aid in the construction of railroads, but the bonds have not yet been issued or the debt is not yet actually existing. In some few instances the actual indebtedness of the town could not be stated, and the best estimate that could be made has been given. There are twenty-three towns that report no indebtedness whatever. In the following tables I have given the debt of each town and city.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. GOODRICH, *Comptroller.*

Indebtedness of Towns in HARTFORD COUNTY, as shown by returns made to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, by the Treasurers of the several towns, June 1st, 1874.

TOWNS.	RAILROAD DEBT.				Total Funded Indebtedness.	Total Floating Indebtedness.	Total Debt.
	Amount of Bonds or Notes issued to pay for subscription to Railroad stocks, or to make loans to Railroad Companies.	Amount of Railroad Bonds endorsed or guaranteed by Town.	Amount of any other form of indebtedness created to aid Railroads.	Amount of indebtedness voted to be created in aid of Railroads, but the Bonds not yet issued or the debt not yet actually existing.			
Hartford,	$1,250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	$1,414,000.00	$160,112.00	$1,574,112.00
City of Hartford,	500,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,578,800.00	16,006.00	2,594,806.00
Avon,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,253.00	6,253.00
Berlin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,735.64	26,735.64
Bloomfield,	42,300.00	.....	.....	.....	42,300.00	28,000.00	70,300.00
Bristol,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,220.00	8,220.00
Burlington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	000.00	000.00	000.00
Canton	38,600.00	.....	.....	.....	38,600.00	7,000.00	45,600.00
East Granby,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	600.00
East Hartford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000.00	.....	9,000.00
East Windsor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00
Enfield,	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	.....	14,000.00	14,000.00
Farmington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,600.00	22,600.00
Glastonbury,	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	.....	28,500.00	28,500.00
Granby,	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,072.28	200.00	7,272.28
Hartland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,200.00	4,700.00
Manchester,	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Marlborough,	.....	.....	.....	.....	000.00	000.00	000.00
New Britain,	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,000.00	18,808.42	82,808.42
City of New Britain,	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,000.00	63,500.00	215,500.00
Newington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,346.52	2,346.52
Plainville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,600.00	12,600.00
Rocky Hill,	21,000.00	.....	.....	.....	21,000.00	5,297.42	26,297.42
Simsbury,	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Southington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00
South Windsor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,109.21	5,109.21
Suffield,	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	29,200.00	29,200.00
West Hartford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	11,136.00	61,136.00
Wethersfield,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,140.66	17,140.66
Windsor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
Windsor Locks,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,187.92	28,187.92
Total,	$1,901,900.00	.....	.....	$170,000.00	$4,439,272.28	$568,252.79	$5,007,525.07

Indebtedness of Towns in NEW HAVEN COUNTY, as shown by returns made to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, by the Treasurers of the several towns, June 1st, 1874.

TOWNS.	RAILROAD DEBT.				Total Funded Indebtedness.	Total Floating Indebtedness.	Total Debt.
	Amount of Bonds or Notes issued to pay for subscription to Railroad Stocks, or to make loans to Railroad Companies.	Amount of Railroad Bonds endorsed or guaranteed by Town.	Amount of any other form of indebtedness created to aid Railroads.	Amount of indebtedness voted to be created in aid of Railroads, but the bonds not yet issued or the debt not yet actually existing.			
New Haven,	$500,000.00	.....	.....	.....	$625,400.00	.....	$625,400.00
City of New Haven,	200,000.00	$225,000.00	$25,000.00	.....	660,000.00	300,000.00	960,000.00
Beacon Falls,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	659.91	659.91
Bethany,	.....	.....	.....	.....	000.00	000.00	000.00
Branford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000.00	7,059.73	19,059.73
Cheshire,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,607.33	9,607.33
Derby,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,900.00	50,900.00
East Haven,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000.00	45,000.00
Guilford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,946.68	13,946.68
Hamden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	000.00	000.00
Madison,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	000.00	000.00
Meriden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,000.00	59,524.00	199,524.00
City of Meriden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	325,000.00	145,000.00	470,000.00
Middlebury,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	000.00	000.00
Milford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,620.00	272.67	23,892.67
Naugatuck,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
North Branford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	000.00	000.00	000.00
North Haven,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,810.05	2,810.05
Orange,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,500.00	9,500.00
Oxford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,207.91	2,449.11	6,657.02
Prospect,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Seymour,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,750.00	.....	4,750.00
Southbury,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800.00	800.00
Wallingford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
Waterbury,	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
City of Waterbury,	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,000.00	30,000.00	285,000.00
Wolcott,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	000.00	000.00
Woodbridge,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00
Total,	$700,000.00	$225,000.00	$25,000.00	.....	$2,152,977.91	$679,129.48	$2,832,107.39

Indebtedness of Towns in NEW LONDON COUNTY, as shown by returns made to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, by the Treasurers of the several towns, June 1st, 1874.

TOWNS.	RAILROAD DEBT.				Total Funded Indebtedness.	Total Floating Indebtedness.	Total Debt.
	Amount of Bonds or Notes issued to pay for subscription to Railroad Stocks, or to make loans to Railroad Companies.	Amount of Railroad Bonds endorsed or guaranteed by Town.	Amount of any other form of indebtedness created to aid Railroads.	Amount of indebtedness voted to be created in aid of Railroads, but the bonds not yet issued or the debt not yet actually existing.			
ew London,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$39,000.00	34,272.00	$73,272.00
ity of New London,	.....	.....	.....	.....	403,000.00	71,395.37	*474,395.37
orwich,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	96,879.41	196,879.41
ity of Norwich,....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475,000.00	4,088,52	479,088.52
ozrah,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
olchester,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,994.53	10,994.53
ast Lyme, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,300.00	12,000.00	30,300.00
ranklin, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,039.67	.....	7,039.67
riswold, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,764.03	11,764.03
roton,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,500.00	15,688.00	90,188.00
ebanon, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500.00	5,500.00
edyard,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	6,000.00	21,000 00
isbon, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200.00	2,200.00
yme,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
ontville,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	18,782.84	28,782.84
orth Stonington,..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00	4,500.00
ld Lyme, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,436.12	10,743.41	14,179.53
reston, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,027.06	.....	81,027.06
alem,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
prague,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,388.96	21,388.96
tonington, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,400.00	.....	34,400.00
aterford,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,400.00	17,600.00	25,000.00
Total,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,272,102.85	$373,797.07	$1,645,899.92

* Less amount of Sinking Fund, $22,584.02.

Indebtedness of towns in FAIRFIELD COUNTY, as shown by returns made to th Comptroller of Public Accounts, by the Treasurers of the several towns, June 1st, 1874.

TOWNS.	RAILROAD DEBT.				Total Funded Indebtedness.	Total Floating Indebtedness.	Total Debt.
	Amount of Bonds or Notes issued to pay for subscription to Railroad Stocks, or to make loans to Railroad Companies.	Amount of Railroad Bonds endorsed or guaranteed by Town.	Amount of any other form of Indebtedness created to aid Railroads.	Amount of indebtedness voted to be created in aid of Railroads, but the Bonds not yet issued or the debt not yet actually existing.			
Bridgeport,	.....	.....	.....	.....	$87,500.00	$2,500.00	$90,000.0
City of Bridgeport,	$150,000.00	.....	.....	.....	*595,000.00	58,636.69	653,636.6
Danbury,	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,000.00	76,232.64	105,232.6
Bethel,	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,076.55	.....	18,076.5
Brookfield,	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,645.00	1,360.00	9,005.0
Darien,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500.00	.....	11,500.0
Fairfield,	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,400.00	19,280.00	69,680.0
Greenwich,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	40,000.0
Huntington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	15,700.00	18,700.0
Monroe,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300.00	.....	1,300.0
New Canaan,	$25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	33,500.00	15,864.00	49,364.0
New Fairfield,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800.00	1,800.0
Newtown,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk,	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	116,523.00	136,523.0
City of So. Norwalk,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.0
Reading,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000.00	17,000.0
Ridgefield,	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500.00	26,074.65	32,574.6
Sherman,	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,700.00	.....	17,700.0
Stamford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000.00	.....	120,000.0
Stratford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,350.00	11,350.0
Trumbull,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,389.88	2,389.8
Weston,	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,546.73	.....	7,546.7
Westport,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,802.50	41,802.5
Wilton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,530.67	18,530.6
Total,	$175,000.00	.....	.....	.....	$1,012,168.28	$465,044.03	$1,477,212.3

* Less amount of Sinking Fund, $129,379.89.

Indebtedness of Towns in LITCHFIELD COUNTY, as shown by returns made to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, by the Treasurers of the several towns, June 1st, 1874.

TOWNS.	RAILROAD DEBT.				Total Funded Indebtedness.	Total Floating Indebtedness.	Total Debt.
	Amount of Bonds or Notes issued to pay for subscription to Railroad stocks, or to make loans to Railroad Companies.	Amount of Railroad Bonds endorsed or guaranteed by Town.	Amount of any other form of indebtedness created to aid Railroads.	Amount of indebtedness voted to be created in aid of Railroads, but the Bonds not yet issued or the debt not yet actually existing.			
Litchfield,	$106,000.00	.....	.....	.....	$106,000.00	.....	$106,000.00
*Barkhamsted,	No return received.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canaan,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11,500.00	11,500.00
Colebrook,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,666.89	.....	3,666.89
Cornwall,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Goshen,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harwinton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000.00	9,000.00
Kent,	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000.00	1,000.00	24,000.00
Morris,	20,600.00	.....	.....	.....	20,600.00	1,000.00	21,600.00
New Hartford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,415.77	17,415.77
New Milford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,100.00	.....	10,100.00
Norfolk,	40,700.00	.....	.....	.....	40,700.00	18,824.70	59,524.70
North Canaan,	34,000.00	.....	.....	.....	34,000.00	.....	34,000.00
Plymouth,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
Roxbury,	27,000.00	.....	.....	.....	27,000.00	.....	27,000.00
Salisbury,	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	3,650.00	53,650.00
Sharon,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torrington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,202.91	26,202.91
Warren,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,266.00	3,266.00
Washington,	.....	$55,200.00	.....	.....	55,200.00	15,000.00	70,200.00
Watertown,	58,675.00	.....	.....	.....	58,675.00	3,300.00	61,975.00
Winchester,	112,000.00	.....	.....	.....	112,000.00	.....	112,000,00
Woodbury,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total,	$448,975.00	$55,200.00	.....	.....	$540,941.89	$134,159.38	$675,101.27

*Barkhamsted,	$13,000.00	$13,000.00

Indebtedness of Towns in WINDHAM COUNTY, as shown by returns made to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, by the Treasurers of the several towns, June 1st, 1874.

TOWNS.	RAILROAD DEBT.				Total Funded Indebtedness.	Total Floating Indebtedness.	Total Debt.
	Amount of Bonds or Notes issued to pay for subscription to Railroad Stocks, or to make loans to Railroad Companies.	Amount of Railroad Bonds endorsed or guaranteed by Town.	Amount of any other form of indebtedness created to aid Railroads.	Amount of indebtedness voted to be created in aid of Railroads, but the Bonds not yet issued or the debt not yet actually existing.			
Brooklyn,							
Ashford,						$2,963.13	$2,963.13
Canterbury,						1,900.00	1,900.00
Chaplin,					$2,072.66	1,200.00	3,272.66
Eastford,						8,603.90	8,603.90
Hampton,							
Killingly,							
Plainfield,						4,600.00	4,600.00
Pomfret,						1,500.00	1,500.00
Putnam,						29,655.17	29,655.17
Scotland,						1,106.47	1,106.47
Sterling,						1,632.00	1,632.00
Thompson,						800.00	800.00
Voluntown,					$1,600.00	430.90	2,030.90
Windham,						6,739.27	6,739.27
Woodstock,							
Total,					$3,672.66	$61,130.84	$64,803.50

Indebtedness of Towns in MIDDLESEX COUNTY, as shown by returns made to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, by the Treasurers of the several towns, June 1st, 1874.

TOWNS.	RAILROAD DEBT.				Total Funded Indebtedness.	Total Floating Indebtedness.	Total Debt.
	Amount of Bonds or Notes issued to pay for subscription to Railroad stocks, or to make loans to Railroad Companies.	Amount of Railroad Bonds endorsed or guaranteed by Town.	Amount of any other form of indebtedness created to aid Railroads.	Amount of indebtedness voted to be created in aid of Railroads, but the Bonds not yet issued or the debt not yet actually existing.			
Middletown,	$747,000.00	$300,000.00	.....	.....	$54,674.17	$98,000.00	$1,199,674.17
City of Middlet'n,	.....	.....	.....	.....	274,127.00	26,000.00	300,127.00
Haddam,	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	5,000.00	45,000.00
Chatham,	72,000.00	.....	.....	$40,000.00	4,000.00	12,760.68	88,760.68
Chester,	16,700.00	.....	.....	.....	16,700.00	5,000.00	21,700.00
Clinton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700.00	2,700.00
Cromwell,	28,000.00	.....	.....	.....	28,000.00	5,400.00	33,400.00
Durham,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.19	190.19
East Haddam,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,550.75	4,550.75
Essex,	48,000.00	.....	.....	.....	48,000.00	5,700.00	53,700.00
Middlefield,	40,000.00	.....	.....	30,000.00	40,000.00	4,075.00	44,075.00
Killingworth,	.....	.....	.....	.....	000.00	000.00	000.00
Old Saybrook,	25,200.00	.....	5,200.00	.....	.....	1,240.00	31,640.00
Portland,	216,000.00	102,000.00	.....	.....	216,000.00	.....	216,000.00
Saybrook,	32,500.00	.....	.....	.....	32,500.00	3,900.00	36,400.00
Westbrook,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,675.00	.....	1,675.00
Total,	$1,265,400.00	$402,000.00	$5,200.00	$70,000.00	$755,676.17	$174,516.62	$2,079,592.79

Indebtedness of Towns in TOLLAND COUNTY, as shown by returns made to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, by the Treasurers of the several towns, June 1st, 1874.

TOWNS.	RAILROAD DEBT.				Total Funded Indebtedness.	Total Floating Indebtedness.	Total Debt.
	Amount of Bonds or Notes issued to pay for subscription to Railroad stocks, or to make loans to Railroad Companies.	Amount of Railroad Bonds endorsed or guaranteed by Town.	Amount of any other form of indebtedness created to aid Railroads.	Amount of indebtedness voted to be created in aid of Railroads, but the Bonds not yet issued or the debt not yet actually existing.			
Tolland,						$1,000.00	$1,000.00
Andover,						3,025.00	3,025.00
Bolton,						000.00	000.00
Columbia,						5,000.00	5,000.00
Coventry,					$3,954.00		3,954.00
Ellington,				$35,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
Hebron,	$23,333.34				23,333.34	1,000.00	24,333.34
Mansfield,						20,000.00	20,000.00
Somers,						000.00	000.00
Stafford,						72,472.32	72,472.32
Union,						11,279.00	11,279.00
Vernon,				60,000.00		61,785.00	61,785.00
Willington,						000.00	000.00
Total,	$23,333.34			$95,000.00	$27,287.34	$185,561.32	$212,848.66

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	RAILROAD DEBT.				Total Funded Indebtedness.	Total Floating Indebtedness.	Total Debt.
	Amount of Bonds or Notes issued to pay for subscription to Railroad stocks, or to make loans to Railroad Companies.	Amount of Railroad Bonds endorsed or guaranteed by Town.	Amount of any other form of indebtedness created to aid Railroads.	Amount of indebtedness voted to be created in aid of Railroads, but the Bonds not yet issued or the debt not yet actually existing.			
Hartford County,	$1,901,900.00	.....	.....	$170,000.00	$4,439,272.28	$568,252.79	$5,007,525.07
New Haven County,	700,000.00	$225,000.00	$25,000.00	.....	2,152,977.91	679,129.48	2,832,107.39
New London County,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,272,102.85	373,797.07	1,645,899.92
Fairfield County,	175,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,012,168.28	465,044.03	1,477,212.31
Litchfield County,	448,975.00	55,200.00	.....	.....	540,941.89	134,159.38	675,101.27
Windham County,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,672.66	61,130.84	64,803.50
Middlesex County,	1,265,400.00	402,000.00	5,200.00	70,000.00	755,676.17	174,516,62	2,079,592.79
Tolland Couty,	23,333.34	.....	.....	95,000.00	27,287.34	185,561.32	212,848.66
Total,	$4,514,608.34	$682,200.00	$30,200.00	$335,000.00	$10,204,099.38	$2,641,591.53	$13,995,090.91

Indebtedness of Cities in the STATE OF CONNECTICUT, as shown by returns made to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, by the Treasurers of the several cities, June 1st, 1874.

CITIES.	RAILROAD DEBT.				Total Funded Indebtedness.	Total Floating Indebtedness.	Total Debt.
	Amount of Bonds or Notes issued to pay for subscription to Railroad stocks or to make loans to Railroad Companies.	Amount of Railroad Bonds endorsed or guaranteed by Town.	Amount of any other form of indebtedness created to aid Railroads.	Amount of indebtedness voted to be created in aid of Railroads, but the Bonds not yet issued or the debt not yet actually existing.			
Hartford,	$500,000.00	.....	.....	.....	$2,578,800.00	$16,006.00	$2,594,806.00
New Britain,	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,000.00	63,500.00	215,500.00
New Haven,	200,000.00	$225,000.00	$25,000.00	.....	660,000.00	300,000.00	960,000.00
Meriden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	325,000.00	145,000.00	470,000.00
Waterbury,	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
New London,	.....	.....	.....	.....	403,000.00	71,395.37	*474,395.37
Norwich,	.....	.....	.....	.....	475,000.00	4,088.52	479,088.52
Bridgeport,	150,000.00	.....	.....	.....	†595,000.00	58,636.69	653,636.69
South Norwalk,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00
Middletown,	.....	.....	.....	.....	274,127.00	26,000.00	300,127.00
Total,	$850,000.00	$225,000.00	$25,000.00	.....	$5,526,427.00	$684,626.58	$6,211,053.58

*Less amount of Sinking Fund, $22,584.02.
† " " " " $129,379.89.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of the School Fund

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1876.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1876.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut to be holden at Hartford on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1876, *the Commissioner of the School Fund respectfully reports:*

That he assumed the duties of the office to which he was elected by the last General Assembly, on the 27th day of July, 1875, from which time it has demanded and received his constant attention.

My predecessor, during his official term, instituted several suits of foreclosure of mortgages, and the title to the property became absolute in the State. By the records in my department I found that none of this property acquired by foreclosure had been sold. It has been a part of my duties to dispose of it as promptly as possible without loss to the School Fund. The difficulty of doing this has led me to carefully examine into the system of appraisements, and I am forced to believe that the present law governing appraisals of property for loans from the Fund, needs some amendments, that greater security may be thrown around it.

At the time I assumed the duties of Commissioner, and up to the present time, the State has, by virtue of foreclosure, been placed in possession of property upon which was loaned the sum of $27,887. From this amount I have sold and reinvested the sum of $18,075. Upon the sales that have been effected, there has been a loss of $165 from the principal

of the Fund. I believe the difficulty with which I have had to contend of disposing of this property without loss, would not have existed had it been justly appraised; for, as a consequence, the loans would have been less. I shall dispose of the remainder as fast as practicable. The present low prices of real estate may necessitate the holding of a portion for a time to avoid too great a loss.

In this connection I would recommend that the present law governing appraisals be amended so as to make the Commissioner an appraiser in addition to the number now specified.

During the past eight months $138,795 has been loaned in different parts of the State. I have deemed it my duty to personally examine most of the property that has been taken as security.

During the past year there has been collected from bonds and mortgages held in the State of New York some $41,000, leaving about $12,000 yet to collect. During the same period only about $1,500 has been collected from bonds and mortgages held in Massachusetts, leaving about $19,000 yet invested in that State. It is my purpose at an early day to make myself fully familiar, by personal examination with the property in the latter State, upon which loans from the Fund have been made.

The semi-annual interest due March 2d on loans, has been very generally met—I believe more promptly than usual.

The long time that many of the bonds and mortgages have been running, in connection with the great change in the value of real estate that has taken place the past two or three years, lead me to recommend that these securities be re-appraised under the supervision of the commissioner.

The tables accompanying this report give statistical information concerning the receipts and expenditures of the Fund, both principal and interest, the number of children enumerated in each town with increase and decrease, together with other matters of interest.

HENRY C. MILES,
School Fund Commissioner.

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, *Hartford, April 20th*, 1876.

No. 1.

Abstract of the Schedule of Property and Securities belonging to and constituting the Capital of the School Fund of Connecticut on the second day of September, A. D. 1874, as prepared by the Commissioner of said Fund, and by us audited and examined, and each item thereof compared with documents and vouchers in the office of said Commissioner.

BANK STOCK.

In fourteen Banks,	$204,812.61
In State Bonds,	130,000.00

CONTRACTS, BONDS, AND MORTGAGES.

Against individuals residing in Connecticut,	$1,622,253.52
" " " in Massachusetts,	20,629.39
" " " in New York,	53,742.72
" " " in Ohio,	4,881.26

IN CASH.

In hands of Treasurer,	$7,907.04
	$2,044,226.54

JOHN C. TRACY,
CHARLES W. COOK,
Auditors of Public Accounts.

No. 2.

Statement of the Revenue of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1, 1875, to March 31, 1876, inclusive.

Dr. WILLIAM E. RAYMOND, In account with the Revenue of the School Fund of Connecticut. Cr.

To Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1875,	$45,212.97	By paid Comptroller's orders for sundry School Societies,	$128,259.20
To Cash received for interest on Bonds, Dividends on Bank Stock, and Rents,	137,440.11	By paid Comptroller's orders for Salaries, and expenses of Commissioner and Treasurer,	2,472.87
To Cash received for interest on Deposits,	3,799.78	By paid Commissioner's orders for Clerk hire, Agents, and Contingent Expenses, Insurance, Taxes, and Attorneys,	4,578.19
	$186,452.86	By Cash remaining in the Treasury,	45,047.40
Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1876,	$45,047.40	Outstanding,	6,095.20
			$186,452.86

WILLIAM E. RAYMOND, *Treasurer.*

No. 3.

Statement of the Principal of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1875, to March 31st, 1876.

Dr.	WILLIAM E. RAYMOND, in Account with the Principal of the School Fund.		Cr
To Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1875, -	$12,116.98	By paid sundry orders drawn by the Commissioner of the School Fund, for Loans, - -	$176,295.00
To Cash received of sundry persons for payment on Bonds and Contracts and Lands, -	173,520.60	By Cash remaining in the Treasury, March 31st, 1875, - - - - - - - -	9,342.58
	$185,637.58		
Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1876, -	$9,342.58		$185,637.58

WILLIAM E. RAYMOND, *Treasurer.*

No. 4.

STATEMENTS OF AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF SCHOOL FUND.

Received at the Treasury from all sources—The Disbursements for Dividends to Schools, Salaries, Expense Account, etc., and the amount of Surplus remaining at the close of the Fiscal year—The number of Children returned, the rate of Dividend per Capita, the amount of Dividend, and the Increase and Decrease of Children for each year, from 1867 to 1876, inclusive.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Bal. on hand includ'g rev. not called in each yr.	No. of Children returned each year.	Rate of dividend per capita.	Amount of dividend in each year.	Increase of Children in each year.	Decrease of Children in each year.
For the year ending March 31st, 1867,	$127,133.88	$135,375.63	$15,715.00	120,884	1.10	$132,702.40	2,104	
" " " " 1868,	129,411.34	146,455.22	1,618.22	123,650	1.10	136,015.00	2,776	
" " " " 1869,	147,031.93	126,087.75	26,331.19	124,082	1.00	124,082.00	432	
" " " " 1870,	133,538.81	129,156.15	2,413.31	124,348	1.00	124,348.00	266	
" " " " 1871,	140,673.29	133,891.83	6,781.46	128,468	1.00	128,468.00	2,999	
" " " " 1872,	153,689.84	133,101.59	20,588.25	131,748	1.00	131,748.00	3,280	
" " " " 1873,	156,158.98	137,812.50	41,373.54	132,924	1.00	132,924.00	1,160	
" " " " 1874,	190,198.89	144,043.21	46,155.68	133,530	1.00	133,530.00	606	
" " " " 1875,	199,132.38	160,014.61	39,117.77	134,976	1.10	148,473.60	1,446	
" " " " 1876,	180,357.66	135,310.26	45,047.40	135,219	1.00	135,219.00	243	

No. 5.

Statement showing the amount of Dividends received from each Bank from April 1st, 1875, to March 31st, 1876, inclusive.

NAME OF THE BANK.	Amount of stock.	Amount of Dividends.
Hartford Bank,	$68,000.00	$8,160.00
Farmers and Mechanics National Bank,	30,100.00	3,010.00
City National Bank,	15,000.00	1,200.00
Fairfield County National Bank,	10,900.00	1,090.00
New Haven National Bank,	10,000.00	1,200.00
Waterbury National Bank,	18,862.61	1,200.00
Norwich National Bank,	10,000.00	800.00
Bridgeport National Bank,	10,000.00	1,200.00
Middletown National Bank,	10,050.00	1,206.00
Middlesex County National Bank,	10,000.00	800.00
Danbury National Bank,	8,500.00	1,020.00
Connecticut National Bank,	6,400.00	768.00
Stafford National Bank,	5,000.00	450.00
Connecticut State Bonds,	130,000.00	7,800.00
	$334,812.61	$29,904.00

No. 6.

SCHEDULE of the number of Children between Four and Sixteen years of age in each School Society, according to the enumeration in the month of January, A. D. 1876, and the dividends of School Money made to each Society, in the year ending March 31, 1876, apportioned by the Comptroller according to each enumeration, with the Increase and Decrease of such children in each Society in one year.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford,	10	9,598	$9,598	266	
Avon,	7	248	248	27	
Berlin,	9	580	580		7
Bloomfield,	9	309	309		7
Bristol,	13	992	992	75	
Burlington,	9	302	302		4
Canton,	8	511	511		26
East Granby,	6	173	173	4	
East Hartford,	10	725	725	6	
East Windsor,	11	749	749	3	
Enfield,	14	1,665	1,665	20	
Farmington,	7	662	662	19	
Glastonbury,	18	812	812		2
Granby,	10	351	351		6
Hartland,	9	151	151	4	
Manchester,	9	1,250	1,250	21	
Marlborough,	4	112	112	12	
New Britain,	1	3,176	3,176	148	
Newington,	4	232	232		7
Plainville,	1	391	391	16	
Rocky Hill,	5	267	267	12	
Simsbury,	12	476	476		29
Southington,	11	1,199	1,199		5
South Windsor,	10	362	362		17
Suffield,	11	708	708		13
West Hartford,	8	388	388	15	
Wethersfield,	6	398	398	18	
Windsor,	10	743	743		
Windsor Locks,	1	648	648	17	
	243	28,178	$28,178	683	123

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New Haven City,	1	12,629	$12,629		289
Westville,	1	326	326		6
Beacon Falls,	3	153	153		14
Branford,	1	731	731	43	
Bethany,	5	103	103		1
Cheshire,	12	545	545		28
Derby,	6	2,543	2,543	156	
East Haven,	1	683	683		7
Guilford,	11	553	553		13
Hamden,	13	745	745	4	
Madison,	13	400	400	1	
Meriden,	12	3,405	3,405	221	
Middlebury,	6	160	160	4	
Milford,	1	684	684	23	
Naugatuck,	6	872	872	72	
North Branford,	7	231	231	18	
North Haven,	8	406	406		21
Orange,	8	704	704	41	
Oxford,	12	236	236	3	
Prospect,	5	77	77		16
Seymour,	1	499	499	39	
Southbury,	9	283	283		6
Wallingford,	9	919	919		24
Waterbury,	10	3,470	3,470		47
Woodbridge,	6	171	171	8	
Wolcott,	6	94	94		2
	173	31,622	$31,622	633	474

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New London,	1	2,052	$2,052		149
Norwich Central,	1	1,481	1,481		
Norwich Town,	9	2,085	2,085		48
Norwich Town Str't,	1	318	318		
Norwich, W. Chelsea,	1	920	920		
Bozrah,	7	372	372	10	
Colchester,	14	700	700		13
East Lyme,	9	402	402	22	
Franklin,	7	176	176		
Griswold,	14	658	658	11	
Groton,	10	1,196	1,196	11	
Lebanon,	16	406	406		15
Ledyard,	14	330	330		6
Lisbon,	4	74	74		18
Lyme,	7	284	284		2
Montville,	12	531	531		40
North Stonington,	15	420	420	5	
Old Lyme,	8	344	344		7
Preston,	12	628	628		38
Salem,	8	169	169		7
Sprague,	5	1,079	1,079	55	
Stonington,	17	1,604	1,604		84
Waterford,	11	618	618	3	
	203	16,847	$16,847	117	427

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Bridgeport,	11	5,590	$5,590		9
Brookfield,	8	236	236	9	
Bethel,	6	563	563		50
Danbury,	12	2,355	2,355	12	
Darien,	6	414	414	11	
Easton,	8	206	206		
Fairfield,	14	977	977		15
Greenwich,	19	1,929	1,929		8
Huntington,	12	492	492	12	
Monroe,	7	256	256	10	
New Canaan,	11	589	589		25
New Fairfield,	7	187	187	1	
Newtown,	21	1,113	1,113	30	
Norwalk,	11	3,254	3,254	94	
Reading,	10	403	403	73	
Ridgefield,	14	448	448	28	
Sherman,	6	149	149		22
Stamford,	16	2,457	2,457		12
Stratford,	9	831	831		27
Trumbull,	6	278	278	7	
Weston,	6	229	229	5	
Westport,	10	771	771		60
Wilton,	10	467	467		18
	230	24,194	$24,194	292	246

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Litchfield,	16	703	$703	9	
Barkhamsted,	11	275	275	2	
Bethlehem,	8	126	126	5	
Bridgewater,	5	206	206		6
Canaan,	10	272	272		46
Colebrook,	10	311	311	15	
Cornwall,	15	427	427		36
Goshen,	15	272	272		6
Harwinton,	12	222	222		18
Kent,	13	410	410	2	
Morris,	6	155	155		7
New Hartford,	10	787	787		42
New Milford,	20	813	813	28	
Norfolk,	11	353	353	5	
North Canaan,	5	435	435	12	
Roxbury,	7	174	174		16
Salisbury,	14	874	874		50
Sharon,	18	597	597		16
Torrington,	10	774	774	60	
Warren,	7	160	160		8
Watertown,	9	348	348	12	
Winchester,	8	967	967	48	
Woodbury,	14	398	398		6
Washington,	12	319	319	11	
Plymouth,	10	536	536		534
Thomaston,	4	524	524	524	
	280	11,438	$11,438	733	791

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Brooklyn,	9	513	$513		46
Ashford,	10	250	250		2
Canterbury,	11	326	326		6
Chaplin,	5	146	146		14
Eastford,	8	211	211		3
Hampton,	7	197	197		1
Killingly,	15	1,498	1,498		59
Plainfield,	13	1,101	1,101		2
Pomfret,	8	264	264	16	
Putnam,	6	1,417	1,417		24
Sterling,	9	264	264		17
Thompson,	13	1,185	1,185	27	
Voluntown,	9	271	271		39
Windham,	11	1,472	1,472	22	
Woodstock,	17	596	596	10	
Scotland,	5	98	98		7
	156	9,809	$9,809	75	220

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Middletown City Dist.,	1	1,326	$1,326		151
MiddletownTown Dist.,	18	1,087	1,087		49
Haddam,.....	14	491	491	2	
Chatham,.....	11	519	519	58	
Chester,.....	4	236	236		16
Clinton,.....	4	308	308	3	
Cromwell,.....	5	487	487		10
Durham,.....	6	209	209		4
East Haddam, ...	17	675	675		4
Essex,.....	1	344	344		11
Killingworth,.....	7	152	152		1
Old Saybrook,.....	4	322	322	12	
Saybrook,.....	1	241	241		3
Portland,.....	7	992	992		6
Westbrook,.....	7	162	162		
Middlefield,.....	4	194	194		15
	111	7,745	$7,745	75	270

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Tolland,	13	298	$298	6	
Andover,	4	87	87		2
Bolton,	5	117	117		
Columbia,	7	205	205		4
Coventry,	10	471	471	23	
Ellington,	9	283	283	15	
Hebron,	11	275	275	35	
Mansfield,	15	418	418		29
Somers,	10	256	256	18	
Stafford,	18	911	911	35	
Union,	6	138	138		7
Vernon,	8	1,644	1,644	61	
Willington,	9	253	253	5	
	125	5,356	5,356	198	42

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford County,	29	243	28,178	$28,178	683	123
N. Haven County,	26	173	31,622	31,622	633	474
N. London County,	20	203	16,847	16,847	117	427
Fairfield County,	23	230	24,194	24,194	292	246
Litchfield County,	25	280	11,438	11,438	733	791
Windham County,	16	156	9,809	9,809	75	220
Middlesex County,	15	111	7,745	7,745	75	270
Tolland County,	13	125	5,356	5,356	198	42
	167	1,521	135,189	$135,189	2,806	2,593

Whole number returned, 1875,..... 135,189
" " " 1874,..... 134,976

Increase,..... 213



GRADED SCHOOL. MILFORD, CONN.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

PRESENTED TO THE

General Assembly, May Session, 1876,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

NEW HAVEN:
TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.
1876.

MEMBERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR THE YEAR 1875--76.

Ex-Officio.

His Excellency, CHARLES R. INGERSOLL, New Haven.
His Honor, GEORGE G. SILL, Hartford.

By Appointment of the General Assembly.

WILLIAM H. POTTER, Mystic River,	Term expires	1876.
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Litchfield.	" "	1877.
THOMAS A. THACHER, New Haven,	" "	1878.
ELISHA CARPENTER, Hartford,	" "	1879.

FOR THE YEAR 1876--77.

Ex-Officio.

His Excellency, CHARLES R. INGERSOLL, New Haven.
His Honor, GEORGE G. SILL, Hartford.

By Appointment of the General Assembly.

GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Litchfield,	Term expires	1877.
THOMAS A. THACHER, New Haven,	" "	1878.
ELISHA CARPENTER, Hartford,	" "	1879.
_____	" "	1880.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP, New Haven.

Office.

State House, New Haven.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,	5–10
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD,	11–156
Summary of Statistics,	11–15
History in Schools,	16–17
A Historical Estimate of Connecticut,	17–56
Historical Sketch of Wesleyan University,	57–62
Historical Sketch of Trinity College,	62–70
A Sketch of Yale College,	70–91
History of Public Education in Connecticut,	91–134
The Establishing of Schools,	91–100
The Maintenance of Schools,	100–116
The Supervision of Schools,	116–120
Schools for the Higher Education,	120–128
Course of Studies in Earlier Schools,	128–134
Neglected Children,	134–139
Report of the Agent,	135–139
Milford Graded School,	139–140
Whipple's Home for Deaf Mutes,	140–143
Centennial Tree Planting,	144–149
Circular,	145–148
State Board of Education,	149–153
Educational Exhibit of Connecticut at the Centennial,	153–154
Conclusion,	155–156
APPENDIX,	197–277
Statistical Tables,	197–245
Hartford County,	202–203
New Haven County,	204–205
New London County,	206–207
Fairfield County,	208–209
Windham County,	210–211
Litchfield County,	212–212
Middlesex County,	214–215
Tolland County,	216–217
SUMMARY,	218–219
Money expended for new School Houses,	220
Money expended for School Libraries and Apparatus,	221
Taxable property per child in each town,	222–225

Percentage of property paid for Public Schools in each town, ... 226–229
Amount paid per child for Public Schools in each town, ... 230–233
Percentage of children in Public Schools in each town, ... 234–237
Percentage of average attendance in Winter in each town, ... 238–245
Condition of School Houses in each town, ... 246–247
Graded Schools in the several towns and counties, ... 248–249
School Library Appropriations, 1875–6, ... 250–251
Number and residence of Students in Colleges and Professional Schools, ... 252–253
The Town Deposit Fund, ... 253–255
Normal School Expenses, 1875–6, ... 256–257
Teachers' Institute Expenses, ... 258–259
List of School Visitors in every town, ... 260–268
School Laws Enacted 1875, ... 269–270
Index, ... 271–277
Addenda, ... 277

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT.

THE Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Education is herewith presented.

Their duties during the past year have been little more than the general supervision of public education in accordance with the laws previously in force. These laws are so well adapted to their purpose as to require no change, except in one particular, to be presently mentioned. Complaints have sometimes been made that the school law was too frequently changed. Whatever reason there may have been in the past for such complaints, they would now be without foundation, and in fact, they are seldom heard. For the future, all occasion for them can and should be avoided. To frame a law affecting so many people, in such a manner that it shall satisfy all, is no easy task. The present school law was prepared with great care and deliberation, in the interest of the whole people, and not of any particular class or community. Whenever changes are proposed, they should be adopted, if at all, in harmony with this idea of general and not mere local advantage. Cases may arise to which the general law is not well adapted. The remedy in such cases is to be sought, not in mutilating a well organized, consistent and harmonious system, but rather in special acts framed for the purpose. Special legislation is indeed objectionable, because of its liability to be abused; but

it has its reason and its only excuse in those exceptional cases to which general laws cannot readily be applied.

The only change needed in the school law relates to the time of presenting the Report of the Board to the General Assembly. Under the amended Constitution of the State, the annual sessions of the Legislature are hereafter to be held in January instead of May. The law now requires the Report to be laid before that body "on or before the third Wednesday of May," which is two weeks from the beginning of the session. It will not be expedient to require it so early in future sessions. The time fixed by law for sending the returns from the several towns to the Secretary of the Board—the fifteenth day of October—should remain unchanged. The labor involved in tabulating these returns, in order that an abstract of them may be prepared, to accompany the Report, as the law directs, requires much time. The Board therefore recommend that four weeks instead of two weeks from the beginning of the session be allowed them for presenting their future Reports. The time might be designated as "on or before the fifth Wednesday after the first Monday of January." To present the Report earlier than this would be always difficult, and often impossible.

The returns for the last school year—an abstract of which is herewith submitted—indicate that the public schools were conducted during the year with at least their usual success. The total income for all school purposes was a few thousand dollars less than in the previous year, but the income for *current* expenses was increased. Considering the generally depressed condition of business affairs, this showing is very satisfactory. A part of this increase was due to the greater dividend from the School Fund, which added about $15,000 to the amount from the same source the previous year. This advance, however, cannot be permanent, and the rate of dividend has already fallen back to one dollar per child.

In practicing the needed frugality of expenditure, school officials generally applied retrenchment where it would temporarily do the least harm. The amount paid to teachers was greater in the aggregate than ever before, but the sum expended for erecting and repairing school houses was smaller than in

any one of the eight previous years, and was less than half as much as the amount reported in 1871 or 1872. When prosperity shall have returned to render productive the industry of the people, liberal expenditures for those purposes may be again expected.

In the Report of last year, the subject of irregular attendance was discussed at considerable length, and some suggestions were offered as to the causes and the remedies of this great evil. The returns now presented show a gratifying increase of regularity. This improvement is to be welcomed, not as the perfect attainment, but as the hopeful beginning of a change for the better. If there can be a continued advance in the same direction from year to year, the time will soon come when the large sums paid for current school expenses will yield results more nearly equal to the highest possibilities of the case. But it is not necessary to dwell at length upon this point, after the full consideration which it received a year ago. The recommendation then made, that the reports of Acting School Visitors be printed and distributed throughout their respective towns, we deem worthy of careful attention. It is to be desired that more towns should act according to that recommendation, of their own choice, without waiting for legal requirement. Those which do so will be sure to reap advantages which will more than balance the moderate expense, and will be able to act with a more definite knowledge of their own educational condition and wants.

The Normal School continues to serve effectively the object for which it was established. That object, as stated in the act which gave the school its existence, is to receive teachers already familiar with the ordinary studies, and "train them in the best method of teaching and conducting common schools." This training, to be thorough and efficient, must evidently require considerable time. Those who are subjected to it for a few weeks only, may indeed receive some benefit. But the effect of such training is cumulative. Each additional month of receiving it brings to the diligent pupil more benefit than he obtained the previous month. It is desirable that as many as possible of those who enter the school should remain to complete the prescribed course. That course requires two years, and is

designed to impart to the pupils as much knowledge of the art of teaching as they can acquire in that time. A pupil who leaves the school to engage in teaching, after a transient connection with it, is not likely to be a fair representative of it. He may illustrate, rather, the evils and dangers of "a little learning," than the benefits of a thorough training. There is, therefore, reason for rejoicing in the increasing number of pupils who continue a considerable time in the school, and in the falling off of such as enter to remain for shorter periods. The whole number connected with the school during the year ending April 1st, 1876, was 180. The number of graduates in June, 1875, was 28; in January, 1876, 15; and the prospective number for June, 1876, is 26. Thoroughness of qualification is more insisted upon than formerly, as the condition of receiving a graduate's diploma, for in this way, chiefly, the standard of teachers' scholarship must be improved. The school was never more prosperous than at the present time. A new teacher has been employed in place of one who retired of her own accord, after several years of faithful and successful service; such service as would have been gladly retained. A detailed statement of the expenses of the school will be found in the Report of the Secretary of the Board, which will be presented in due time.

The Report of the Agent of the Board will appear as a part of the Secretary's Report. He has devoted less time than in former years to the special work assigned to him. That work can never be finished, so long as any considerable part of our inhabitants are indifferent to the evils which their children will suffer from ignorance and neglect. But when all such cases are fully attended to by local school officers, the services of a special agent to take charge of them can be dispensed with.

The present movement to promote tree-planting deserves the universal favor which it has received. At an expense too trifling to be considered, the streets and open areas of our villages, the yards around school houses, and the highways that cross the country in all directions, can be sheltered from the heat of summer; and the hills and valleys of the land can be rendered attractive to travelers and strangers as well as to our own citizens. All have a direct interest in this tree-planting move-

ment, but especially the young, who may expect to enjoy for many years the grateful shade of trees planted by their own hands. As we, in this centennial year, remember with grateful pride the noble deeds of our sires of 1776, so may we do what is in our power to secure for ourselves a like grateful remembrance among those who shall walk these streets and traverse these highways when the years of another century shall have passed. We cannot do the same kind of deeds as the men and women of a hundred years ago were required to do, but by slight effort, and without hardship or self-denial such as they endured, we can win blessings from the hearts and lips of coming generations.

The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia contains a department for exhibiting the educational condition of the country. Connecticut has always held a high rank in the sisterhood of States for her early and constant endeavors to promote the education of all her children. She could not therefore without dishonor, fail to be represented in this department of the Exposition. Smaller in territory and resources than most of the states, she could not hope to compete with all of them in the extent of her educational exhibition. The collecting and arranging of materials for a creditable exhibition requires a considerable outlay of money. The entire sum at the disposal of the State board of managers for centennial purposes was not so large as to permit a heavy expenditure in any one department.

What has been accomplished for the State in the Educational department has been done with very limited funds, through the unremitted exertions of the Secretary of the Board of Education. As compared with the exhibition which will be made in the same department by some of the larger states, it will not be extensive, but few of them will be able to show as much in proportion to the cost. An educational map has been prepared, showing the number of the various kinds of school houses, as also the number of churches, in every town in the State. An examination of this map will reveal what provision is made in each town for the secular and religious education of its inhabitants. It may be claimed without boasting that no part of this country, nor of any country

upon the earth, is more abundantly supplied with the institutions of education and religion. No person living in Connecticut need be ignorant of those things which prepare him for usefulness and success in the whole of his future life. These institutions, received from our fathers, have been proved by experience to serve well the design of their founders. Our duty is both to perpetuate and to improve them, that they may bless future generations even more abundantly than they have blessed us.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL,
GEORGE G. SILL,
WILLIAM H. POTTER,
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF,
THOMAS A. THACHER,
ELISHA CARPENTER.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut:

GENTLEMEN:—My Ninth Annual Report, being the Eleventh since the organization of the Board of Education, and the Thirty-first from the Department of Education, is herewith submitted. This Report is brief, as another must be prepared in December next, by reason of the earlier meeting of the Legislature hereafter.

STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1875.

Number of towns in the State,	167
Number of school districts in the State,	1,506
Increase for the year,	11
Number of public schools,	1,650
Increase for the year,	8
Number of departments in public schools,	2,499
Increase for the year,	41
Number of children between 4 and 16 years of age, in January, 1875,	134,976
Increase for the year,	1,448
Average length of public schools,	176.26 days.
Decrease for the year,	.03 days.
Number of scholars registered in winter,	98,402
Decrease for the year,	1,148
Number of scholars registered in summer,	88,595
Decrease for the year,	1,079
Number registered who were over 16 years of age,	4,424

Increase for the year,	158
Number of different scholars in public schools,	119,489
Increase for the year,	191
Number in other schools than public schools,	9,145
Increase for the year,	723
Number between 4 and 16 years of age in no school,	12,970
Decrease for the year,	60
Number in schools of all kinds,	128,634
Increase for the year,	914
Average attendance at public schools in winter,	71,935
Increase for the year,	502
Average attendance at public schools in summer,	65,251
Increase for the year,	2,199
Percentage of whole number registered in the year, as compared with number enumerated in January, 1875,	88.53
Decrease for the year,	.81
Percentage of children in schools of all kinds,	95.30
Decrease for the year,	35
Percentage of those enumerated registered in winter,	72.90
Decrease for the year,	1.65
Percentage of those enumerated registered in summer,	65.64
Decrease for the year,	1.52
Percentage of average attendance in winter,	73.10
Increase for the year,	1.34
Percentage of average attendance in summer,	73.65
Increase for the year,	3.34
Average attendance in winter, as compared with number enumerated January, 1875,	53.29
Decrease for the year,	.21
Average attendance in summer, as compared with number enumerated January, 1875,	48.34
Increase for the year,	1.12
Number of teachers in winter—males, 721; females, 1,910; total,	2,631
Increase for the year—males, 17; females, 13; total,	30

Number of teachers in summer—males, 272; females, 2,324; total,	2,596
Increase for the year—males, 14; females, 21; total,	35
Number of teachers continued in the same school,	1,768
Increase for the year,	78
Number of teachers who never taught before,	557
Increase for the year,	18
Average wages per month of male teachers,	$70.05
Decrease for the year,	1.43
Average wages per month of female teachers,	37.35
Increase for the year,	.68
Number of schools of two departments,	114
Decrease for the year,	1
Number of schools of more than two departments,	150
Increase for the year,	5
Whole number of graded schools,	264
Increase for the year,	4
Number of departments in graded schools,	1,093
Increase for the year,	23
Number of new school houses built in the year,	21
Decrease for the year,	19
Number of school houses reported in good condition,	899
Decrease for the year,	35
Number of school houses reported in fair condition,	531
Increase for the year,	27
Number of school houses reported in poor condition,	224
Increase for the year,	6
Dividend per child given School Fund, 1875,	$1.10
Income of School Fund distributed 1875,	$148,220.60
Amount paid for schools from State Tax,	202,119.00
Income of Town Deposit Fund, as reported,	46,534.97
Income of Local Funds,	15,614.79
Amount raised for schools by Town Tax,	668,167.13
Decrease for the year,	1,689.75
Amount raised for school purposes by District Tax,	463,775.19

Decrease for the year, - - - - - - -	$38,725.61
Amount of voluntary contributions for public schools,	6,881.26
Amount received for public schools from other sources,	41,545.17
Total amount rec'd for public schools from all sources,	1,592,858.11
Decrease for the year, - - - - - - -	20,089.53
Amount for each child enumerated, - - -	11.81
Decrease for the year, - - - - - - -	.27
Amount expended for teachers' wages, - - -	1,057,242.19
Increase for the year, - - - - - - -	35,528.12
Amount expended for fuel and incidentals, - -	140.130.42
Increase for the year, - - - - - - -	13,075.41
Amount expended for new school houses, - -	135,135.46
Decrease for the year, - - - - - - -	159,092.65
Amount expended for repairs of school buildings,	77,544.46
Decrease for the year, - - - - - - -	16,319.37
Amount expended for school libraries and apparatus,	8,262.15
Increase for the year, - - - - - - -	593.33
Amount expended for other school purposes, -	134,269.17
Decrease for the year, - - - - - - -	18,774.96
Total amount expended for public schools, - -	1,552,583.85
Decrease for the year, - - - - - - -	144,990.12

Number of children enumerated January, 1876, -	135,189
Increase for the year, - - - - - - -	213
Dividend per child from the School Fund, - -	$1.00

A Statement of the amount of money received for Common Schools, from the several sources, for each of the last eleven years, with the yearly increase or decrease in the total amount, and for each child enumerated.

Report of the Year.	Children enumerated Jan., 1865, '66, etc.	Increase from previous year.	Dividend per child from School Fund.	Amount of dividends from School Fund, Feb., 1865, '66, etc.	From Town Deposit Fund.	Local Funds.	From Town Tax.	District Tax.	Rate Bills and Voluntary Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts from all sources.	Increase from previous year.	Per child.	Increase per child.
1866	114,825	2,727	$1.15	$132,048.75	$48,078.92	*e*-------	$91,280.31	$201,066.38	*f*$49,984.25	*h*$39,782.79	$562,241.40	$108,578.12	$4.90	$ .85
1867	118,780	3,955	1.10	130,658.00	47,951.72	*e*-------	93,726.10	317,977.37	*f*76,441,92	*h*38,231.59	704,986.70	142,745.30	5.94	1.04
1868	120,884	2,104	1.10	132,972.40	44,979.34	*e*-------	149,680.99	466,931.90	*f*89,260.03	*h*99,981.66	983,806.32	278,819.62	8.14	2.20
1869	123,650	2,766	1.10	136,015.00	43,985.75	$8,919.15	160.347.35	467,804.77	*f*139,406.84	86,607.85	1,043,086.71	59,280.39	8.44	.30
1870	124,082	432	1.00	124.082.00	44,883.94	12,300.34	415,318.26	491,420.61	*g*15,996.86	165.150.82	1,269,152.83	226,066.12	10.23	1.79
1871	125,409	1,327	1.00	125,409.00	45,650.19	7,920.77	568,387.50	498,846.09	*g*11,907.73	225,895.07	1,484,016.35	214,863.52	11.83	1.60
1872	128,468	3,059	1.00	128,468.00	45,167.37	9,627.23	641,837.76	410,708.11	*g*11,012.47	256,796.68	1,503,617.62	19,601.27	11.70	*i*.13
1873	131,748	3,280	1.00	*a*197,622.00	45,712.80	11,348.05	642,194.11	485,523.56	*g*10,250.79	50,017.70	1,442,669.01	*i*60,948.61	10.95	*i*.75
1874	132,908	1,160	1.00	*b*332,120.00	45,452.58	12,196.45	598,873.44	499,555.19	*g*7,172.42	47,119.12	1,542,489.20	99,820.19	11.60	.65
1875	133,528	620	1.00	*c*333,820.00	46,003.03	16,064.71	669,856.88	502,500.80	*g*6,637.89	38,064.33	1,612,947.64	70,458.44	12.08	.48
1876	134,976	1,448	1.10	*d*350,339.60	46,534.97	15,614.79	668,167.13	463,775.19	*g*6,881.26	41,545.17	1,592,858.11	*i*20,089.53	11.81	*i*.27

a. Including $65,874.00 from the State Treasury, or 50 cents to each child, i. e., from State Tax.
b. " $199,272.00 " " " $1.50 " " " " "
c. " $200,292.00 " " " " " " " " "
d. " $202,119.00 " " " " " " " " "
e. Included with receipts from "Other Sources."
f. Rate Bills.
g. Voluntary Contributions.
h. Including income from Local Funds.
i. Decrease.

HISTORY IN SCHOOLS.

This centennial period invites and facilitates the study of history. This subject, hitherto far more neglected in our schools than in those of Europe, can be pursued with special interest while we are commemorating the achievements of the founders of our republic. The events of early times are now more than ever the topics of common conversation. The journals of the day, alike the dailies, weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies, abound in historical descriptions and illustrations. The special celebrations of the events of 1776 occurring in various sections of the old thirteen States, all foster the historic spirit. Our teachers should take advantage of this most opportune period for teaching history. Never before has it been so easy to awaken in the minds of our youth an ambition to know well the land they live in, its discovery and discoverers, its early settlements and colonies, its wars, their causes and results, the founders of the republic, their characters and achievements, its constitution, its institutions and laws. As a culture study, history has been greatly underrated. No other subject is better fitted to give breadth and comprehensiveness, or to provide an antidote to narrowness and bigotry. The early study of history tends to develop a literary taste, a fondness for reading, and that too of books of sterling worth.

These centennial celebrations, together with the historical studies they prompt, should awaken patriotic feelings in all sections of the country. A common and glorious history should be our bond of union, and in this memorial year lead to the solution of the problem of reconstruction and fraternization. No sectional estrangement should survive this centennial. Certainly our schools should foster the spirit of harmony and help promote the complete unification of the people. In order to develop a becoming State pride and interest in Connecticut history, and as timely in this centennial year the following admirable paper of Dr. Bushnell is here given. It contains many facts and wise maxims worthy to be memorized by our youth. I commend to both teachers and scholars his words on "the immense value of State feeling," "the want of it is a want much to be deplored." "We are too little aware of our noble history as a State—a history of such transcendent beauty, freshened by so many inspiring and heroic incidents, &c." "The man who does not wish to

love and honor the State in which he and his children are born, has no heart in his bosom." After quoting Mr. Bancroft's tribute to Connecticut, "There is no State in the Union and I know not any in the world, in whose early history, if I were citizen, I could find more of which to be proud and less that I should wish to blot," Dr. Bushnell adds his conviction, that "this early history is really the most beautiful that was ever permitted to any State or people in the world."

A HISTORICAL ESTIMATE OF CONNECTICUT.*

It is a fact often remarked by the students of history, that all the states or nations that have most impressed the world by their high civilization and their genius, have been small in territorial extent. If we ask for the reason, it is probably because society is sufficiently concentrated only in small communities, to produce the intensest development of mind and character. Hence it is not in the ancient Roman or Persian empires, but in little sterile Attica, territorially small in comparison even with Connecticut, that the chief lawgivers, philosophers, orators, poets of antiquity, have their spring; sending out their unarmed thoughts to subdue and occupy the mind of the world, even in the far distant ages of time. So again, and probably for a similar reason, it is not in the great kingdoms or empires of Western Europe that the quickening powers of modern history have their birth; but in the Florentine Republic, in Flanders and the free commercial cities, in Saxony, Holland and England. Here, in one, is the birthplace of modern art. Here it is, in another, that manufactures originate and flourish. Here, again, it is that, having no territory at home, commerce builds its ships and sends them out to claim the seas for a territory. Here is the cradle of the Reformation. Here the free principles of government, that are running but not yet glorified, took their spring.

In view of facts like these, it is a great excellence of our confederated form of government, that it combines the advantages both of great and small communities. We have a common

* An Address delivered before the Legislature of the State, at the Inauguration of the Normal School, New Britain, June 4, 1851. By Horace Bushnell, D.D.

country, and yet we have many small countries; a vast republic that embosoms many small republics, each possessing a qualified sovereignty, each to have a character and make a history of its own. There is brought into play, in this manner, without infringing at all on the general unity of the republic, a more special and homelike feeling in the several States (sharpened by mutual comparison) which, as a tonic power in society, is necessary to the highest developments of character and civilization. Spreading out in a vast republican empire that spans a continent, we are thus to be condensed into small communities, each distinctly and completely conscious of itself, and all acting as mutual stimulants to each other. Nor is anything more to be desired, in this view, than that we preserve our distinct position as States, and embody as much of a State feeling as possible about our several centers of public life and action. Let Virginia have her "cavaliers" and her "Old Dominion." Let Massachusetts be conscious always of Massachusetts, and let every man of her sons, in every grade and party, exalt in the honors that crown her history. Let the Vermonter speak of his "Great Mountain State," with the sturdy pride of a mountaineer. Let the sons of Rhode Island exult in the history and spirit of their little fiery republic. This State feeling has an immense value, and the want of it is a want much to be deplored. I would even prefer to have this feeling developed so strongly as to create some friction between the citizens of the different States, rather than to have it deficient.

Pardon me if I suggest the conviction, that this feeling is not as decided and distinct, in our State, as it may be and ought to be. It is our misfortune that we hold a position midway between two capital cities; that of New England on one side, and that of the western world itself on the other. To these we go as our market places. From these we get our fashions, our news, and too often our prejudices and opinions; or, what is worse, just that neutral state of both, which is created by the very incongruous mixture which they produce. Meantime, it is a great misfortune that* we have no capital of our own, or if any, a migratory capital. For public sentiment, in order to get firmness and become distinctly conscious, must have fixed ob

* This is not the case now [1876].

jects about which it may embody itself. A capital which is here and there is neither here nor there. It is no capital, but a symbol rather of vagrancy, and probably of what is worse, of local jealousies which are too contemptible to be inspiring. Besides, we are too little aware of our own noble history as a State. The historical writers of Massachusetts have been more numerous and better qualified than ours, and they have naturally seen the events of New England history with the eyes of metropolitans. We have, as yet, nothing that can be called a just and spirited history of our State, and the mass of our citizens seem to suppose that we have no history worthy attention. It is only a dry record, they fancy, of puritanical severities, destitute of incident, and too unheroic to support any generous emotions. Our sense of it is expressed in the single epithet, "*the blue law State.*" Never were any people more miserably defrauded. Meantime we are continually sinking in relative power, as a member of the confederacy. Our public men no longer represent the fourth State in the Union, as in the Revolution, but the little, comparatively declining, State of Connecticut. And the danger is that as we sink in the relative scale of numbers, the little enthusiasm left us will die out as a spark on our altars, and we shall become as insignificant in the scale of moral, as of territorial, consequence.

Accordingly it becomes a very interesting question to the people of our State, what shall we do to maintain our wonted position of respect and power?—how shall we kindle and feed the true fire of public feeling necessary to our character and our standing in the republic? If there be a citizen present, of any sect or party, who can see no interest in such a problem, to him I have nothing to say. The man who does not wish to love and honor the State in which he and his children are born, has no heart in his bosom, and it is not in any words or arguments of mine, certainly, to give him what the sterility of his nature denies.

It will occur to you at once, in the problem raised, that what any people can be and ought to be, depends, in a principal degree, on what they have been. And so much is there in this principle, that scarcely anything is necessary, as it seems to me, to exalt our public consciousness and set us forward in the

path of honor, but simply to receive the true idea of our history, and be kindled with a genuine inspiration derived from a just recollection of the past.

In this view it is that I now propose to give you a sketch, or outline of our history; or perhaps I should rather say, an historic estimate of our standing as a member of the republic. In giving this outline, or estimate, I must deal, of course, with facts that are familiar to many; but we have a history of such transcendent beauty, freshened by so many inspiring and heroic incidents, that we should not easily tire under the recital, however familiar. Nothing should tire us but the mortifying fact, that as a people, we have not yet attained even to the sense of those public honors that are laid up for us in the history we inherit. Mr. Bancroft, the historian, thoroughly acquainted with the relative character and merit of the American States, not long ago said,—"There is no State in the Union, and I know not any in the world, in whose early history, if I were a citizen, I could find more of which to be proud, and less that I should wish to blot." My own conviction is, that this early history, though not the most prominent, is really the most beautiful that was ever permitted to any State or people in the world.

In tracing this outline, I shall be obliged to make some reference to that of other States, but I will endeavor not to make the comparison odious. I must infringe, a little, in particular, on some of the claims of Massachusetts, and therefore I ought to say beforehand, that no one is more sensible than I to the historic merit, or rejoices more heartily in the proud eminence of that State, as a member of the republic, for it is a member without which, indeed, the republic would want a necessary support of its character and felicity. It can the better afford to yield us, therefore, what is our own; or rather can the less afford to diminish our just honors, by claiming to itself what is quite unnecessary to its true pre-eminence of name, and its metropolitan position as a State.

It may well be a subject of pride to our State that the original settlement of the Connecticut and New Haven Colonies, afterwards called Connecticut, comprised an amount of character and talent so very remarkable.

There was Ludlow, said to have been the first lawyer of the colonies, assisting at the construction of the first written constitution originated in the new world; one that was the type of all that came after, even that of the Republic itself. Whether it was that he was too much of a lawyer to be a hearty Puritan, or had too much of the unhappy and refractory element in his temper to be comfortable anywhere, it is somewhat difficult to judge. But he became dissatisfied, removed from Hartford to the Fairfield settlement, and afterwards to Virginia. The casual hints and traditions left us of his character, impress the feeling that he was a very remarkable man, and excite in us the wish that a more adequate account of his somewhat irregular history had been preserved to us.

There was Haynes, also, the first Governor, a man of higher moral qualities, and different, though not perhaps inferior, accomplishments. He was a gentleman of fortune, holding an elegant seat in Essex. But the American wilderness, with a right to his own religious convictions, he could easily prefer to the charms of affluence and refinement. Turning his back upon these, he came over to Boston. And it is a sufficient proof of his character and ability that, during his short stay there, he was elected Governor of the Massachusetts Colony. In the new colony that came out afterwards to settle on the banks of the Connecticut. he was leader and father from the beginning. He was a man of great practical wisdom and personal address; liberal in his opinions, firm in his piety, a man every way fit to lay republican foundations.

Governor Hopkins, a rich Turkey merchant of London, was another of the founders; a man of less gravity, though not inferior in the qualities of fortune, or personal excellence, and superior to all in his great munificence. By his bequest the Grammar Schools of Hartford and New Haven, and the Professorship of Divinity in Harvard College, were founded. His talents are sufficiently evinced by the fact that, returning on a visit to his estate and his friends in England, he was detained there by an unexpected promotion from Cromwell to be Commissioner of the Navy and Admiralty.

Governor Winthrop, or as he is commonly called, the younger Winthrop, was the most accomplished scholar and gentle-

man of New England. Educated to society, liberalized in his views by foreign travel, which in that day was a more remarkable distinction than it is at present, he was qualified by his manners and address thus cultivated, to shine as a courtier in the highest circles of influence. A sufficient proof of his power in this way may be found in the fact that the Connecticut Charter was obtained by him; an instrument so republican, so singularly liberal in its terms, that it has greatly puzzled the historians to guess by what means any king could have been induced to give it, and especially to give it to a Puritan.

John Mason, the soldier, I will speak of in another place, only observing here that he was trained to arms under Lord Fairfax in Holland, and gave so high a proof of his valor and capacity, both there and here, that he was solicited by Cromwell to return to England and occupy the high post of Major General in his army.

Thomas Hooker, another of the founders, and first minister of the Hartford Colony, was distinguished as a graduate and fellow of Cambridge University, and more as a minister and preacher of the established church. He was called the Luther of New England, for the reason, I suppose, that the sturdy emphasis and thunder tone of his style resembled him to the great Reformer. Whenever he visited Boston, after his removal to Connecticut, crowds rushed to hear him as the great preacher of the colonies. As a specimen of physical humanity, if we may trust the descriptions given of his person, he was one of the most remarkable of men; uniting the greatest beauty of countenance with a height and breadth of frame almost gigantic. The works he has left, more voluminous and various than those of any other of the New England founders, are his monument.

John Davenport, of the New Haven Colony, was a different, though by no means inferior, man. He was a son of the Mayor of Coventry, a student, and afterwards Bachelor of Divinity, at Oxford University. Settled as the incumbent of St. Stephen's Church, in London, he exerted great influence and power among the clergy of the metropolis. His effect lay more exclusively than Hooker's, in the rigid, argumentative vigor of his opinions. Probably no other, unless perhaps we except John

Cotton, impressed himself more deeply on the churches of New England.

Governor Eaton, of the New Haven Colony, had become rich, by his great and judicious operations as a merchant in the trade of the Baltic. Attracting, in this way, the attention of the court, he was honored as the King's Ambassador at the Court of Denmark; evidence sufficiently clear of the high estimation in which he was held, and also of his talents and character—a character not diminished by the noble virtues and the high capacities revealed in his long and beautifully paternal administration as a Christian ruler here.

Desborough, the New Haven Colony soldier, afterwards returned to England and held the office of Major General in Cromwell's army, a fact which sufficiently exhibits him.

Such were nine of the original founders of Connecticut. What one of them has left a blot on his character, or that of the State? What one of them ever failed to fill his place? And that, if I am right, is the truest evidence of merit; not the renown which place and circumstance may give to a far inferior merit, or which vain ambition, rioting for place, may be able to achieve. Is it not a most singular felicity, that our little State, planted in a remote wilderness, should have had, among its founders, nine master spirits and leaders, so highly accomplished, so worthy to be reverenced for their talents and their virtues?

I have spoken of the civil constitution of the Hartford or Connecticut Colony. Virginia began her experiment under martial law. The emigrants in the Mayflower are sometimes spoken of as having adopted a civil constitution before the landing at Plymouth; but it will be found that the brief document called by that name, is only a "covenant to be a body politic," not a proper constitution. The Massachusetts or Boston Colony had the charter of a trading company, under cover of which, transferred to the emigrants, they maintained a civil organization. It was reserved to the infant colony on the Connecticut, only three years after the settlement, to model the first properly American Constitution—a work in which the framers were permitted to give body and shape, for the first

time, to the genuine republican idea, that dwelt as an actua ting force, or inmost sense, in all the New England colonies. The trading-company governor and assistants of the Massachusetts Colony, having emigrated bodily, and brought over the company charter with them, had been constrained to allow some modifications, by which their relations, as directors of a stock subscription, were transformed into a more properly civil and popular relation. In this manner, the government was gradually becoming a genuine elective republic, according to our sense of the term. The progress made was wholly in the direction taken by the framers of the Connecticut Constitution; though, as yet, they had matured no such result. At the very time when our constitution was framed, they were endeavoring, in Massachusetts, to comfort the "hereditary gentlemen" by erecting them into a kind of American House of Lords, called the "Standing Council for Life." The deputies might be chosen from the colony at large, and were not required to be inhabitants of the town by which they were chosen. The freemen were required to be members of the church, and all the officers stood on the theocratic, or church basis, in the same way. They were also debating, at this time, the civil admissibility or propriety of dropping one governor and choosing another; Cotton and many of the principal men insisting that the office was a virtual freehold, or vested right! Holding these points in view, how evident is the distinctness and the proper originality of the Connecticut Constitution. It organizes a government elective, annually, in all the departments. It ordains that no person shall be chosen governor for two successive years. It requires the deputies to be inhabitants and representatives of the towns where they are chosen. The elective franchise is not limited to members of the church, but conditioned simply on admission to the rights of an elector by a major vote of the town. In short, this constitution, the first one written out, as a complete frame of civil order, in the new world, embodies all the essential features of the constitutions of our States, and of the Republic itself, as they exist at the present day. It is the free representative plan, which now distinguishes our country in the eyes of the world.

"Nearly two centuries have elapsed," says Mr. Bancroft, "the

world has been made wiser by various experience, political institutions have become the theme on which the most powerful and cultivated minds have been employed, dynasties of kings have been dethroned, recalled, dethroned again, and so many constitutions have been framed or reformed, stifled or subverted, that memory may despair of a complete catalogue; but the people of Connecticut have found no reason to deviate essentially from the government established by their fathers. History has ever celebrated the commanders of armies, on which victory has been entailed, the heroes who have won laurels in scenes of carnage and rapine. Has it no place for the founders of States— the wise legislators who struck the rock in the wilderness, and the waters of liberty gushed forth in copious and perennial fountains? They who judge of men by their influence on public happiness, and by the services they render to the human race, will never cease to honor the memory of Hooker and Haynes."

Had Mr. Bancroft included, with the names of Hooker and Haynes, that also of Ludlow, placing it first in the list, I suspect that his very handsome and just tribute of honor would have found its mark more exactly.* We know that Mr. Ludlow on two several occasions after this, was appointed by the Legislature to draft a code of laws for the State, and there is much reason, in that fact, to suppose that he drew the Constitution itself. His impracticable, refractory temper set him on farther, as many suppose, in the direction of democracy, than any other of the distinguished men of the emigration; and they very naturally imagine, for this reason, that they see his hand, in particular, in the new Constitution framed.

I must not omit to mention, what is specially remarkable in this document, that no mention whatever is made in it, either of king or Parliament, or the least intimation given of allegiance to the mother country. On the contrary, an oath of

* Since this discourse was delivered, the short-hand report of a Sermon by Hooker has been discovered, and, by the great ingenuity of J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., deciphered, in which it is clearly made out, or shown, that Hooker was the mover of this Constitution; that its principal provisions were shaped by his suggestion; and, since this was the first of all the civil Constitutions of America, that they all have a lineal derivation which connects them, more or less distinctly, with the pulpit—even the pulpit of the Hartford pastor.

allegiance is required directly to the State. And it is expressly declared that in the "General Court," as organized, shall exist "the SUPREME POWER of the Commonwealth."

The precedence we had thus gained in the matter of constitutional history, I am happy to add, was honorably maintained afterwards, in the formation of the Constitution of the Republic itself; for it is a fact, which those who are wont to sneer at the blueness and legislative incapacity of our State may be challenged also to remember, that Connecticut took the lead in proposing, and by the high abilities and the strenuous exertions of Ellsworth and Sherman, finally carried that distinction of the Constitution of the United States, which is most fundamental and peculiar to it as a frame of civil government, and which now is just beginning, as never before, to fix the attention and attract the admiration of the world. I speak here of the federative element, by which so many sovereign States are kept in distinct activity, while included under a higher sovereignty. When the Convention were assembled that framed the Constitution of the Republic, they were met, at the threshold, by a very important question, viz.,—Whether the Constitution to be framed should be the Constitution of a "Nation," or of a "Confederacy of States." Mr. Calhoun gave the true history of the struggle, in his speech before the Senate of the United States, February 12, 1847. "The three States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia," he said, "were the largest, and were actively and strenuously in favor of a 'National' government. The two leading spirits were Mr. Hamilton of New York, probably the author of the resolution, and Mr. Madison of Virginia. In the early stages of the Convention, there was a majority in favor of a 'National' government. But in this stage there were but eleven States in the Convention. In process of time New Hampshire came in, a very great addition to the federal side, which now became predominant. It is owing mainly to the States of Connecticut and New Jersey that we have a 'Federal' instead of a 'National' government—the best government instead of the worst and most intolerable on earth. Who are the men of these States to whom we are indebted for this admirable government? I will name them—their names ought to be engraven on brass and live forever.

They were Chief Justice Ellsworth, Roger Sherman, and Judge Patterson of New Jersey. The other States farther south were blind—they did not see the future. But to the coolness and sagacity of these three men, aided by a few others, not so prominent, we owe the present Constitution."

Such is the tribute paid to Connecticut by this very distinguished statesman of South Carolina. To have claimed this honor to ourselves might have been offensive. To receive it when it is tendered is no more than a duty. Here then we are in 1851,* thirty-one States, skirting two oceans, still one republic, under one tribunal of justice, under one Federal Constitution which we boast as a frame of order that will sometime shelter the rights and accommodate the manifold interests of two hundred millions of people—the greatest achievement of legislative wisdom in the modern history of the world—and for Connecticut, who came as near being the author of these noble appointments as she could, and do it by the votes of other States—for her the principal honor and reward of many is a shrug of derision, and the sneer that calls her the blue law State!

Since I am speaking here of our agency in the matter of laws and constitutions, let me go a little farther, and show you with what justice our laws can be made, as they so commonly are, a subject of derision. The derisive epithet, by which we are so often distinguished, was given us by the tory renegade, Peters, who, while better men were fighting the battles of their country, was skulking in London, and getting his bread there by the stories he could fabricate about Connecticut. The mendacity of his character and writings has been a thousand times exposed, and the very laws that he published as the "blue," shown to be forgeries invented by himself; and yet there are many, I am sorry to say, not soberly believing that wooden nutmegs were ever manufactured in Connecticut, who nevertheless accept the blue law fiction as the real fact of history. They do not understand as they properly might that the two greatest dishonors that ever befell Connecticut are the giving birth to Benedict Arnold and the Reverend Samuel

* In 1876, thirty-seven States, not including Colorado.

Peters—unless it be a third, that she has given birth to so many who, denouncing the treason of one, are none the less ready to believe and reiterate the equally perfidious and shameful lies of the other.

There is no State in the civilized world whose laws, headed by the noble Constitution of the Hartford Colony, are more simple and righteous; none where the redress of wrongs is less expensive, or less cumbered by tedious and useless technicalities. It is even doubtful whether the new code of practice in New York, which is just now attracting so much attention abroad, requires to be named as an exception. The first law Reports published in the United States were Kirby's Connecticut Reports. The first law school of the nation was the celebrated school of Judge Reeve, at Litchfield, a school which gave the first impulse to law as a science in our country. Chief Justice Ellsworth, Judges Smith, Gould, Kent, Walworth, and I know not how many others most distinguished in legal science in our country, were sons of Connecticut. Judge Ellsworth was chairman of the committee of Congress that prepared the Judiciary Act, by which the Supreme Court of the Nation was organized; and it will be found that some of the provisions of that Act that are most peculiar, are copied verbatim from the statutes of Connecticut. The practice of the Supreme Court is often said to resemble the practice of Connecticut more than that of any other State. And, what is more, the form of the Supreme Court itself, as a tribunal of law, chancery, admiralty, and criminal jurisdiction, comprised in one, is copied from the laws of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

It is true, indeed, reverting to the earlier laws of the commonwealth, that we find severities enacted against the Baptists and Quakers, precisely as in Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts. How far these laws were executed in Connecticut, or under what conditions, I will not undertake to say; but they seem to have been aimed only at a class of fanatics, who made it a point of duty to violate the religious convictions of everybody else; bringing their logs of wood to chop on the church steps on Sunday, and their spinning-wheels to spin by the door, and walking the streets in the questionable grace of

nudity, to testify against the sins of the people. In 1708, the English Quakers petitioned the government against these laws, when Governor Saltonstall wrote over in reply, to Sir Henry Ashurst, as follows,—"I may observe, from the matter of their objections, that they have a further reach than to obtain liberty for their own persuasion, as they pretend; (for many of the laws they object against concern them no more than if they were Turks or Jews,) for as there never was, that I know of, for this twenty years that I have resided in this government, any one Quaker, or other person, that suffered upon the account of his different persuasion in religious matters from the body of this people, so neither is there any of the society of Quakers anywhere in this government, unless one family or two, on the line between us and New York; which yet I am not certain of."

Episcopacy was tolerated here by a public act, when, as yet, there were not seventy families in the State of that denomination—at the very time, too, when there were two Presbyterian clergymen lying in prison at New York for the crime of preaching a sermon and baptizing a child. After several months they obtained their release by paying a fine of £500 sterling. Forty years later, Dr. Rogers, a Presbyterian clergyman, was deterred, by threats of a similar penalty, from preaching in Virginia. The whole system of tithes was there in force, as stiff as in Ireland now. Fees for marrying, churching, and burying were established by law. In 1618, a law was passed in Virginia, requiring every person to attend church on Sundays and church holidays, on penalty of "lying neck and heels," as it was called, for one night, and being held to labor as a slave, by the colony, for the week following. Eleven years after, this penalty was changed to a fine of one pound of tobacco, "to be paid to the minister." These facts I cite, not to bring reproach on other States, but simply to show that religious intolerance was the manner of the times. If, in the New Haven Colony, it is a reproach that only members of the church were permitted to vote, the same was true, under the English constitution, even down to within our memory. There is no sufficient evidence that any person was ever executed for witchcraft in this State, though there were several trials, and

one or two convictions; which the Governor and Council contrived, I believe, in one way or another, to release.* Governor Winthrop professed sincere scruples about the crime itself. How it was in Massachusetts is sufficiently known to us all. An execution for this crime took place in Switzerland, in 1760; at Wurtzberg in Germany, in 1749; also in Scotland, in 1722. And, as late as 1716, a poor woman, and her daughter only nine years old, were publicly hanged in England, for selling their souls to the devil, and for raising a storm by the conjuration of pulling off their stockings. The English statute against witchcraft stood unrepealed, even down to 1736.

I confess I was never able to see why so heavy a share of the odium of this kind of legislation should fall on the State of Connecticut; whose only reproach, in the matter is, that she was not farther in advance of the civilized world, by another half century. If the citizens of other States are able sometimes to amuse themselves at our expense, we certainly are not required to add to their amusement by an over-sensitive resentment. But if any son or citizen of Connecticut is willing to accept and appropriate, as characteristic of its history, the slang epithet which perpetuates a tory lie and forgery, then I have only to say that we have just so much reason to be ashamed of the State—on his account. He is either raw enough to be taken by a very low imposture, or base enough in feeling to enjoy a sneer at his mother's honor.

We have some right, I think, to another kind of distinction, which we have never asserted; that, namely, of being the colony most distinctively independent in our character and proceedings, in the times of the colonial history, previous to the revolution. We were able to be so, in part, from our more retired and sheltered position, and partly, also, because of the very peculiar terms of our charter. Massachusetts, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, all the other States, with the exception of Rhode Island, were obliged by their charters, or the vacation of their charters, to accept a chief executive, or governor, appointed by the crown. These royal governors had a negative upon the laws. They personated the king, maintain-

* See Kingsley's Historical Discourse (p. 101) where a different opinion is held.

ing a kind of court pomp and majesty, overawing the people, thwarting their legislation, wielding a legal control, in right of the king, over the whole military force, much as at the present day in Canada. But the charter obtained for Connecticut, by the singular address of Winthrop, allowed us to choose our own governor and exercise all the functions of civil order. And so we grew up, as a people, unawed by the pageants of royalty, a race of simple, self-governing republicans.

For three little towns on the Connecticut to declare independence of the mother country, we can easily see, would have been the part of madness—probably they had not so much as a thought of it—and yet they had a something, a wish, an instinct, call it what you will, which could write itself properly out, in their constitution, only in the words, "Supreme Power." And I see not how these words, formally asserting the sovereignty of their General Court, escaped chastisement; unless it was that they found a shelter for the crime in their remoteness and the obscurity of their position. In this view, there was a kind of sublimity in the sturdy growth of their sheltered and silent State. They had no theories of democracy to assert. They put on no brave airs for liberty. But they loved their conscience and their religion, and in just the same degree loved not to be meddled with. In this habit their children grew up. Their very intelligence became an eye of jealousy, and they acknowledged the right of the king, much as when we acknowledge the lightning, in lifting a rod to carry it—off! But when the king came down upon them, in some act of authority or royal interference that touched the security of their principles or their position, then it was as if the Great Being, who had "ordained whatsoever comes to pass," had ordained that some things should not come to pass.

On as many as four several occasions, during the colonial history, they set themselves in open conflict with the king's authority, and triumphed by their determination. First in the case of the regicide Judges, secreted at New Haven; when Davenport took for his text—"Make thy shadow as night in the midst of noon, hide the outcasts, bewray not him that wandereth." The king's officers were active in the search; but, for some reason, the noon was as the night, and their vic-

tims could not be found. Massachusetts expostulated with the refractory people of New Haven, representing how much they would endanger all the colonies, if they did not hasten to address his majesty in some proper excuse, to which they replied that they were ignorant of the form!

Again, by rallying a force at Saybrook, when Sir Edmund Andross landed there to proclaim the new patent of the Duke of York and take possession of the town—silencing him in the act, and compelling him to return to his ships.

A third time, when this same officer came on to Hartford to vacate the charter—a passage of history commemorated by the noble oak, whose gnarled trunk and limbs still* remain to represent the crabbed independence of the men who would not yield their rights to the royal mandate. May the old oak live forever!

And yet a fourth time, by asserting and vindicating, what is the essential attribute of political independence, viz., the control and sovereignty of their own military force. Governor Fletcher came on to Hartford from New York, to demand the control of the militia in the king's name; and when he insisted on reading the proclamation, he was drummed into silence by command of Wadsworth, the chief officer. When the drummer slacked, the word was "Drum, I say;" and to the governor, "Stop, Sir, or I will make the sun shine through you in an instant." He withdrew, the point was carried, and the control of the military was retained. After that, when Pitt at the height of his power wanted troops from Connecticut, he sent the request of a levy to the Legislature, not a military order.

It is not my design, as you have seen, to represent, in these facts of history, that we had consciously and purposely set up for independence; but only that we had so much of the self-governing spirit in us, nourished by the scope of our charter, and sheltered by our more retired position, that we took our independence before we knew it, and had the reality before we made the claim.

In Massachusetts, the metropolitan colony, which had a more open relation to the mother country, the spirit of independence was checked continually by considerations of prudence, and, at

* The "Charter Oak" was blown down by a gale, in August, 1856.

Boston especially, by the presence of the king and a kind of court influence maintained by the royal governors. Accordingly the Rev. Daniel Barber, who went on with the Connecticut troops to Boston, at the first outbreak of the Revolution, says,—"In our march through Connecticut, the inhabitants seemed to view us with joy and gladness, but when we came into Massachusetts and advanced nearer to Boston, the inhabitants where we stopped seemed to have no better opinion of us than if we had been a banditti of rogues and thieves; which mortified our feelings, and drew from us expressions of angry resentment"—a fact in which we see, what could not be otherwise, that the people nearest to the court influence in the metropolis were many of them infected with a spirit opposite to the cause of the colonies. But here in the rear ground, and a little removed from observation, it was far otherwise. Here the sturdy spirit found room to grow and embody itself, unrestrained by authority, uncorrupted by mixtures of opposing influence. How necessary this sound rear-work of independence and homogeneous feeling in Connecticut may have been to the confidence, and the finally decisive action, of the men who immediately confronted the royal supremacy in Massachusetts, we may never know. Suffice it to say that the causes of public events most prominent are not always the most real and effective.

It is noticeable, also, that we went into the revolution under peculiar advantages. We were not obliged to fall into civil disorganization by ejecting a royal governor, in the manner of other colonies. Our State was full organized, under a chief magistracy of her own, having command of her own military force, ready to move, without loosing a pin in her political fabric. One of the royal governors ejected was even sent to Connecticut for safe keeping. We had kept up our fire in the rear, making every hamlet and village ring with defiance, and erecting our poles of liberty on every hill, during the very important interval between the passage of the Boston port bill and the stamp act. And so fierce and universal was the spirit of resistance here, that, while the stamps were carried into all the other States, no officer of the crown dared undertake the sale of them in Connecticut.

The forwardness of our State in the matter of independence is sufficiently evinced by the fact that our Legislature passed a bill, on the 14th of June previous to the memorable 4th of July, instructing her delegates to urge an immediate declaration of independence. Nor did she sign that declaration by the hands only of her own delegates. Two of her descendants in New Jersey and one in Georgia, are among the names enrolled in that honored instrument. Georgia withheld herself, at first, from the Revolution. But there was a little Puritan settlement at Midway in that State, in which, as a physician and a man of public influence, resided Doctor Lyman Hall, a native of Wallingford, and a graduate of Yale College.* These Midway Puritans were resolved to have their part in the Revolution, at all hazards. They made choice of Doctor Hall and sent him on to the Congress as their delegate. He signed the declaration, and the next year Georgia came forward and took her place, led into the Revolution by the hand of Connecticut. Is it then too much to affirm, in view of all these facts, that if any State in the Union deserves to be called the Independent State, Connecticut may safely challenge that honor.

I must also speak of the military honors of our history. Martial distinctions are not the highest, and yet there is a kind of military glory that can never fade; that, I mean, which is gained in the defense of justice and liberty, as distinguished from the idle bravery of chivalry, and the rapacious violence of conquest.

It is abundantly clear, as a fact of history, that our two colonies meant, in their public relations with the Indian tribes, to fulfill the exactest terms of justice and good neighborhood. Still it happened, doubtless, as it always will in such cases, that individuals, instigated by a spirit of insolence, or by the cupidity of gain, frequently trespassed on their rights, in acts of bitter outrage. Such wrongs could not be absolutely prevented, and by reason of a diversity of language and the separate, wild habit of the Indians, could not be effectually investigated or redressed. Exasperated, in this manner, they of course would take their revenge in acts of violence and blood;

* In 1747.

and then it would be necessary to arm the public force against them, for the public protection. It is very easy to theorize in this matter, and say how it should be, but this issue, much as we deplore it, could not well be avoided.

It is affirmed, and by many believed, that the Pequods had been instigated in this manner to the thirty murders perpetrated in their incursions on the river settlements during the winter and spring of 1637. Be it so, the colony must still be defended. Every settlement is filled with consternation. They set their watch by night, and tend their signal flag by day, to give notice of enemies. The Pequods have been described to them as one of the most numerous and powerful of the Indian tribes. They imagine them dwelling in the deep woods, guessing how powerful they may be, and at what hour the foe may burst upon their settlement, here or there, in the fury of savage war. What they so long and wearily dread, in the power of their enemy, they, of course, magnify. It is no time now for such points of casuistry as entertain us, at our distance of time. The hour has come, a decisive blow must be struck; for the danger and the dread are no longer supportable.

It had also been ascertained that the Pequods were endeavoring to enlist all the other tribes in a common cause against the colonies. Massachusetts, accordingly, had agreed to join the expedition against them, but at what point the junction would be made could not be settled beforehand. With his ninety men, a full half the able bodied men of the colony, Capt. Mason descended the river to Saybrook, passed round to the Narragansett Bay, and falling in there with a small party of Massachusetts men returning from Block Island, made his landing. His inferior officers, when he opened his plan, proposing to march directly into the Pequod country, waiting for no junction with the Massachusetts troops, strenuously opposed him. They were going into an unknown country to meet an unknown enemy. What could assure this little band of men against extermination, fighting in the woods with a fierce nation of savages? But the chaplain led them to God for direction, and they yielded their dissent. And here, in the stand of Mason, is, in fact, the battle and the victory; for they

came upon the great fort of the enemy, after a rapid march, and took it so completely by surprise, that what was to be a battle became only a conflagration and a massacre. The glory is not here, but in the celerity of movement and the peremptory military decision of the leadership. They are too few in number to make prisoners of their enemy, and another body of the tribe, whose number is unknown, are near at hand. Accordingly their work must be short and decisive—a work they make it of extermination. We look upon the scene with sadness and with mixtures of revolted feeling; but we are none the less able to see, in this exploit of Mason with his ninety men, why Cromwell wanted him for a Major General in his army. He understands, we perceive, as thoroughly as Napoleon, that celerity and decision are sometimes necessary elements of success, and even of safety. This kind of generalship, too, requires a great deal more of nerve and military courage often, than the fighting of a hard contested battle, after it is once begun.

This reduction of the Pequods is remarkable as being the first proper military expedition or trial of arms in New England. If they had been wronged, we pity them. If not, still we pity them. In any view, the colony has done what it could not avoid, and the long agony of their fear is over. Their wives and children can sleep in peace.

Mason returned with his little Puritan legion to Hartford, having lost in the encounter but a single man; the guns of the fort at Saybrook booming out through the forests, in a salute of victory, as he passed. He was immediately complimented by the Legislature in the appointment of general-in-chief to the colony, and Hooker was designated to deliver him his commission, in presence of the assembled people.

Here is a scene for the painter of some future day—I see it even now before me. In the distance and behind the huts of Hartford waves the signal flag by which the town watch is to give notice of enemies. In the foreground stands the tall, swart form of the soldier in his armor; and before him, in sacred apostolic majesty, the manly Hooker. Haynes and Hopkins, with the Legislature and the hardy, toil-worn settlers and their wives and daughters, are gathered round them in

close order, gazing with moistened eyes at the hand which lifts the open commission to God, and listening to the fervent prayer that the God of Israel will endue his servant, as heretofore, with courage and counsel to lead them in the days of their future peril. True there is nothing classic in this scene. This is no crown bestowed at the Olympic games, or at a Roman triumph, and yet there is a severe, primitive sublimity in the picture, that will sometime be invested with feelings of the deepest reverence. Has not the time already come, when the people of Connecticut will gladly testify that reverence, by a monument that shall make the beautiful valley of the Yantic, where Mason sleeps, as beautifully historic, and be a mark to the eye, from one of the most ancient and loveliest, as well as most populous, towns of our ancient commonwealth?

The conduct of our State, in two other chapters of history of a later date, displays a moral dignity, as well as military firmness, of which we have the highest reason to be proud. The Dutch governor of New York, it was ascertained, had entered into an alliance with the savages, to make war upon the English Colonies. The Commissioners of these colonies, already united in a federal compact with each other, had voted a levy of troops for the defense, and assessed the number to be raised by each. The Hartford and New Haven Colonies were prompt and indefatigable in their exertions, as their own more immediate exposure required. Plymouth was ready and kept her faith, but Massachusetts, tempted, for once, to an act of perfidy most sadly contrasted with her noble history, refused; leaving the Connecticut Colonies cruelly exposed to the whole force of the enemy. The condition of our people was one of distressing excitement. Every hour, for a whole half year, it was expected that the invasion would begin. Forts were erected, a small frigate was manned, night and day were spent in watching; till, at length, the victory of the English over the Dutch fleet at sea put an end to the danger; only leaving the two colonies of Connecticut overwhelmed by enormous expenses incurred for their defense. The indignation was universal. And when the commissioners were assembled again, at their annual meeting, our Commissioners magnanimously refused to sit with those from Massachusetts, without some atonement for their ignominious breach of faith and duty.

Then came the turn of Massachusetts. King Philip, as he was called, had rallied all the savage tribes of New England, for a last, desperate effort to expel and exterminate the colonies. The havoc was dreadful—whole towns swept away by the nightly incursions of the savages, wives and children massacred, companies of troops surprised and butchered, all the frontier settlements of Massachusetts smoking in blood and conflagration. It was the dark day of the colonies, and for a time it really seemed that they must be exterminated. Then it was that Connecticut proved her fidelity, sending out five companies of troops to the aid of Massachusetts. And the combined troops marched together, in a cold snowy day, fifteen miles through the forests, fought in the deep snow one of the bloodiest battles on record, and then marched back, carrying their wounded with them, to encamp in the open air. The attack was upon the great fort of the Narragansetts, and was led by the Massachusetts troops, in a spirit of valor worthy of success. Unable, however, to force the entrance, they were obliged, after suffering greatly from the enemy, to fall back. The Connecticut troops were then brought up, and we may judge of their determination by the fact that nearly one-third of their number fell in the assault, and that, out of their five captains, three were killed on the spot, and a fourth died of his wounds afterwards. The assault was carried. The second winter, four companies of rangers, raised in New London county, were sent out, by turns, to scour the Narragansett country, and harass the enemy by a continual desultory warfare. Finally, the tide was turned, and the capture of Philip ended the struggle. Thus nobly did Connecticut repay the injustice and wrong of her sister colony.

We can hardly imagine it, but there was seldom a year in the early history of our State, now so quiet and remote from the turmoils of war, when she was not marching her troops, one way or another, to defend her own, or more commonly some neighboring settlement—to Albany, to Brookfield, to Springfield, to the Narragansett country, to Schenectady, to Crown Point, to Louisburg, to Canada—issuing bills of credit, levying, all the while, enormous taxes, and maintaining a warlike activity scarcely surpassed by Lacedemon itself. There was never a spark of chivalry in her leaders, and yet there was never a coward among

them. Their courage had the Christian stamp; it was practical and related to duty; always exerted for some object of defense and safety. They knew nothing of fighting without an object, and when they had one, they went to the work bravely, simply because it was sound economy to fight well! We are accustomed to speak of the wars of the revolution, but these earlier wars, so little remembered, were far more adventurous and required much stouter endurance.

When combined with the British forces, our troops were, of course, commanded in chief by British leaders, and these were generally incompetent to the kind of warfare necessary in this country. Scarcely ever did they lose a battle or suffer a defeat in these wars, in which our provincial captains did not first protest against their plan. Sometimes the Parliament were constrained to compliment our troops, but more generally, if some exploit was carried by the prowess of a colonial captain, as in the case of Lyman, the hero of Crown Point, his superior was knighted and he forgotten. In the last French war, under Pitt, when a large part of her little territory was yet a wilderness, Connecticut raised and kept in the field, at her own expense, for three successive years, 5,000 men, so great was her endurance and her zeal against the common enemy. It was here that Putnam and Wooster took their lessons of exercise in the military art, and practiced their courage for a more serious and eventful struggle.

This eventful struggle came; finding no State readier to act a worthy and heroic part in it. As early as September, 1774, the false rumor of an outbreak in Boston had set the whole military force of the colony in motion—a sign, before the time, of what was to be done when the time arrived. In April of 1775, before the battle of Lexington and before the Revolution could be generally regarded as an ascertained fact, a circle of sagacious, patriotic men assembled in Hartford, perceiving the immense advantage that would accrue to the cause from the capture and possession of the Northern fortresses that commanded Lake Champlain—Ticonderoga and Crown Point—embarked in a scheme, to seize them, by a surprise of the British garrisons. They had a secret understanding with Governor Trumbull, and drew their funds from the public treasury, by a note under the

joint signature of their names, eleven in number. The enterprise was committed to Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, natives, one of Litchfield, and the other of Roxbury, then residing in Vermont. A few men were sent on from Connecticut, forty or fifty more were collected in Berkshire county, in Massachusetts, and the remainder were enlisted in Vermont. The enterprise was successful. More than two hundred cannon were captured —the same that were afterwards dragged across the mountains to Boston, and employed by Washington in the siege and final expulsion of Lord Howe. When the commander of Ticonderoga inquired by what authority the surrender was demanded, Allen's reply was—"In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." That he had no authority from the Continental Congress, save what had come to him through the Great Jehovah, is certainly very clear; hence, I suppose, the form of his answer.

It appears that Benedict Arnold of Norwich went on to Boston about this time and obtained a commission from the Committee of Safety there, authorizing him to conduct, in their behalf, a similar undertaking. But finding himself anticipated, when he reached Vermont, he was obliged to waive his right of command and took his place, as a volunteer, under Allen. Some of the Massachusetts historians, who have claimed the credit of this exploit, in behalf of their State, are clearly seen, therefore, to have trespassed on the honors of Connecticut. Connecticut projected and executed the movement. The treasury of Connecticut footed the bills. The prisoners were brought to Connecticut and quartered at West Hartford.

The surrender of these fortresses took place on the 10th of May. And before the capture was consummated, the news of the battles of Concord and Lexington had arrived, showing that resistance to the mother country was openly begun. But the campaign was organized and set on foot, it will be observed, long before these battles, and was, in fact, a volunteering, by the Connecticut leaders, of the state of war itself. Meanwhile, Putnam, waiting to catch the first note of outbreak, left his plow in the furrow, when the news arrived, not remaining, it is even said, to unyoke his oxen, and flew to the field of action. The troops of the State poured after him, to be gathered under his command. The battle of Bunker Hill soon followed.

It is remarkable that the question, who commanded in this very celebrated battle, has never yet been settled. The Massachusetts historians have generally maintained that Prescott was the commander; and some of them have even gone so far as not to recognize the presence of Putnam in it. The more candid and moderate have generally admitted his presence in the field, and the valuable service rendered, by his inspiriting and heroic conduct. Prescott, they say, commanded in the trenches, and Putnam was engaged outside of the trenches, in the open field and about the other hill by which the redoubt was overlooked or commanded; doing what he could for the success of the day, but only in virtue of the commission he had from his own personal enthusiasm. As regards any chief command over the whole field of operations, they suppose there probably was none, alleging that the army was really not organized, and no scale of proper military precedence established.

As respects this latter point, which at first view might seem to be true, they are certainly in a mistake. For Putnam had been expressly ordered, by our Legislature, to put himself under the chief command of Massachusetts; as the conditions of the case evidently required. He was serving, therefore, as an integral part of the military force of Massachusetts. Neither was he, or Prescott, or Ward the general-in-chief of the army, so raw in the practice of arms as not to know that, being on the ground as a general of brigade, the scale of military precedence made him, *ipso facto*, principal in command over the colonel of a regiment.

To the same conclusion we are brought, by a careful review of all the facts pertaining to the battle itself. There appears to be sufficient evidence that General Putnam, after his successful encounter sometimes called the battle of Chelsea, which took place on the 27th of May previous, and by which he had produced some stir of sensation in the army, became more impatient of a state of inaction than ever, and proposed himself, in the council of war, that they should take up this advanced position on Bunker Hill. Prescott was in favor of the movement, but General Ward and others, including even General Warren, a member of the Council of Safety, were opposed; regarding the attempt as being too hazardous in itself, and one that would

endanger the main position at Cambridge. Besides, what probably had quite as much influence, they distrusted the spirit of the troops, still raw in discipline; doubting whether they would come to the point of an open, pitched battle with the king and stand their ground. They had the same feeling that Washington had, when he enquired, after the battle—"Could they stand fire?" and when the answer was given, replied—"the cause is safe!" Putnam believed they would stand fire beforehand, urging the necessity of action to bring out the spirit that was in them and confirm it. Give them a good breastwork on the hill, he said, and they will hold it. "They are not afraid of their heads, though very much afraid of their legs; if you cover these they will fight forever." Warren, who was pacing the room, paused over a chair and said, "Almost thou persuadest me, Putnam. Still, I think the project rash; but if you undertake it, ['*you*,' observe,] you will not be surprised to find me at your side." Finally, ascertaining that Gen. Gage was about to seize and occupy the same ground, their hesitation was brought to an end.

It was supposed, in the council, that "two thousand men" would be required to effect and maintain the proposed occupation. Accordingly we are to understand that when only a thousand were detailed, under Col. Prescott, to occupy the hill and open the entrenchments on the night of the 16th, it was expected that other troops were to be sent forward under a more general command, when they were wanted. And beyond a question this command was to be in Putnam, the chief mover of the enterprise. Accordingly we see that Putnam went over with the detachment under Prescott, and assisted in directing where the entrenchment should be opened, viz., on the lower summit, or part of Bunker Hill nearest to the city, afterwards called Breed's Hill; in the understanding that the higher eminence should be taken afterwards, when required, and entrenchments opened there. Putnam returned that night to Cambridge, and was back in the early dawn of the morning, as a responsible officer should be, to see the condition of the works. At ten o'clock he was in the field again. And as soon as it became evident that there was to be an assault upon the works, he ordered on the Connecticut troops, by the consent of Gen. Ward, and was there, on the

field, at the beginning of the engagement. Leaving Prescott, of course, to his position, which he had simply to maintain, we see him beginning entrenchments on the other summit; directing the detachments to their places; present everywhere rebuking and rallying the timid; watching every turn, rushing to every point of danger; seizing on a cannon, which it was said, could not be loaded, and even loading and firing it himself; maintaining thus, with desperate energy, the left wing which Lord Howe was constantly endeavoring to carry, and the yielding of which would, at any moment, have ended the struggle of Prescott on the hill; saving also, by his firmness here, the retreat of Prescott from being only a slaughter or a capture; last in the retreat himself, trying to rally for a stand upon the other hill, and only not endeavoring to maintain the post in his own person; then withdrawing, and, of his own counsel, mounting Prospect Hill with the Connecticut forces, opening his entrenchments there in the night, and holding it as a position between the enemy and Cambridge; a movement by which he probably saved the town and the public stores of the army; for when the enemy saw his works there the next morning, they had no courage left to try a second day, against a position so admirably chosen—a position in which he was afterwards installed, by Washington, to maintain the honors of the center of the army.

There was little reason, as we have seen, for Putnam to be multiplying orders to Prescott; the only thing to be done was to enable Prescott, if possible, to hold his position. But it is in evidence that he did order away the entrenching tools, against the judgment of Prescott; also that, when Warren came upon the ground, he went to Putnam, as the officer of direction, to ask where he should go to serve as a volunteer, and that Putnam sent him to the redoubt, to the aid of Prescott; also that the same order, in regard to firing, occasioned by the shortness of their ammunition, was given everywhere on the field, as well out of the redoubt as in it, and that Putnam said himself that he gave the order.

It is very easy to see, regarding this statement of facts, how Prescott should often have been spoken of as being the chief in command in this battle, and even how he should have thought himself to be; for he had the redoubt in charge at the begin

ning, and maintained the internal command of it. He came under a higher command only by silent rules of military precedence, when other forces were upon the ground; of which he would hardly take note himself, so little was he interfered with. Putnam had work enough without, in the open field, and was very sure that Prescott would do his part within. It is only a little remarkable that Col. Prescott, when questioned by Mr. Adams, at Philadelphia, in regard to the battle, does not even name Gen. Putnam, as having been upon the ground at all; and apparently had not ascertained, two months after the battle, whether the Connecticut militia, sent out by himself, under Knowlton, to hold a position against the enemy's right, had obeyed his orders or had run away! And it is even the more remarkable, that this body of men, assisted by the brave Capt. Chester of Wethersfield, and others whom Putnam was rallying to their support during the whole engagement, had been able, by raising an extempore breastwork of fence and new-mown grass, and defending it with Spartan fidelity, to save him all the while from being flanked and cut to pieces! For upon just this point Lord Howe was rolling his columns, with the greatest emphasis of assault, resting his main hope of success on turning the position so gallantly defended, and gaining, in this manner, the other summit of the hill, which, if he had been able to do, Prescott and his regiment would have been, from that moment, prisoners of war. In this view, it is a total mistake to look upon the defense of the redoubt, brilliant as it was and prominent to the eye, as the battle of Bunker Hill. The place of extempore counsel and varying fortune, the hinge of the day, was really not there, but in the open field; and especially in moving, there, raw bodies of troops, with any such effect as to maintain the critical point of the engagement.

The testimony of authorities, in respect to the question of the chief command, you will understand, is various and contradictory, as it naturally would be. And yet the contradiction is rather verbal than real; for as Prescott held the redoubt, in the manner described, it would be very natural, taking a more restricted view of the field, to speak of him as chief in command; though the facts already recited show most clearly that Col. Swett gave the true testimony when he said that Col. Prescott

"was ordered to proceed to Charlestown, Gen. Putnam having the principal direction and superintendence of the expedition concerning it." This too was the testimony of Putnam himself, as the Rev. Josiah Whitney testifies, in a note to the funeral sermon preached at Putnam's death. He says, "The detachment was first put under the command of Gen. Putnam. With it he took possession of the hill, and ordered the battle from the beginning to the end." Does any one imagine that Gen. Putnam was a man to assert claims of honor that belonged to others? Far more likely was he, in the generosity of his nature, to give up such as were properly his own.

The testimony of the old Courant, commenting on the battle, shortly after, corresponds. "In the list of heroes it is needless to expatiate on the character and bravery of Major Gen. Putnam, whose capacity to *form and execute* great designs, is known through Europe, and whose undaunted courage and martial abilities have raised him to an incredible height in the esteem and friendship of his American brethren; it is sufficient to say, that he seems to be inspired by God Almighty with a military genius." Col. Humphrey, writing his life of Putnam, at Mount Vernon, under the eye of Washington, and the historian Botta, who also derives his facts from original sources, agree in representing Putnam as the chief in command.

Moreover, Washington, when he came upon the field only a few days after the battle, with commissions from the Congress appointing four Major Generals, immediately delivered Putnam his commission, placing him second in command to himself, and reserved the three others for the further consideration of Congress; though Putnam's commission, placing him above two very talented officers of the state, superior in rank to himself, had created more complaint than either of the others. Why this remarkable deference to Putnam, unless he has been the chief actuating spirit in some great success? Why is this signal honor conferred on Gen. Putnam, when, if Col. Prescott commanded in the battle, the eyes of the army and of the public at large are centered on him?—who, I believe, was never afterwards promoted at all.

I have seen, too, within a very few days, an original engraving of Gen. Putnam, published in England three months after

the battle, which has at the foot these words,—"ISRAEL PUTNAM, Esq, MAJOR GENERAL of the Connecticut forces, and COMMANDER IN CHIEF at the engagement on BUNCKER'S HILL, near Boston, 17 June, 1775. Published as the Act directs by C. Shephard, 9 Sept., 1775. London."* That he had the chief command here assigned him I firmly believe; which if he has lost, it has been at least three months subsequent to the battle; and by means that often discolor the truth of history. No! the occupation of the hill was emphatically Putnam's measure; one that truly represents the man. See him, as he is represented, in the council, the march, the beginning of the entrenchment, the fight itself; present everywhere, directing, cheering on the men, *rallying all the force he can to keep the difficult point of the field;* last in the retreat, issuing grimmed with smoke and gunpowder, and seizing, with his force, another hill, there to entrench again and wait the fortune of another day—do this, I say, and there is but one conclusion for us to receive, viz., that Gen. Putnam was the chief in command, the animating spirit of the battle. This must be our claim and we must make it understood. If the monument on Bunker Hill is a worthy testimony for Massachusetts, we must show that it testifies as much also for Connecticut; and I hope our Connecticut eyes will be pardoned, if we see it tapering off into a top-stone that represents the little town of Pomfret!

I have dwelt the more at length on this question, because we seem to have lost our rights here, in a transaction that in one view stands at the head of our American history; and yet more because of the good it will do us to reclaim our rights. I suppose it may well enough be doubted whether Putnam was the ablest of all great commanders; whether, in fact, he was the general to head what would be called, in history, a great military campaign. He was a man of action, inspiration, adventure, and he made men feel as he felt. "You seem to have the faculty, Sir," said Washington, "of infusing your own spirit." Nothing was more truly distinctive of the man. His value lay in the immense volume of impulse or martial enthusiasm there was in him, and in the fact that his time was always *now*. The country wanted impulse to break silence, and he was the man, above all

* A copy of this engraving is in the Library of Yale College.

others in the colonies, to give that impulse. A more cautious man, probably, would not have advised to such an attempt; possibly a wise man would not; but Putnam, whose impetuous soul had only a feeble connection with prudence, or with mere science, was the man to say, "let us have the fight first, and settle the wisdom of it afterwards." Possibly there is a higher kind of generalship; but, I know not how it is, when I see how much depended for our country, at that time, on a real beginning of action I am ready for once to accept impulse as the truest counsel, and the fire of martial passion as being only the inspired form of prudence.

I can not give you the details of our military transactions in the Revolution. I can only name a few facts that will suffice to indicate the spirit and devotion of our people. Connecticut was the second State in the Union, as regards the amount of military force contributed to the common cause.* She had twenty-five regiments of militia, and of these, it is said, that twenty-two full regiments were in actual service, out of the State, at one and the same time, and that the most busy and pressing season of the year; leaving the women at home to hoe their fields and assist the boys and old men in gathering the harvests. And such a class of material has seldom been gathered into an army. When Trumbull sent on fourteen regiments to Washington, at New York, he described them as "regiments of substantial farmers." And Gen. Root, as a friend of mine remembers, declared that in his brigade alone there came out seven ministers, as captains of their own congregations. Among our leaders was Colonel Knowlton, than whom there was not a more gallant officer, or one more respected by the commander-in-chief in the army of the Revolution. And when he fell, in the disastrous day at Harlaem, with so many hundreds of the sons of Connecticut, Washington evinced his affliction for the loss of this favorite officer, as being the loss most deplorable of all that befell the cause on that losing day. Among the leaders, too, were Parsons, and Spencer, and Wooster, and Wolcott, and Ledyard, and, last of all, but not least worthy to be named, though to name him should never be necessary before a Connecticut audience, that mournful flower of patriotism, the young scholar of

* The population of Connecticut in 1774, was 197,365, in 1782, it was 209,150.

Coventry; he whom no service could daunt that Washington desired, and who, when he was called to die an ignominious death, nobly said to his enemies and executioners, that "his only regret was that he had but one life to give for his country."

But I must not omit to speak of our venerable Governor, the patriotic Trumbull, under whom we acted our part in this eventful struggle. He was one of those patient, true-minded men, that hold an even hand of authority in stormy times, and suffer nothing to fall out of place, either by excess or defect of service; to whom Washington could say, "I can not sufficiently express my thanks, not only for your constant and ready compliance with every request of mine, but for your prudent forecast in ordering matters, so that your force has been collected and put in motion as soon as it has been demanded." And yet there like to have been a fatal breach between them, at the beginning of the war. The British ships in the Sound were threatening to land on our coast, and Trumbull requested that a part of the troops he was raising might remain to guard our own soil. No request, apparently, could be more reasonable. Washington refused and ordered them all to Boston. Trumbull wrote him a most pungent letter; adding, however, like a true patriot, who sees the necessity of subordination to all power and effect, that he will comply; "for it is plain that such jealousies indulged, however just, will destroy the cause." Noble answer! worthy to be recorded, as a rebuke to faction, as long as the republic lasts! Washington immediately explained, the misunderstanding was healed, and from that time forth he leaned upon Trumbull as one of his chief supports; confident always of this, that he could calculate on marching the whole state bodily just where he pleased.

Neither let us forget, in this connection, what appears to be sufficiently authenticated, that our Trumbull is no other than the world-renowned Brother Jonathan, accepted as the soubriquet of the United States of America. Our Connecticut Jonathan was to Washington what the Scripture Jonathan was to David, a true friend, a counselor and stay of confidence—Washington's brother. When he wanted honest counsel and wise, he would say, "let us consult Brother Jonathan;" and

then afterwards, partly from habit and partly in playfulness of phrase, he would say the same when referring any matter to the Congress—"let us consult Brother Jonathan." And so it fell out rightly, that as Washington was called the Father of his Country, so he named the fine boy, the nation, after his brother Jonathan—a good, solid, scripture name, which, as our sons and daughters of the coming time may speak it, anywhere between the two oceans, let them remember honest old Connecticut and the faithful and true brother she gave to Washington.

Considering the very intimate historic connection of our Revolution with the influence of the clergy, their active instigation to it and their constant, powerful co-operation in it, the transition we make in passing from our military history to that of the pulpit is by no means violent. Only in speaking of our great men here and our theologic standing generally, I must speak in the briefest manner. No mean distinction is it to say, that the renowned theologian, preacher and philosopher, Jonathan Edwards, was a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College. And though the more active part of his life was spent in Massachusetts, he retained his affinities, more especially, with the churches and ministers of Connecticut. I need not say, that there is no American name of higher repute, not only among the divines, but also among the metaphysicians both of this country and of Europe. Dr. Dwight was born in Massachusetts but educated here, and here was the scene of his life. Besides these, having our Hooker, and Davenport, and Bellamy, and Smalley, and by a less exclusive property, our Hopkins, and Emmons, and Griffin, all sons of Connecticut, we have abundant reason, I think, to be satisfied with our high eminence in the department of theological literature and pulpit effect.

As regards our poets, I will only detain you to say, that while I am far from thinking that everything which beats time in verse is poetry, it is yet something that we have our Trumbull, and Hillhouse, and Brainard, and Percival, and Pierpont, and Halleck, who, not to speak of others closer to our acquaintance, have written what can never perish, while wit may enliven men's hearts, or music and the sense of beauty remain.

Including, next, in our inventory, mechanical inventions, I may say that the great improvements in cotton machinery by Gilbert Brewster, justify the title sometimes given him of the Arkwright of our country.

The cotton gin of Whitney is a machine that, by itself, has doubled the productive power, and so the value, of the Southern half of our country. If the inventor had been paid for his invention, and not defrauded of his rights by a conspiracy too strong for the laws, the interest of his money would redeem all the fugitives that cross the line of free labor, as long as there is such a line to cross.

The first two printing presses patented in the United States were from Hartford.

John Fitch of Connecticut has the distinguished honor of producing the first steamboat that ever moved upon the waters of the world. He was unfortunate in his character, though a man of genius and high enthusiasm. Failing of the means necessary to complete his experiments, and universally derided by the public, he persisted in the confidence that steam was to be the great agent of river navigation in the world, and gave it, as a last request that "his body might be buried on the banks of the Ohio, where his rest would be soothed by the blowing of steam and the splash of the waters."

It is not as generally known, I believe, that the first steam locomotive ever constructed, was run in the streets of Hartford. The inventor was Doctor Kinsley, a man whose history was strikingly similar to that of Fitch. The late Theodore Dwight, known to many in this audience, lent him the money with which he made his experiments. He succeeded in part, but fell through into bankruptcy, at the end, still persisting that steam was to be the agent of the land travel of the world. His experiments were made between the years '97 and '99, previous to the introduction of rails as the guides and supports of motion.

It now remains to speak of the rank we have held in the matter of education, and the power we have exerted by that means, in the republic. It is remarkable that a very large share of the colleges in our nation draw their lineage, not from Harvard, most distinguished in the fruits of elegant literature, but from Yale. This is true of Dartmouth, Princeton, Williams, Middlebury, Hamilton, Western Reserve, Jacksonville, and Athens

University in Georgia. These institutions were some of them planned in Connecticut, others of them moved, or in some principal degree manned, by the graduates of Yale College and sons of Connecticut. Dr. Johnson of Stratford, a graduate of Yale and afterwards of Oxford, was the principal originator and first President also of Columbia College, New York. I find in the office of our Secretary of State a petition to our Legislature from the Trustees of Princeton College, asking leave to draw a lottery here for the benefit of their institution, such leave being denied them by their own State. They aver in their petition, that "it would be a happy means of establishing and perpetuating a desirable harmony between the two institutions, Yale and Princeton, which it will be the care of your petitioners to promote and preserve." Leave was granted; for it was the manner of our State to seize every opportunity, in every place, for the assistance of learning. I may also add, that Mr. Crary, to whose active exertions in behalf of education the school system and the State University of Michigan are mainly due, is a son of Connecticut and a graduate of Trinity College.

Our system of common schools, originated by a public statute which is one of the very first statutes passed by the colonial Legislature, and faithfully maintained down to within the past twenty years,* was, till then, acknowledged to be far in advance of that of any other State. The founding of our school fund, too, is an act that used to be regarded and spoken of with admiration everywhere, as characteristic of the State.

And now, if you will see what force there is in education, what precedence it gives and preponderance of weight, even to a small and otherwise insignificant State, you have only to see what Connecticut has effected through the medium of her older college and her once* comparatively vigorous system of common schools.

I have spoken of the numerous colleges dotting the map of the republic, which are seen to be more or less directly off-shoots of Yale. If you ask what parts of the republic were settled principally by emigrations from Connecticut, they are the Eastern part of Long Island, the Northern half of New Jersey, the Western sections of Massachusetts and Vermont, Middle and Western

* Observe that this was written twenty-five years ago.

New York, the Susquehanna valley in Pennsylvania, and the Western Reserve territory in Ohio—just those portions of our country, more recently settled, as you will perceive, that are most distinguished for industry, thrift, intelligence, good morals and character.

Again, if you enter into the legislative bodies of other States west of us, and ask who are the members, you will find the sons of Connecticut among them, in a large proportion of numbers compared with those of any other State. In the convention, for example, that revised the Constitution of New York in 1821, it was found that, out of one hundred and twenty-six members, thirty-two were natives of Connecticut, not including those who were born of a Connecticut parentage in that State. Of the sons of Massachusetts which, according to the ratio of population, ought to have had about seventy, there were only nine. If you add to the thirty-two natives of Connecticut in that body, her descendants born in New York, and those who came in through Vermont, New Jersey, and other States, it is altogether probable that they would be found to compose a majority of the body; presenting the very interesting fact that Connecticut is found sitting there, to make a Constitution for the great State of New York. I found, on inquiry, four or five winters ago, that the New York Legislature contained fifteen natives of Connecticut, while of Massachusetts there were only nine; though, according to her ratio of numbers, there should have been about forty. So also in the Ohio Legislature of 1838–9, there were found in the lower house of seventy-four members, twelve from Connecticut, two from Massachusetts, two from Vermont.

If we repair to the Halls of the American Congress, we shall there discover what Connecticut is doing on a still larger scale of comparison. The late Hon. James Hillhouse, when he was in Congress, ascertained that forty-seven of the members, or about one-fifth of the whole number in both Houses, were native born sons of Connecticut. Mr. Calhoun assured one of our Representatives, when upon the floor of the House with him, that he had seen the time when the natives of Connecticut, together with all the graduates of Yale College there collected, wanted only five of being a majority of that body. I took some pains in the winter, I think, of '43, to ascertain how the compo-

sition of the Congress stood at that time. There could not, of course, be as many native citizens of Connecticut among the members as in the days of Mr. Hillhouse; but including native citizens and descendants born out of the State, I found exactly his number, forty-seven. Of the New York representation, sixteen, or two-fifths, were sons or descendants, in the male line, of Connecticut.

Saying nothing of descendants born out of the State, there were, at that time, eighteen native born sons of Connecticut in the Congress. According to the Blue Book, Massachusetts had seventeen; when taken in the proportion of numbers she should have had forty-two. New Hampshire should have had eighteen also, but had only seven; Vermont eighteen, but had only four; Louisiana eighteen, but had only two; New Jersey twenty-one, but had only nine. I see no way to account for these facts, especially when the comparison is taken between Connecticut and Massachusetts, unless it be that, prior to a time quite recent, our school system was farther advanced and the education imparted to our youth more universal and more perfect.

How beautiful is the attitude of our little State, when seen through the medium of facts like these. Unable to carry weight by numbers, she is seen marching out her sons to conquer other posts of influence, and represent her honor in other fields of action. Which, if she continues to do, if she takes the past simply as a beginning, and returns to that beginning with a fixed determination to make it simply the germ of a higher and more perfect culture, there need scarcely be a limit to the power she may exert, as a member of the republic. The smallness of our territory is an advantage even, as regards the highest form of social development and the most abundant fruits of genius. Our State, under a skillful and sufficient agriculture, with a proper improvement of our waterfalls, is capable of sustaining a million of people in a condition of competent and social ornament; and that is a number as large as any state government can manage with the highest effect. No part of our country between the two oceans is susceptible of greater external beauty. What now looks rough and forbidding in our jagged hillsides and our raw beginnings of culture, will be softened, in the future landscape, to an ornamental rock-work, skirted by fertility, pressing out in the

cheeks of the green dells where the farm-houses are nested, bursting up through the waving slopes of the meadows, and walling the horizon about with wooded hills of rock and pastured summits. We have pure, transparent waters, a clear, bell-toned atmosphere, and, withal, a robust, healthy-minded stock of people, uncorrupted by luxury, unhumiliated by superstition, sharpened by good necessities, industrious in their habits, simple in their manners and tastes, rigid in their morals and principles: combining, in short, all the higher possibilities of character and genius in a degree that will seldom be exceeded in any people of the world. These are the mines, the golden *placers* of Connecticut. Turning now to these as our principal hope for the future, let us endeavor, with a fixed and resolute concentration of our public aim, to keep the creative school-house in action, and raise our institutions of learning to the highest pitch of excellence.

I am far from thinking that our schools have ever been as low, or inefficient, as many have supposed; the facts I have recited clearly show the contrary. And yet, they certainly are not worthy of our high advantages, or the age of improvement in which we live. Therefore I rejoice that our lethargy is now finally broken, and that we are fairly embarked in an organized plan for the raising of our schools to a pitch of culture and perfection worthy of our former precedence.

To exhibit the kind of expectation we are to set before Connecticut as a State, let me give you the picture of a little obscure parish* in Litchfield county; and I hope you will pardon me if I do it, as I must, with a degree of personal satisfaction; for it is not any very bad vice in a son to be satisfied with his parentage. This little parish is made up of the corners of three towns, and the ragged ends and corners of twice as many mountains and stony-sided hills. But this rough, wild region bears a race of healthy-minded, healthy-bodied, industrious and religious people. They love to educate their sons, and God gives them their reward. Out of this little, obscure nook among the mountains have come forth two presidents of colleges, the two that a few years ago presided, at the same time, over the two institutions, Yale and Washington.† Besides these, they have furnished a Secretary of State for the Commonwealth during a quarter of

* New Preston. † Now Trinity.

a century or more. Also a Solicitor, commonly known as the Cato of the United States treasury. Also a member of Congress. Also a distinguished professor. And besides these, a greater number of lawyers, physicians, preachers and teachers, both male and female, than I am now able to enumerate. Probably some of you have never so much as heard the name of this little by-place on the map of Connecticut. Generally it is not on the maps at all, but how many cities are there of 20,000 inhabitants in our country, that have not exerted one-half the influence on mankind. The power of this little parish, it is not too much to say, is felt in every part of our great nation. Recognized, of course, it is not; but still it is felt.

This, now, is the kind of power in which Connecticut is to have her name and greatness. This, in small, is what Connecticut should be. She is to find her first and noblest interest, apart from religion, in the full and perfect education of her sons and daughters. And so she is to be sending out her youth, empowered in capacity and fortified by virtue, to take their posts of honor and influence in the other States; in her behalf to be their physicians and ministers of religion, their professors and lawyers, their wise senators, their great orators and incorruptible judges, bulwarks of virtue, truth and order to the republic, in all coming time. And then, when the vast area of our country between the two oceans is filled with a teeming population, when the delegates of sixty or a hundred States, from the granite shores of the East, and the alluvial plains of the South, and the golden mountains of the West, are assembled in the halls of our Congress, and little Connecticut is there represented, in her own behalf, by her one delegate, it will still and always be found that she is numerously represented also by her sons from other States, and her one delegate shall be himself regarded, in his person, as the symbol of that true Brother Jonathan, whose name still designates the great republic of the world.

Meantime, if any son of Connecticut will indulge in the degraded sneer, by which ignorant and malicious custom has learned to insult her name, let him be looked upon as the man who is able to please himself in defiling the ashes of his mother. Let me testify my hearty joy too, in the presence of this assembly, that a citizen of Connecticut has at last been heard in the

Senate* of this great nation, doing honor to its noble history, by a fit chastisement of the insult, which a volunteer malice, emboldened by former impunity, was tempted again to offer to our Commonwealth.

Fellow-citizens, I have endeavored, this evening, to show you Connecticut—what she has been, and so what she is and ought to be. I undertook this subject, simply because of the chilling and depressing influence I have so often experienced from the want of any sufficient public feeling in our State. I am not a historian, and I may have fallen into some mistakes, which a critic in American history will detect. I knew but imperfectly, when I began, how great a wealth of character and incident our history contains. I supposed it might be more defective than I could wish, as regards the kind of material most fitted to inspire a public enthusiasm. But as I proceeded patiently in my questions, gathering, stage by stage, this inventory, which I have condensed even to dryness, I began to be mortified by the discovery that the age of Connecticut history most defective and least worthy of respect is the present—that we are most to be honored in that which we have forgot, and least because we have forgotten it.

Such, I say, is Connecticut! There is no outburst of splendor in her history, no glaring or obtrusive prominence to attract the applause of the multitude. Her true merit and position are discovered only by search, she is seen only through the sacred veil of modesty—great, only, in the silent energy of worth and beneficence. But when she is brought forth out of her retirement, instead of the little, declining, undistinguished, scarcely distinguishable State of Connecticut, you behold, rising to view, a history of practical greatness and true honor; illustrious in its beginning; serious and faithful in its progress; dispensing intelligence, without the rewards of fame; heroic for the right, instigated by no hope of applause; independent, as not knowing how to be otherwise; adorned with names of wisdom and greatness, fit to be revered as long as true excellence may have a place in the reverence of mankind.

* Senator Roger Sherman Baldwin, in reply to Senator Mason of Virginia, September 26, 1850.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY*

It was not until about the close of the first quarter of the present century that the Methodist Episcopal Church began to give any very earnest and hearty patronage to the cause of higher education. Between the years 1824 and 1826, the flourishing seminaries at Wilbraham, Kent's Hill, and Cazenovia were opened under the auspices of the denomination, and immediately secured a large attendance. While the seminaries served to foster and encourage the newly-awakened interest in education, the leading minds of the Church became convinced of the need of some institution of collegiate rank, located in New England or New York, which should provide facilities for the highest intellectual culture.

At this juncture, a seeming accident turned their attention to Middletown, Conn., and secured the immediate establishment of the projected institution at this place. In 1825 Capt. Alden Partridge, formerly Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, opened in Middletown the "American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy." Through the liberality of the citizens of Middletown, two substantial stone buildings had been erected for the school; and it was for a short time very prosperous, drawing cadets from almost every State in the Union. Its prosperity, however, soon waned; and, failing to obtain a charter from the Legislature, it was removed, early in 1829, to Norwich, Vt., leaving vacant the buildings it had occupied. Rev. Laban Clark, D.D., then Presiding Elder on the New Haven District, happened shortly after to be in Middletown; and being informed that one of the trustees of these buildings had casually suggested selling them to the Methodists, for the sum of five thousand dollars, he at once notified them that he would be one of ten to purchase the property, and would promptly secure the other nine. This led to the serious consideration of the matter; and at the ensuing session of the New York Conference, May, 1829, Dr. Clark presented from the trustees proposals for the transfer of the property in due form, and urged their acceptance

* Written for the Report of the Board of Education by Prof. C. T. Winchester, of Wesleyan University.

upon the conference. A committee, consisting of John Emory, Samuel Lucky, and Heman Bangs, was appointed to consider these proposals. The New England Conference, being invited to unite in the project, appointed Timothy Merritt, S. Martindale, and Wilbur Fisk to act in conjunction with the New York Committee.

The first act of this joint committee was to issue proposals inviting the several towns within a specified region to compete for the location of the College by the offer of subscriptions. Liberal offers came from Troy, N. Y., Bridgeport, Conn., and Wilbraham, Mass.; but those from Middletown were now so modified that the committee had no hesitation in preferring them. The trustees of the Academy, with the consent of the stockholders, offered the entire property, valued at about thirty thousand dollars, to the conferences, on the two conditions; that it should be perpetually used for a college or university, and that a fund of forty thousand dollars should first be raised for the endowment of the College. About eighteen thousand dollars of this fund was promptly subscribed by citizens of Middletown. The report of the committee recommending the acceptance of this offer was adopted at the session of conference in May, 1830. The forty thousand dollars was soon raised, trustees were at once chosen, and the College organized under the name, "The Wesleyan University."

At the first meeting of the joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, Aug. 24, 1830, Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D.D., then Principal of Wesleyan Academy, was elected first President of the Wesleyan University. In October of the same year, a preparatory school was opened in the buildings, under the superintendence of Rev. W. C. Larabee. In May, 1831, a charter was granted the University; and on the 21st of the following September its halls were opened to students. The Faculty consisted of President Fisk, Professors Augustus W. Smith, John Mott Smith, and Jacob Frederick Huber, and Tutor W. Magoun. At first, in accordance with the peculiar views of President Fisk, which were afterwards entertained by Presidents Wayland of Brown, and Marsh of the University of Vermont, the proficiency of the student in each department was made the only basis of classification; and any student able to pass the

requisite examinations received a diploma, without regard to the time he had spent in college. This plan, however, was soon abandoned, and the usual system of classification adopted in its stead. It is worthy of note, that the Wesleyan University anticipated another of the most important features of the new education, by establishing, very early in its history, a scientific course, to meet the wants of those who wished to obtain advanced literary and scientific training, but whose tastes or circumstances forbade the ordinary classical course. In its early days of poverty and of struggle, the institution had many faithful and earnest friends, among whom Dr. Laban Clark and Dr. Heman Bangs are worthy of especial mention; but to no one was it so deeply indebted as to its President, Wilbur Fisk. His pure and lofty piety and his gentle and winning manner endeared him to all who knew him; while his tact and prudence, his high administrative ability, his thorough culture and extensive reputation, and his untiring efforts in behalf of the University, soon assured its success, and secured for it general recognition.

At the death of Dr. Fisk, in 1839, Dr. Stephen Olin, then in Europe, was elected President. On his return from Europe, the following year, Dr. Olin found himself too feeble to assume the duties of the Presidency, and consequently resigned it early in 1841. In February of that year, Dr. Nathan Bangs was elected to the vacant post. Dr. Bangs, then in the midst of a long and honorable career, felt that the sphere of his greatest usefulness lay elsewhere: he accepted the position with reluctance, and in July, 1842, willingly resigned it to Dr. Olin, whose health had now so improved as to justify his acceptance.

Dr. Olin's fame as a pulpit orator, and his previous success in a similar situation, caused him to be greeted with an enthusiastic welcome. His health was so feeble as never to allow him to devote himself as he wished to the work of instruction. He was, however, very successful in improving the financial condition of the University, and extending its reputation; and his noble and commanding character was itself an inspiration to all the students under his charge. He received very efficient aid in the general administration of the College from Prof. Augustus W. Smith, LL.D., who for several years filled the office of Vice-President.

Dr. Olin died in 1851. After an interval of a year, Dr. Smith, who had been connected with the University from its foundation, and had won high reputation as Professor of Mathematics, was elected to the chair of President. During the administration of President Smith, the permanent existence and prosperity of the institution was insured by the raising of an endowment fund, which, for the first time, placed the University upon a solid financial basis. About one hundred thousand dollars was subscribed to this fund; and although, as is usual in such cases, the full amount subscribed was never realized, yet by the persevering labors of President Smith, ably aided by Professor H. B. Lane, more than eighty thousand dollars was at this time invested for the endowment of professorships. Isaac Rich of Boston, the fame of whose benevolence now fills the Church, was the chief donor to this fund, making at this time the first of his princely donations to the University.

Upon the resignation of President Smith, in 1857, Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., LL.D., President of Genesee College, was elected to the vacant post. During his administration, the material interests of the University were greatly advanced. During the years 1864–5, a Library Fund amounting to twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars was raised by the Alumni. The library is steadily increasing from the proceeds of this fund, and now numbers about twenty-seven thousand volumes. During the Commencement week of 1868, a new and tasteful library-building, capable of containing one hundred thousand volumes, was dedicated. This building was erected by the late Isaac Rich, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. During the same week the contributions of Isaac Rich to the Endowment Fund were increased to one hundred thousand dollars. In the fall of 1868, the old "Boarding Hall" was remodeled and transformed into "Observatory Hall," by the addition of a handsome tower, in which was placed a twelve-inch refracting telescope by Alvan Clark. The Commencement season of 1871 was rendered memorable by the dedication of two new and beautiful buildings. The one, the Memorial Chapel, was erected at a cost of about sixty thousand dollars, in memory of those alumni and students who fell in the war for the Union. The funds for the erection of this Chapel were mostly raised by general subscription dur-

ing the centenary year, 1866. The other building was the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science, erected during the years 1869–71, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, and believed to be one of the most complete and elegant structures of its kind in the country. For this building, the University is indebted to the munificence of Orange Judd, Esq., of New York, who will ever be remembered as one of the most faithful and generous friends of his Alma Mater. The total value of the buildings and grounds of the College, as given in the last report of the treasurer (1875), is $400,000. The gross income for the last fiscal year was $47,000.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees in June, 1875, Dr Cummings resigned the office of President. At a special meeting, on the 28th of July following, the Trustees elected to the position thus made vacant, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D.D. During this opening year of the administration of President Foss, a vigorous and hopeful effort is making to secure a large increase of the endowment.

At present the Faculty consists of a President, fourteen Professors and Instructors, and a Curator of the cabinets. Within the past five years, the educational facilities offered by the College in all departments of undergraduate study, and especially in that of the physical sciences, have been much enlarged. In 1872, the curriculum was judiciously modified in accordance with modern educational theories, and expanded by the introduction of a considerable number of elective studies. The College now offers three courses of study of four years each. The Classical course is substantially the same as that of other New England colleges. The Latin-Scientific course omits Greek, and the Scientific course omits both Latin and Greek, in order to give time for a more thorough attention to the modern languages and to physical science. Nine-tenths of the students now take the Classical course.

While the College sustains no courses of professional education, theological, legal, medical, or technological, it does offer inducements to its own alumni and to those of other institutions to pursue post-graduate studies in the various departments of science and literature. These offers have been made only within a few years, but a number of students have already availed

themselves of them. As the number of elective studies is about four times as great as any one student can take during the regular course, the post-graduates generally occupy a part of their time in taking additional elective studies with the undergraduate classes. Besides the facilities thus offered, they have the direction and assistance of the professors in their private studies.

In the fall of 1872, ladies were, for the first time, admitted to the College. The whole number of graduates of the College is 1105, of whom about 925 are now living.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF TRINITY COLLEGE.*

From an early date, the Episcopalians of Connecticut, feeling unwilling that their sons should be educated under the influence of a faith differing from their own, were anxious to found some institution of learning under the general direction of their Church. Soon after the Diocese had succeeded in completing its ecclesiastical organization by the consecration of Bishop Seabury in 1784, steps seem to have been taken for this end. In 1792, the Bishop and Clergy in Convocation adopted a resolution which led to the establishment by the Convention of the Diocese in 1796 of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, an institution which was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1801 with limited powers, not including those of conferring degrees. Several attempts to secure a charter for a full collegiate institution were unsuccessful.

In 1819, the Rev. T. C. Brownell, D.D., LL.D., a graduate of Union College, and for more than ten years Tutor and Professor in the same, a man deeply interested in the cause of Christian education, was elected Bishop of Connecticut. Under his guidance, a petition to the General Assembly, asking for power to establish a college, was circulated throughout the State, and it received numerous signatures. It was presented on the 13th day of May, 1823. Three days later, the act of incorporation of "Washington College" passed the lower house; and it soon received the sanction of the Senate and the approval of

* By Prof. Samuel Hart, of Trinity College.

the Governor. A third of the Trustees were selected from gentlemen who were not churchmen; and a clause of the charter forbade any religious test being ever required of any officer.

The news of the passage of the act of incorporation was received, we are told, with great joy by the citizens of Hartford; cannon were fired, and bonfires were lighted. The charter provided that the Trustees should not proceed to organize the college until the sum of thirty thousand dollars should be contributed or secured; and that, when this amount had been subscribed, they might establish it in any town in the State as they should judge most expedient. The necessary steps were taken at once to raise the required amount; and it seems to have been understood that, of the three towns of Hartford, New Haven and Middletown, that which should contribute the largest sum of money would be selected as the seat of the Institution. Over $50,000 was immediately subscribed; and, more than three-fourths of this sum having been given by citizens of Hartford and its vicinity, that city was selected as the seat of Washington College. An ample site was purchased, about one-half mile west of the State House; and on it two buildings were begun in June, 1824. These are now known as Seabury Hall and Jarvis Hall, buildings of Portland stone in the Ionic order of architecture, the first containing the Chapel, the Library, the Cabinet and Lecture Rooms, while the latter was intended to afford accommodations for nearly a hundred students.

On the sixth day of May, 1824, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, D.D., LL.D., was elected President. In August of the same year, a Faculty was chosen, among the Professorships being one of Agriculture and Political Economy (probably the first Professorship of the last mentioned science ever established in this country), and a Professor of Botany. On the same day —August 10th, 1824—a statement was issued by the Trustees, containing the names of the Faculty, the course of instruction, which was conformed to that of the older colleges of New England, and other information concerning the College. It was proposed to receive students who might not be prepared to pursue the full course of study for the regular degree in the

Arts, and to allow them to pursue such particular studies as might be suited to their circumstances; and those who should study in the Partial Course for not less than two years were offered an English diploma. This was nearly, if not quite, a new feature in American College instruction, and was the means of calling a considerable number of students. It was further intended to require military exercises of the students, and to prescribe a uniform dress; but it does not appear that this was ever done.

The College was opened on the 23d day of September, 1824, when nine students—one Senior, one Sophomore, six Freshmen, and one partial student—were admitted. Before the end of the first academic year, the number of students had increased to twenty-eight. Until the buildings were completed, the College was provided with rooms in the city. In August, 1826, the Trustees published a statement, giving a gratifying account of the condition of the College, which had then upwards of fifty undergraduates. A good library had been obtained, and the Rev. Dr. S. F. Jarvis had deposited his valuable collection of books in the institution for the use of the students; a good philosophical apparatus had been ordered from Europe; the Professor of Mineralogy had a valuable cabinet; and the College was also provided with a greenhouse and an extensive collection of exotic plants. The first Commencement was held in August, 1827, in the Centre Church, when ten young men were graduated Bachelors of Arts. The following year showed 87 students in the College—two being resident graduates, and fifteen partial students.

It appears that three Commencements were held in the Centre Church. The new Christ Church was completed in 1829; and it was used for the exercises of Commencement from 1830 to 1860 inclusive. In 1861, they were held in St. John's Church. In 1862, the place of the Commencement was changed to Allyn Hall; and again, in 1868, to Roberts's Opera House.

Soon after the establishment of the College, the Rev. Dr. Wheaton was commissioned to visit England, and in particular the Universities of that country, in order to solicit contributions especially for the Library; and he went abroad for that pur-

pose. The College really owed its existence to the noble munificence of a comparatively small number of individuals; and the whole amount of funds received during the first ten years was but a little over $100,000, of which $11,500 was given by the Legislature of the State. The income of the College in 1834, besides the amount derived from the students, was about $1,500.

In the fall of 1824, steps were taken towards organizing a literary society among the undergraduates. The result was the foundation of the Athenæum on the 4th day of June, 1825. In 1827, nineteen members of the Society were given leave to withdraw, in order to found the Parthenon, the constitution of which was adopted on the 27th of October in that year. In the summer of 1828, a third literary society, known as the $\Theta\ B\ \Phi$ was organized; but this was short-lived. The Athenæum and the Parthenon were dissolved in 1870; but the latter has a successor in what is now known as the Sophomore Debating Society. A Missionary Society was founded in 1832. On the 3d day of August, 1831, the Alumni organized the Association of the Alumni of Washington College.

Bishop Brownell was obliged to devote much of his time to the work of the College, "which," we are told, "was his favorite institution, and around which hung his affections and his prayers." There was a feeling in the Diocese that the duties of the Episcopate and those of the Presidency of the College were too heavy for one man; and finally, in 1831, the Convention, bearing "grateful testimony to the important services rendered by him in founding the College and advancing its interests," yet desired him to take such steps as should enable him to devote himself exclusively to the pastoral work of the Diocese. The Bishop concurred with the Convention in regard to the expediency of such action; and on the 3d day of October, he resigned the Presidency, though he did not retire from the active duties of the office until the 16th day of December. Bishop Brownell, as a member of the Corporation and as Chancellor, always retained the liveliest interest in the welfare of the College; and from the time when he was prevented by infirmity from attending the public exercises until his death in 1865, the College procession, on its way to the hall in which the

Commencement was to be held, passed by his house and saluted the venerated and beloved Founder of the College.

A successor to Bishop Brownell was immediately found (Oct. 4, 1831) in the person of the Rev. Nathaniel S. Wheaton, D.D., one of the original corporators and constant friends of the College, then Rector of Christ Church, Hartford. He was a graduate of Yale College. President Wheaton worked diligently to advance the interests of the institution, and especially exerted himself to improve its financial condition. In the year 1835, the Trustees were able to state that the noble generosity of the citizens of New York had contributed $20,000 to endow the Hobart Professorship. Of this sum, $5,000 was given by the Corporation of Trinity Church in the City of New York in consideration of the establishment of five scholarships, and $1,500 was the gift of Mr. Stephen Warren of Troy. Another member of the same family, Mr. Nathan Warren, had left by legacy $2,000 towards the Seabury Professorship, for which other sums had also been promised, and which was soon endowed with $14,000; and a good beginning had been made toward securing a third sum of $20,000 as an addition to the general fund. President Wheaton thus laid the foundation for a system of endowments; and his own benefactions at that time, through all the course of his life, and at his death—gifts of money, of apparatus, and of books—will never be forgotten by those who have the interests of the College at heart. It is also to Dr. Wheaton that the College is indebted for the admirable use which was made of the beautiful site on which its buildings were erected, in causing the surroundings of the place to contribute to elevation of taste and refinement of manners. During the last three years of his Presidency there was an introductory class of young men preparing for admission to the College under the direction of the Faculty. On the 28th day of February, 1837, Dr. Wheaton resigned the presidential chair, in order to accept the rectorship of Christ Church, New Orleans.

The vacancy in the Presidency was filled on the 4th day of the next month by the election of the Rev. Silas Totten, D.D., a graduate of Union College, who had been for four years the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. His admin-

istration extended over more than eleven years. In the course of this time the Seabury Professorship was fully endowed, and (in 1844 and 1845) funds, amounting to $12,000, for the endowment of a considerable number of scholarships which should release their holders from the expenses of tuition, were subscribed by friends in Connecticut. In 1845, a third building for a dormitory was erected, which was called Brownell Hall.

The Alumni at their meeting in 1844 proposed to the Corporation that steps should be taken to secure a change in the name of the College; and, at a special meeting of the Corporation, May 8th, 1845, it was voted that it was expedient that the name should be altered to "Trinity College;" and the General Assembly then in session consented to the change. The new name was chosen as having been long associated with sound learning and advanced scholarship; and it "attests forever the faith of the founders of the institution, and their zeal for the perpetual honor and glory of the One Holy and Undivided Trinity." At their meeting in August of the same year, the Trustees took advantage of a power granted to them by a clause in the original charter, to organize a Board of Fellows to whom they might commit the superintendence of the course of study and discipline. At the same time the members of the Academic body not included in the Corporation were organized into the House of Convocation; and the office of Chancellor was instituted, Bishop Brownell being elected to fill it. In 1845, the Connecticut Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa was organized at the College.

In 1848, on the second day of August, Dr. Totten resigned his position; and on the following day the Rev. John Williams, D.D., was chosen to the Presidency. Dr. Williams was a graduate of the College in the class of 1835; and his election was received by the Alumni with much enthusiasm. Under his administration and by his efforts the funds of the Library were considerably increased. A Theological Department was informally established in 1851, which gathered a good number of students. This led to the foundation of the Berkeley Divinity School, which was organized in 1854 and located in the city of Middletown. In 1849, the charter was amended to make the Bishop of Connecticut *ex officio* Chancellor of the

College and President of the Board of Trustees. In 1851, Dr. Williams was elected and consecrated Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, and, as the duties of this office increased, he felt compelled to resign the Presidency, July 27, 1853.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., an alumnus of Bowdoin College, who was elected on the same day. In 1854, the Scovill Professorship of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences was endowed with $20,000 through the munificence of two brothers; and two years later, the Brownell Professorship was established. Also, in 1854, the Elton Library Fund of $5,000 was founded by a generous individual. To this have been added funds given by Bishop Burgess, Gov. Peters, Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield, the Athenæum Society, and the Alumni; so that the aggregate of the Library Funds is now (1875) about $34,300. An amendment to the charter was procured in 1857, allowing members of the Corporation to reside out of the State. Dr. Goodwin resigned June 27, 1860.

On the 18th of December, 1860, Mr. Samuel Eliot, a graduate of Harvard College, Professor of History and Political Science, was elected President. During his Presidency, a beginning was made for an addition of $100,000 to the general funds of the College—a project which was ultimately successful. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, Trinity College sent a goodly number of her students into the national service. On the 29th of June, 1864, Dr. Eliot resigned the Presidency.

On the 28th of July, the Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D.D., President of the College of St. James in Maryland, was chosen to fill the vacant position. His administration was but brief, as, on the 3rd of January, 1866, he resigned his post in the College to accept the Bishopric of Pittsburgh.

After a vacancy, during which, as on three other similar occasions, the Senior Professor John Brocklesby, LL.D., discharged the duties of the Presidency, the Trustees, on the 11th of June, 1867, elected the Rev. Abner Jackson, D.D., to be President. Dr. Jackson was a graduate of the College in the class of 1837, and had occupied different positions in it till in 1858 he was elected President of Hobart College, New York; and from this last-mentioned post he was called back to

his Alma Mater. Under his administration the number of students increased, the catalogue for the year 1871–72 containing the names of 100 undergraduates. In 1869, by the munificence of Mr. Gordon W. Burnham, a colossal bronze statue of Bishop Brownell was placed on the College campus. By a legacy of Mr. Chester Adams of Hartford, the College received in 1871 a gift of about $60,000, its largest gift from any individual donor.

In 1871, the city of Hartford resolved to offer to the State a site for a new capitol; and it was proposed to purchase the College campus for this purpose. The plan met with much opposition and was twice rejected by the Trustees; but, finally in February, 1872, the College site was sold to the city for $600,000, the College reserving the right to use the grounds and Seabury and Jarvis Halls, with such parts of Brownell Hall as it should not be found necessary to remove, until the spring of 1877. A new site of some seventy-eight acres about a mile to the south of the old campus, was purchased in 1873; and Dr. Jackson made two visits to England to obtain the beautiful plans which were prepared for the new buildings. But before the ground had been broken for the work, Dr. Jackson died after a short sickness on the 19th of April, 1874, being the only officer of instruction in the College who has died in office.

On the 7th day of November in the same year, the Trustees elected to the Presidency the Rev. Thomas R. Pynchon, D.D., Scovill Professor, a graduate of the College in the class of 1841. Under his direction, the plans for the new buildings were enlarged and altered; and on the afternoon of Commencement day, July 1, 1875, ground was broken with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large company and amid much enthusiasm. The buildings now in progress form the long western side of the middle quadrangle, which is to have a smaller quadrangle at each end. It is expected that sufficient accommodations will be provided for the College to remove to its new quarters immediately after Commencement day in 1877.

Trinity College, during the fifty-one years in which it has been in operation, has admitted 1353 students; and at forty-nine Commencements it has conferred Bachelor's degrees upon

1045 of its members, of whom about 270 have entered the Christian ministry; and of these latter, seven have become Bishops. The Alumni are widely scattered, and include men of influence in all the learned professions and in the ordinary business of life. The course of instruction has been enlarged from time to time in order to meet the requirements of liberal education; but all candidates for a degree have been required to pursue substantially the studies of the old curriculum. It has been and is the aim of the College to instruct its students in such a way as best to discipline their minds and to fit them to do in the active pursuits of life a work in accordance with its motto: "Pro Ecclesia et Patria."

A SKETCH OF YALE COLLEGE.*

[It should be said that the following sketch of Yale College was not originally written with a view to its employment in this Report; but has been, at the request of Secretary Northrop, condensed from an article contributed to the April number of *Scribner's Monthly* for 1876.]

Long before the close of the 17th century, the project of a college in the Colony of Connecticut had been mooted. The distance of Harvard College in those days of unrapid transit (mostly on horseback) was felt as a serious evil. But not until the year 1700 did the movement take definite shape. In that year ten of the foremost ministers in the colony, nominated by general consent, assembled at New Haven, and formed themselves into a society for founding and carrying on a collegiate school. Later in the year tradition reports that they again came together at Branford, each bringing a number of books —in all some forty folios—which he laid on the table with the words: "I give these books for founding a college in this colony." So that the library is to be regarded as the corner-stone of the university. In 1701, the society was incorporated by Act of the Colonial Assembly, in consequence of a petition numerously signed, setting forth that "from a sincere regard to, and zeal for, upholding the Protestant religion by a succession

* By Prof. H. A. Beers.

of learned and orthodox men, they [the petitioners] had pro posed that a collegiate school should be erected in this colony, wherein youth should be instructed in all parts of learning, to qualify them for public employments in church and civil State."

Abraham Pierson, of Killingworth* [Kennelworth], was chosen Rector of the school, and held office till his death in 1707. In the summer of 1874 a bronze statue of Yale's first president was erected on the college grounds in front of the Art Gallery, and unveiled at Commencement with appropriate ceremonies. The statue was designed by Launt Thompson, and presented to the college by Mr. Charles Morgan, of New York. It is not properly a likeness but an ideal—assisted, however, by reference to portraits of members of the Pierson family. A memorial of Rector Pierson is also preserved in the library—a square oaken chair of the true antique solidity.

The school was located provisionally at Saybrook. The first student on its rolls was Jacob Hemingway, who took his Bachelor's degree in 1704. He entered college in March, 1702, and continued in his sole person to represent the whole body of undergraduates until September of the same year, when the number was swelled to eight, who were distributed into classes according to their scholarship. At the same time the Faculty received an addition by the appointment of Mr. Daniel Hooker as tutor. The first Commencement was held at Saybrook in 1702, and some honorary degrees conferred; but there was no proper graduating class until the following year, when the Triennial Catalogue makes the following record:

1703.

**Johannes Hart*, A. M. Tutor, *1731.

This first graduate of Yale had already spent three years at Harvard before he removed to Saybrook and became the Senior sophister of the sister university. These modest beginnings recall the affectionate banter of a Harvard poet about the infant years of his own Alma Mater:

"And who was on the catalogue when college was begun?
Two nephews of the President and *the* Professor's son: * * * *
Lord! How the Seniors kicked about the Freshman class of one!"

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* Now Clinton.

It should be borne in mind that in 1700 Connecticut had a poor and thinly scattered agricultural population of little more than 15,000.

During its first seventeen years the new college led a wandering life. Rector Pierson lived at Killingworth, and taught his classes there. The Rector who succeeded him resided at Milford with the Seniors, the lower classes being instructed by the tutors at Saybrook. In 1716, many of the students, being dissatisfied with Saybrook, seceded to Wethersfield, and put themselves under the teaching of Mr. Elisha Williams, who thus became a kind of tutor extraordinary. The few who remained at Saybrook shortly after fled from the small-pox to East Guilford.* There was much local jealousy touching the permanent settling of the college; New Haven, Hartford, Saybrook, Wethersfield and Middletown, all making bids for it. The up-river interest was in the minority in the Corporation, and memorialized the Assembly. But most of the Trustees declaring for New Haven, the college was removed thither in 1717—not, however, without violent opposition. The Governor and Council had to assemble at Saybrook to help the sheriff. The bridges between Saybrook and New Haven were broken down, and the library was a week on the road. The carts in which the latter was carried were attacked, and two hundred and sixty volumes lost or destroyed in the scuffle.

The Commencements at Saybrook had been mostly private. A public Commencement was held at New Haven in 1718. A few recalcitrant members of the graduating class still lingered at Wethersfield, where a rival Commencement took place. But the up-river faction was finally conciliated, and Mr. Elisha Williams was appointed tutor, and afterward, in 1725, Rector. Meanwhile a house for the reception of the college had been built at New Haven, and was dedicated on Commencement Day. It stood in the southeastern corner of the yard, near "the fence." This building was of wood, three stories high, with steep roof and dormer windows, and had, besides chambers for the scholars, a hall, library and kitchen. A part of it was standing as late as 1782. About the time of the removal of the college to New Haven, there were received from Gov.

* Now Madison.

Elhiu Yale, of London, a large box of books, the portrait (by Sir Godfrey Kneller) and the arms of King George, and £200 sterling worth of English goods. The portrait is preserved in the Art Gallery, but the coat-of-arms was destroyed at the time of the Revolution. In acknowledgment of this gift the Trustees "solemnly named" the new building Yale College; "upon which," proceeds the contemporary account, "the Hon. Col. Taylor represented Governor Yale in a speech expressing his great satisfaction; which ended, we passed to the church and there the Commencement was carried on. * * * * After which were graduated ten young men, whereupon the Hon. Gov. Saltonstall in a Latin speech congratulated the Trustees in their success and in the comfortable appearance with relation to the school. All which ended, the gentlemen returned to the college hall, where they were entertained with a splendid dinner, and the ladies at the same time were also entertained in the Library. After which they sung the four first verses of the 65th Psalm, and so the day ended."

Elihu Yale, whose name was thus almost accidentally bound up forever with the fortunes of a university whose future greatness he surely could not have foretokened, was born in New Haven in 1648. He was educated in England, and made a fortune in the East Indies, where he was made Governor of Fort St. George, now Madras. "He was a gentleman," says President Clap, "who greatly abounded in good humor and generosity as well as in wealth." A grandson of Gov. Yale presented the college, in 1789, with an original full-length portrait of its distinguished sponsor. From this is taken the picture which figures on the cover of the *Yale Literary Magazine*," but the elegiac couplet just beneath it,

"*Dum mens grata manet nomen laudesque Yalenses*
Cantabunt soboles unanamique patres"

comes from a MS. inscription, under an engraving of Gov. Yale sent to the college at an earlier period. The college is also in possession of a silver snuff-box once belonging to its benefactor, having a tortoise-shell lid with medallion, coat-of-arms, and the motto *Præmium virtutis gloria.* The following lines, from Yale's epitaph in the church-yard at Wrexham in Wales, are curious, and have been often quoted:

"Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Afric traveled and in Asia wed,
Where long he lived and thrived; at London dead.
Much Good, some Ill he did; so hope's all's even,
And that his Soul through Mercy's gone to Heaven."

The college had now a local habitation and a name, and was fairly launched upon its course. By the close of the century, the number of students had risen to 130. Instruction continued in the hands of the President and tutors, who varied from one to five. A Professorship of Divinity was founded in 1755; one of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, in 1770. An instructor in Hebrew was appointed in 1798. But these chairs were slenderly endowed, and often empty. Sometimes the President performed the duties of a Professor, as well as his own.

A house for the Rector had been built in 1722. A second President's house was built in 1799, and was standing in 1860. In 1752 South Middle College was built, and paid for partly by the proceeds of a lottery, and partly by a grant from the Assembly of the money that came from the sale of a French prize captured by a Connecticut frigate. In acknowledgment of this gift, the building was originally named Connecticut Hall. It was modeled upon "red Massachusetts" at Cambridge, and was described in the dedication ceremonies as *ædes hæc nitida et splendida Aula Connecticutensis.* It is the oldest college building now remaining. Its lower story is partly occupied by the reading-room. In 1763 was completed the Athenæum, now used for Freshman recitation-rooms, but at first for a chapel, and the upper floor for a library; for the steeple has been substituted a wooden turret, used as an astronomical observatory. In 1793–4 South College was built, the third member of "the old brick row." This still continues to be the most popular college, its old-fashioned chambers being often chosen in preference to the hard-finished, gas-lighted and steam-heated apartments of Farnam and Durfee. The college thus stood committed to the "dormitory system" before the end of the eighteenth century.

The course of study pursued at Old Yale, as at Old Harvard, was based on the ancient scholastic curriculum of the English universities, the back-bone of which was Theology and Logic.

By 1700, Oxford and Cambridge had added to this somewhat of science and of elegant scholarship; but the founders of the New England schools preserved the traditions of a generation educated at Cambridge in the early years of the seventeenth century—the contemporaries there of Milton and Henry More. Moreover, though not intended to be exclusively a school for the training of young men for the ministry, the college did, nevertheless, keep that object largely in view. The original *Socii* were, and their successors have continued to be, Congregational ministers in the State of Connecticut. The President has always been a clergyman. Of the 110 tutors connected with the college during its first century, only 49 were laymen. By 1750 there had been graduated 306 clergymen against 336 laymen.* It is, therefore, not strange that Divinity held a large place in the course of study. This changed somewhat from time to time, but in general the Yale curriculum of the eighteenth century may be said to have included, in uncertain and varying quantities, Hebrew, the Greek Testament, writing and speaking Latin, Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics, Divinity, Rhetoric, Physics, and Mathematics (embracing under President Clap, more or less of Algebra, Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying, Conics, Fluxions, and the Calculation of Eclipses). Mention is also made of "disputing" in the two upper classes,—"on Monday in the syllogistic form, on Tuesday in the forensic." There is food for thought in the fact that the Ptolemaic system of Astronomy was once taught in Yale College.

Much that is quaint may be noted in the early customs of the college. Life in old colony times was simpler than now, but society more aristocratic. In those days of lace ruffles and powdered wigs, sword knots and small-clothes, silk stockings, and silver shoe-buckles, there was a ceremonious punctilio in dress and manners that contrasts oddly with the rude appliances of life in a newly settled country. The Governor

* A test of orthodoxy was formerly imposed on members of the *Senatus Academicus*. Down to 1778 they had to subscribe to the "Westminster Catechism and Confession of Faith;" down to 1823 to the "Saybrook Platform." Under the amended charter of 1745, they were also obliged to take an oath to uphold the Act, made in the first year of George the First, "for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales," who was "out" later on in the same year. The religious test was abolished in 1823.

and his Council, with the clergy and the wealthier merchants and professional men of the little colony, formed an untitled aristocracy, whose claims were recognized in the college catalogues. Down to 1767, the names of undergraduates were arranged, not alphabetically, but in order of rank. The first name in the class of 1725 is Gurdon Saltonstall, the Governor's son. Then follow names of sons of clergymen, lawyers, artisans, and tradesmen. "Every student," runs one of the old laws, "shall be called by his sir name, except he be the son of a nobleman, or a knight's eldest son." As between the college classes, a strict subordination was enforced, and a somewhat laborious etiquette prevailed between Faculty and students.

The scholars were not allowed to use English in addressing each other, but must talk in Latin. Discipline was maintained chiefly by a system of graded fines. Freshmen and "commencing Sophomores" were sometimes cuffed or boxed on the ear by the President in a solemn and formal manner in chapel.

In 1729 arrived in Rhode Island, Dean, afterwards Bishop, George Berkeley, with a train of English gentlemen. He came to the province in futherance of his romantic project of founding a college in Bermuda to christianize the Indians, and be the center of civilization in the New World.

In Rhode Island Berkeley sojourned three years, waiting for the £20,000 promised him by the British Ministry toward his Bermuda College.

In 1719 Timothy Cutler had been chosen Rector of Yale College. He is described by President Stiles as "a great Hebrician and Orientalist," "a noble Latin Orator," and a man of "a high, lofty, and despotic mien." "He made a grand figure as the head of a college. But his head being at length turned with the splendor of Prelacy, and carried away with the fond enterprise of Episcopizing all New England, he, in 1722, turned Churchman, left his Rectorate of Yale College, and was re-ordained by the Bishop of Norwich, and was honored with the Doctorate in Divinity from Oxford and Cambridge. Returning, he settled in Boston, but failed of that influence and eminence which he figured to himself in prospect."

Rector Cutler drew after him a number of ministers, including Mr. Samuel Johnson, a former tutor, and Mr. Daniel Brown, then acting tutor in the college. This apostacy created

alarm throughout New England, and the Trustees excused Mr. Cutler from any further service as Rector, and accepted Mr. Brown's resignation of his tutorship. It is honorable to both sides that the new converts never put themselves in hostility to the college. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Johnson in particular continued zealous in its interests. He had accompanied Cutler to England, and received ordination and degrees.* In 1754 he was chosen first President of King's (now Columbia) College. His son was educated at Yale, and became, like his father, President of King's College.

On Berkeley's arrival at Newport, Johnson visited him there, and a friendship was begun which had important results for Yale. The two friends kept up a correspondence, partly on philosophical matters, and Johnson embraced Berkeley's idealism, as did also, though independently, a thinker in some respects greater than Berkeley—Jonathan Edwards, once a pupil of Johnson at Yale. Johnson embodied the Berkelein system in his "Elementa Philosophica," printed at Philadelphia in 1752 by Benjamin Franklin. Through Johnson, Berkeley became interested in "the college at New-haven," and in 1732, on his return to England, conveyed to the Trustees his farm of ninety-six acres at Whitehall, the rent to be appropriated to three scholarships, awarded for excellence in Greek and Latin, determined by a competitive examination in the presence of the President and the "Senior Episcopal Missionary of the Colony or Province of Connecticut." In 1733 he sent the college nearly 1,000 volumes, valued at £500,—the best collection of books that had ever been brought at one time to America. The collection included the chief works of classical literature and philosophy, the Greek and Latin Fathers, church history, Anglican divinity, modern philosophy, mathematics, natural history and medicine, English poetry, and modern French literature. Berkeley kept up a correspondence with the college till his death in 1753. His name has been kept alive at Yale, not only by the Berkeley scholarships,—"the Dean's bounty" they were formerly called,—but by many other mementos; among others by his portrait now in the Art Gallery, painted by Smibert, an English artist who came with him to America

* He is said to have visited Pope, and brought home cuttings from the Twickenham willow, which he planted at Stratford, Conn.

as Professor of Fine Arts in the future University of Bermuda. Smibert staid in America after Berkeley's departure, and died at Boston. Copley was one of his pupils. The painting shows Berkeley standing by a table, with his hand resting on a volume of Plato, and surrounded by his family. North Middle College, finished in 1803, was at first called Berkeley Hall. In 1869 a Berkeley Association was started by the Episcopal students in College.

During the long administration of President Clap, from 1739 to 1766, there arose in the colony serious dissatisfaction with the college management. In 1740 the great revival preacher, Whitefield, visited New England, and raised by his eloquence a kind of religious inflammation. All sorts of Enthusiasts and Separatists started up to trouble the decorous orthodoxy that had hitherto reigned unbroken in Connecticut. Authority everywhere took ground against the movement, and the heads of the college criticised Whitefield and his followers in a printed document. David Brainard, then a Junior in college, and afterwards a famous missionary among the Indians, a man of fervent and even fanatical piety, said of a certain tutor Whittelsey, that "he had no more of the grace of God than that chair." For this offence, and for attending against the rules a Separatist meeting in New Haven, he was expelled from college. This and other harsh measures gave great offense to many in the colony. Anonymous pamphlets were directed against the government of the college; its orthodoxy was questioned, and complaints were made of its system of discipline and instruction; the students were encouraged in insubordination by civilians in New Haven. Finally, in 1763, a memorial was presented to the Assembly, praying the appointment of a Commission of Visitation to enquire into and rectify the abuses in the college. In answer, President Clap presented an address showing conclusively that no visitorial powers resided in the Legislature, but in the real founders of the college, the ten ministers who made the first donation of books, and their successors, the Trustees under the charter of 1701, *and the President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven* under the amended charter of 1745. Of the legal ability shown in this argument Chancellor Kent spoke in the highest terms. The Assembly took no action on the memorial. This contro-

versy was of great value to the college, as it established thus early in its history the independence of the corporation from State interference. Nevertheless the college continued for a time widely unpopular, and a fresh grievance was added when, in 1765, two of the tutors who had become infected with Sandemanian principles were forced by the President to resign. President Clap was a man of ability and firmness of will, who devoted himself with untiring fidelity to the interests of the college. The study of mathematics and natural philosophy especially received impetus from his teaching; but he seems to have been rigid and intolerant.

During the Revolution the college was all but broken up. Owing to the high price of provisions at New Haven, the Freshmen were removed to Farmington, and the Juniors and Sophomores to Glastonbury, the Seniors alone staying at New Haven under Tutor Dwight. No public Commencement was held between 1777 and 1781. It was voted that the college bell might be transported to Glastonbury if the inhabitants would pay the cost of its conveyance. In July, 1779, New Haven was occuppied by the British. The invading force landed on the shore of the Sound west of the town, and advanced along the Milford turnpike Beyond West River they were met by the malitia, including a numbor of undergraduates. These irregular troops were soon dispersed after a skirmish. Among other citizens, ex-President Daggett had shouldered his fowling-piece and gone forth to battle. He was taken prisoner, put at the head of the British column, and prodded with bayonets into town. Being a portly man, "subject to continual dissolution and thaw," and the day being intensely hot, Dr. Daggett sustained injuries from his forced march at the point of the bayonet, which are believed to have hastened his death. It is said that the first body of troops reviewed by Washington after his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, was a company of Yale students that he put through the maneuvers on the New Haven green while on his way to take command at Cambridge. By reason of the depreciation and fluctuation of the currency during the Revolution and just after, the salaries of the college officers were paid in terms of beef, pork, wheat, and Indian corn, a medium not so elastic as

Continental paper, but seemingly preferred by those ancient bullionists.

One of the most interesting of the early Presidents of the college was Dr. Ezra Stiles, who served from 1777 to 1795. He was the best scholar of his time in New England, and, it is said, would have been elected President of Harvard, but for his being a graduate of another college. He had an eager and credulous curiosity, which led him into a wide range of rather unrelated pursuits. Thus we find him experimenting with an electrical apparatus sent to the college by Dr. Franklin; corresponding with Winthrop about the comet in 1759; writing letters of inquiry to the head of the Jesuits' College in Mexico, respecting the discoveries of the Catholic Missions in the northwest; to a Greek bishop in Syria asking for an account of the Gentiles beyond the Caspian, "with reference to the remains of the ten tribes;" to Sir William Jones suggesting a search for copies of the Pentateuch among the Black Jews in India. As an antiquarian and Orientalist he was specially famous. He wrote an entertaining but uncritical treatise on King Charles's Judges in America. He pursued his Oriental studies with the help of the learned Rabbi Haigim Isaac Carigal, who had charge of the synagogue at Newport. He was active in the controversy between the colonies and the mother country, and later in projects for the abolition of the slave trade. He pursued a more liberal policy than President Clap, and it was during his administration that the Hon. James Hillhouse, Treasurer of the College, originated the conciliatory measure by which, in return for a grant from the State, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and six senior Senators were made *ex-officio* members of the Corporation. South College, built in 1794, was named Union Hall, to commemorate this Union of Church and State in the college government.

The successors of Dr. Stiles in the Presidency have been Timothy Dwight (1795–1817); Jeremiah Day (1817–1846); Theodore Dwight Woolsey (1846–1871); and Noah Porter, the present head of the college.

At the time of the Revolution there flourished at New Haven a school of Yale poets and patriots, who aided the cause of Independence with sword and pen—Trumbull, Dwight,

Humphreys, and Barlow. They wrote immense epics in rhyme; essays in the style of "The Spectator;" satires and epistles after the manner of Pope; epigrams against Tom Paine, Ethan Allen and Thomas Jefferson; and burlesques in imitation of Hudibras. This galaxy of literati, together with three Hartford wits, contributors to "The American Mercury," formed a mutual admiration society and were spoken of as "The Seven Pleiades of Connecticut." Their poems are little read nowadays, but are historically interesting as the beginnings of our national literature, and abundantly filled with the spirit of '76. The two first named, John Trumbull and Timothy Dwight, were chosen tutors in the college in 1771. Their influence served to broaden the course of study by the introduction of the humanities,—Trumbull's first satire, "The Progress of Dullness," being directed in part against the dry and unpractical character of the old logical curriculum. Trumbull's best poem was "M'Fingal," a satirical account of the war, which was very popular in its day. Thirty pirated impressions were hawked about by newsmongers and chapmen, and the classical Marquis de Chastellux wrote from Paris complimenting Trumbull in good critical form for having observed all the rules of burlesque poetry obtaining since the age of Homer. Could Dr. Johnson have said more?

Two or three couplets of "M'Fingal" still circulate as proverbs generally credited to Butler, *e. g.:*

> "No man e'er felt the halter draw
> With good opinion of the law:"

and,

> "But optics sharp it needs, I ween,
> To see what is not to be seen."

Trumbull afterward studied law in John Adam's office at Boston, and finally became Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut.

Timothy Dwight is less known to posterity as a writer than as the vigorous scholar who, as President of Yale College, impressed his strong personality upon every one of a generation of students. Yet his contributions to literature were by no means valueless. Prominent among these were his "Theology," and his entertaining "Travels in New England and New

York," of which latter Southey spoke with respect, though he made game of his poems. Of these, "The Conquest of Canaän," finished at the age of twenty-three, is the longest and most pretentious. This is a scriptural epic in rhymed heroics, which was favorably criticised by Cowper in "The Analytical Review." Trumbull, "in allusion to the number of thunder-storms described in the portion of the poem handed him to read, requested that, when he sent in the remainder, a lightning-rod might be included." Of this epic, with its thunder-storms and Niagaras, its Irads and Selimas, and the rest, one would wish to speak warily as of the *manes* of the illustrious dead. Peace be with them! Dwight's best poem is, perhaps, his "Greenfield Hill," a rural idyl in the reflective and descriptive vein of Goldsmith. His once famous song, "Columbia," was written during his chaplaincy in the Revolutionary army, and gave voice to the new feeling of American nationality. The psalm included in most collections beginning, "I love Thy kingdom, Lord," was written by Dwight.

The third star in this constellation was Colonel David Humphreys, who was graduated in 1771. He fought in the Revolution, first as staff officer to General Putnam, and afterward as one of Washington's aids, and was presented with a sword by Congress for gallantry at Yorktown. He continued a life-long friend of Washington, and a frequent inmate at Mount Vernon. He was appointed Minister to Spain and introduced into America the breed of Merino sheep. From his woolen factory was furnished the coat in which President Madison took his oath of office. Colonel Humphreys' muse was always patriotic, and, withal, somewhat stately and monotonous. He sung "The Happiness of America," "The Future Glory of the United States," "Love of Country," "The Death of General Washington," and "The Industry of the United States of America." He exchanged poetic epistles with Barlow, "whom Nature formed her loftiest poet," and with Dwight, "that bard sublime, the father of our epic song." His poem, entitled "Address to the Armies of the United States of America," was translated into French by the Marquis de Chastellux. Humphreys was the patron saint and one of the founders of the Brothers in Unity Society, and, as such, his name has come

down in college song almost to the present generation of undergraduates. Another Revolutionary hero, Nathan Hale, the martyr spy, was the founder of the rival society, Linonia.

Joel Barlow made his début as a poet on his Commencement Day, 1778, by the delivery of a poem on the "Prospect of Peace." Like Dwight, he served as chaplain in the Revolutionary Army. When the war was over, this knot of New Haven poets turned their pens into the service of the Federalist party. Barlow settled at Hartford and wrote for the "Mercury," in connection with Trumbull, Humphreys and Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, a series of papers called "The Anarchiad," in favor of a strong Constitution. But later, he strayed to Paris and went after false gods, becoming a convert to French democracy and taking part in the struggles of the Revolution. He attacked Burke in a pamphlet printed at London, and wrote, among other rather wild things, a famous song in praise of the gullotine to the tune of "God Save the King." He made a fortune abroad by speculation, and, returning to America, after an absence of seventeen years, built a residence near Washington, which he called *Kalorama.* He was sent as Minister to France by Mr. Monroe, and caught his death by exposure while traveling through Poland to get an interview with Napoleon, then engaged on his Russian campaign. Barlow's best poem is "Hasty Pudding," an excellent mock heroic after the manner of Phillip's "Cider." The couplet,

> "E'en in thy native regions, how I blush
> To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee *mush*,"

is familiar, as, indeed, are other passages. But Barlow's chief title to fame in his own time was "The Columbiad," a sort of Fourth of July epic in ten books, splendid with the boom of cannon and the blaze of rockets, with geographical surveys of the continent from "hills of vision," accompanied with remarks by guardian angels and geniuses of America, and ending in a grand holocaust of ancient errors and superstitions. This was published at Philadelphia in 1807, with prints by the best English engravers, and was the costliest book that had ever been issued from an American press. Many of the pieces of this early school of Connecticut poets were published in a volume of "American Poems," at Litchfield, in 1793.

With the opening of the present century, and the accession of President Dwight in 1795, the college entered upon a career of development so rapid and manifold that, from a school attended by scarcely more than one hundred and thirty pupils, and conducted by half a dozen teachers, it has become a university of six separate faculties, numbering some ninety officers of instruction and nearly eleven hundred students, and occupying about thirty buildings. This development has been double: First, an unfolding of the college in itself. Secondly, a throwing off by the parent stem of vigorous shoots in the shape of special departments and technical schools.

The increase in the number of college buildings may first be mentioned, as the outward and visible sign of this progress. The plan of the first builders was as simple as their architecture—mere accretion in a right line. Hence "the old brick row," comprising, besides the structure already mentioned, the Lyceum, begun in 1800; North College, in 1821; the Old Chapel, in 1824, and Old Divinity, in 1835. The buildings of this row are all standing, except the last, which was pulled down in 1870 to make room for Durfee Hall. The Lyceum is occupied by recitation-rooms. All these buildings are excessively plain, resembling nothing so much as a line of red brick factories. The four dormitories are almost precisely alike. Each is four stories high and has two entries; each entry gives access to sixteen rooms, four on a floor. Though plain in appearance, they furnish comfortable lodgings. Two of them are heated by steam. All have water on the ground floor, and gas in the entries and some of the rooms.

Behind the main row stand three other buildings irregularly placed—the Laboratory, the Cabinet, and the Trumbull Gallery. The first is a low brick edifice put up in 1782 for a commons hall and kitchen, but used since 1819 for a chemical lecture-room, laboratory, optical chamber, working-rooms, etc. The cabinet is a large building covered, with dark stucco, constructed in 1819. The upper story is used as a cabinet of minerals; the lower was occupied by a dining-hall until the abolition of the commons in 1843, but now by recitation-rooms and the "philosophical chamber." The Trumbull Gallery is a mausoleum-like affair erected in 1832, to hold the paintings

presented by Colonel John Trumbull, the historical painter of the Revolution. Some of these pieces are widely known by copies, as, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence" and "The Death of Montgomery." In 1868 the paintings were removed to the new Art School, and the upper floor of Trumbull Gallery is now taken up by the rooms of the President and Treasurer of the college. On the lower floor are working-rooms for entomology.

The most modern buildings are ranged along the outer edge of the college square, an area of some nine acres, facing inward. They are designed in time to form a continuous quadrangle completely inclosing this square. It is unfortunate that when this arrangement was decided upon no general plans were drawn for such a quadrangle. As it is, the new colleges, though in some cases individually creditable, are of so many materials and shapes, that it will be impossible to harmonize them architecturally in a close quadrangle. The first of these is the Library, a graceful Gothic building of rough-dressed Portland sandstone, begun in 1842. Here the books of the college at last found permanent shelter after lodging successively in the upper stories of the Athenæum, the Lyceum, and the Chapel. Including the consolidated libraries of the Linonia and Brothers Societies in the north wing, the college owns one hundred and eleven thousand volumes, exclusive of pamphlets.

Alumni Hall, completed in 1853, is a squat, castellated structure of red sandstone. The lower story is a large hall used for the annual examinations and for Commencement meetings of the Alumni. It is hung around with portraits of college benefactors and distinguished graduates. There are two towers whose staircases conduct to the two handsome rooms on the upper floor, once the rival debating halls of Linonia and Brothers, but now used as lecture-rooms.

By far the most elaborate building on the square is the Art School, completed in 1866 at a cost of $200,000 and upward. It is built of smooth-dressed New Jersey sandstone, in the shape of an irregular H, and has one entrance, through a tower, from the college side, and another from Chapel street through a fine porch with columns of polished granite. The floors are of oak and black walnut, and the inside finish of the halls and

the handsome staircases of chestnut. The second story contains two large sky-light galleries, in one of which is hung the Jarves collection of paintings illustrative of the history of Italian art; in the other the Trumbull collection and other paintings belonging to the college, conspicuous among which is Allston's "Jeremiah." The school also owns a well-chosen gallery of casts, collections of photographs, etc. The lower floor is devoted to studios and lecture-rooms.

The only portion of the "quad" at present closely built, is the northeastern corner, formed by Farnam, Durfee, and the new chapel. Farnam Hall was finished in 1870. It is built of brick and North River blue-stone, is four stories high, and furnishes accommodation for 89 students. The rooms are grouped on three staircases. Durfee Hall, completed in 1871, is perhaps the most thoroughly satisfactory to the eye of all the college buildings. It is of rough-dressed New Jersey sandstone, four stories high, and accommodates 80 lodgers. The rooms are grouped on five staircases. Both of these houses are heated by steam and lighted by gas throughout, and have water on each floor. Filling the space between Farnam and Durfee is the new chapel, not yet finished, a cruciform building with a rounded apse at the eastern, and two towers at the western end of the nave. Like Durfee, it is of New Jersey sandstone with trimmings of the light-colored Ohio sandstone. Two scutcheons on the Elm street side present the coats of arms of the college and the State, with their respective legends: *Lux et veritas* and *Qui transtulit sustinet.* The chapel will seat 1,150 persons.

During the year 1868–9 the question was agitated whether it might not be well to move the college into the suburbs on account of the rise in the value of land from the rapid growth of the city. The proposed new site was a lot of fifty acres near the Observatory grounds, on the ridge between East and West Rocks, half a mile north of the Old Hillhouse Place. The plan was given up because of the impossibility of raising money enough to equip the college properly in a fresh location.

President Dwight inaugurated the policy of appointing to permanent professorships young men who had given promise as tutors. Among those first appointed were Jeremiah Day,

who succeeded Dr. Dwight in the Presidency; Benjamin Silliman and James L. Kingsley. A Professorship of Jurisprudence, the nucleus of a Law School, was founded in 1801; of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in 1802; of Ancient Languages (Hebrew, Greek and Latin) in 1805; of Rhetoric in 1817. These chairs were afterward divided, and others were added. At present the teaching force of the college proper (or *Academical Department*) consists of the President, who is also the Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics; eleven Professors in the following subjects: Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; Geology and Mineralogy; Latin; Mathematics; Greek; Rhetoric and English Literature; History; Chemistry; and Molecular Physics; Modern Languages; German; and Political and Social Science; three Assistant Professors in Mathematics, Latin and English Literature; and ten tutors.

The first of the professional schools in operation was the Medical School, organized in 1810 with assistance from the State Medical Society, which retains the right of choosing members of the Examining Board. The Faculty consists of seven Professors and a Demonstrator in Anatomy. Since 1859 the School has occupied a three-story brick building on York street, about two blocks from the college, containing a lecture-room, anatomical museum, dissecting-rooms, offices, etc. The catalogue of 1875 shows an attendance of forty-two students.

In 1822 was organized the Divinity School, developing in time into one of the most prosperous branches of the University. Instruction is in the hands of six permanent Professors and several special lecturers. A popular feature was added to the course of study in 1871, by the endowment of the Lyman Beecher Lectureship on Preaching, which has been held in successive years by several eminent divines. Four volumes of "Yale Lectures on Preaching" have already issued from the press. The Divinity School is quartered in two fine buildings opposite the new Chapel and Durfee. These are known as East and West Divinity Halls, and were built respectively in 1870 and 1874. They are alike in appearance—each five stories high, and furnish jointly rooms for 150 students. The lower floors are devoted to class-rooms, libraries, etc. Connected with East Divinity is the small but elegant Marquand

Chapel. The number of students at the Seminary averages 100.

The Law School was started in 1824 and celebrated its semi-centennial in 1874; on which occasion Chief-Justice Waite presided. The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont delivered an oration and ex-President Woolsey an historical address. The School has been located since 1873 in fine apartments, occupying the entire third floor of the new County Court House. Its efficiency has increased greatly within the last decade, and the number of its students has been nearly trebled. On the last catalogue it stood 76. The Law School has four regular Professors and seven or eight lecturers.

The most powerful department of the University, after the Academical, is the Sheffield Scientific School. Although this has had many benefactors, and although its success has been due in great part to the exceptional energy and ability of its Professors, yet it may be regarded as mainly the work of one man, Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield, of New Haven. The School was started in 1847, but led a struggling existence till 1860, when Mr. Sheffield bought the old Medical College at the head of College street and presented it to the School, after having refitted it, added two wings, and furnished it with apparatus. The building has received later additions; among others, two towers for astronomical purposes. It is known as Sheffield Hall. In 1873 the same generous patron built and equipped a second building, North Sheffield Hall, immediately north of the former. Both are occupied by laboratories, collections, drawing rooms, observatories, libraries, lecture and recitation rooms and private rooms for instructors. The large lecture-room in North Sheffield seats 400. The *known* gifts of Mr. Sheffield to the School exceed $350.000. But he has given much privately in addition.

The Faculty of the Sheffield School consists of sixteen Professors, and thirteen instructors and assistants. The number of undergraduates is 224. Although the sphere of the school is primarily the Natural Sciences, it is by no means a mere professional or technical institute. It secures a liberal basis for special study by enforcing, in Freshman year, a uniform course in mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, physical geography,

drawing, German, English, and political economy. Some knowledge of Latin is required for admission. There is a "select course," embracing linguistics, political economy, and history (under such instructors as Professor William D. Whitney and General Francis A. Walker), English language and literature, German, French, and English composition.

The Scientific School has, indeed, attained the dimensions of a second and independent college. It is not unlikely that by an enlargement of its courses in language and history (adding perhaps the classical tongues), the Academic Department in the meanwhile gradually opening elective courses, and increasing its facilities for the teaching of natural science, the two may eventually come to cover nearly the same ground.

Here may be mentioned the Peabody Museum of Natural History, endowed by Mr. George Peabody of London. This is a handsome four-story building, just erected on the corner of Elm and High streets, opposite Alumni Hall. It contains lecture-rooms, offices, and cabinets for collections in zoology, geology, mineralogy, paleontology, and American archæology. The valuable collections of fossils made by the annual Yale expedition in the West, under the leadership of Professor Marsh, will be arranged in the Peabody Museum. The building already erected is merely one wing of a larger structure which will stretch from Elm to Library street.

The Yale School of the Fine Arts is, like the Sheffield School, mainly the creation of a single donor, Mr. Augustus R. Street of New Haven, whose gifts to the college have amounted to $280,000, besides other sums of unknown amount not yet realized. The Faculty of the Art School consists of a Professor of Painting and Design, a Professor of the History of Art, a Professor of Drawing, and an Instructor in Perspective. It has some thirty students, and is open to both sexes.

These various departments, though subject to the general government of the University,—the original *President and Fellows of Yale College*,—are practically independent in their internal discipline and instruction. The President of the college is *ex officio* President of each of the schools; but these have also a Dean, Chairman, or Director, who acts as executive officer of his department. All degrees of course, are conferred by the University.

One of the most encouraging symptoms in the recent development of the University is the establishment of a school for the advanced instruction of graduate students. At present, however, this department has no separate organization, instruction being given by members of the undergraduate Faculties in the intervals of their other work. The annual report by the Executive Committee of the Society of the Alumni, published June 1st, 1875, says: "There have been this year 29 [graduate] students distributed in the following classes: In History, 13; in Political Science, 12; in Sanskrit and General Philology, 9; in English Literature, 7; in Greek, 7; in Hebrew, 6; in Mental Science, 4; in Mathematics, 3; in Latin, 2; in Gothic, 2." This is exclusive of graduate students in Natural Sciences. The number of graduate students now in attendance is 63. The recent establishment of several Fellowships will do much toward stimulating graduate study; but what is most needed is provision for a number of University Professors who should devote themselves exclusively to this department.

It would be impossible, within the limits of this paper, to mention the many gifts, in the shape of endowment funds, building funds, scholarships, books, money, specimens, apparatus, etc., which have contributed to the rapid advance thus briefly sketched in all departments of the University. It is worthy of note, however, that Yale owes nearly all that she has to private liberality. The gifts of the commonwealth of Connecticut to the college do not, all told, exceed $100,000, if we except $135,000, the product of the sale of public lands granted to the Scientific School as the State Agricultural Institute. The productive property of the University, according to the last Treasury Exhibit, is about $1,500,000. If to this be added the value of the land, and the amount that has been spent in buildings, books, apparatus, etc., the University may be roughly estimated as worth five millions of dollars—a small sum, if we consider what has been accomplished with it. Indeed, the history of the college is a story of unceasing struggle with poverty—almost with bankruptcy; of self-denying effort by its officers, and of a system of small and patient economies on the part of its financial managers.

In addition to the buildings belonging to the separate de-

partments ought perhaps to be mentioned the College Gymnasium, and the building opposite it on Library street, occupied by graduate students; the elegant new boat-house of the Yale Navy on Mill River, and the halls of the Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key, Psi Upsilon, and Delta Kappa Epsilon Societies.

About the years 1869–71 appeared what was called "the Young Yale movement," a rather vaguely expressed, though clearly shown, dissatisfaction among the younger graduates with the conservatism of the college government. It was urged especially that there was too large a clerical element in the corporation, and that the Alumni ought to be represented. There was much controversy in and out of print, Dr. Leonard Bacon taking a prominent part on the Old Yale, and Mr. William Walter Phelps on the Young Yale side. Finally, in accordance with a suggestion of President Woolsey, made as long ago as 1866, the State agreed to relinquish a share of its claim in the government of the college, and the six Senior Senators were replaced by an equal number of gentlemen, chosen, one each year, by the Alumni at their annual Commencement meetings.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CONNECTICUT.

I. The Establishing of Schools.

The public school system of the State is the outgrowth of the schools established by the first English settlers of the several towns which constituted the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven. These schools existed several years before the enactment of any general law requiring them. Each town, acting independently, provided very early for the education of its children. The earliest records of several of the original towns have long since disappeared, but those now extant doubtless give a correct idea of the action of all the towns.

The records of New Haven, under date of Feb. 25th, 1639, (i. e. 1640, N. S.,) imply that a school had already been estab-

lished there, less than two years from the date of the first settlers' arrival. Two years later, Feb. 25, 1642, a vote was passed as follows:

Itt is ordered thatt a free schoole shall be sett up in this towne, and our pastor Mr. Davenport, together with the magistrates shall consider whatt yearly allowance is meete to be given to itt out of the common stock of the towne, and allso whatt rules and orders are meet to be observed in and about the same.

In 1645 this "order" appears again on the records with further details.

According to which order, £20 a yeare was paid to Mr. Ezekiell Cheevers, the present schoolemaster for 2 or 3 yeares at first, but that not proveing a competent maintenance, in August, 1644, it was inlardged to £30 a yeare, and soe continueth.

Subsequent records show the town's action in maintaining a school from that time onward.

The records of Hartford for the first few years have disappeared, but at a general town meeting in April, 1643, it was ordered

That Mr. Andrews should teach the children in the school one year next ensuing from the 25th of March, 1643, and that he shall have for his pains £16; and therefore the Townsmen [Selectmen] shall go and inquire who will engage themselves to send their children; and all that do so shall pay for one quarter at the least, and for more if they do send them, after the proportion of twenty shillings the year, and if they go any weeks more than an even quarter, they shall pay sixpence a week; and if any would send their children and are not able to pay for their teaching, they shall give notice of it to the Townsmen, and they shall pay it at the Town's charge; and Mr. Andrews shall keep the account between the children's schooling and himself, and send notice of the times of payments and demand it; and if his wages do not come in, the Townsmen must collect and pay it; or if the engagements come not to sixteen pounds, then they shall pay what is wanting, at the Town's charges.

Thus the town had previously established the school; it employed the teacher, and guaranteed the payment of his salary.

The towns of Hartford and New Haven were from the outset the most populous and wealthy in the two colonies of which they were the capitals, and could therefore provide most liber-

ally for their schools. But other towns followed their example, in proportion to their respective numbers and means.

After a few years, town action was supplemented by colonial action. In May, 1650, a code was adopted by the Connecticut colony, the provisions of which concerning education were these:

Forasmuch as the good Education of Children is of singular behoofe and benefitt to any Common wealth, and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of theire duty in that kinde;—

It is therefore ordered by this Courte and Authority thereof, That the Selectmen of every Towne, in the severall precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over theire brethren and neighbours, to see first, that none of them shall suffer so much Barbarisme in any of theire familyes as not to endeavor to teach by themselves or others theire Children and Apprentices so much Learning as may inable them perfectly to read the Inglish tounge, and knowledge of the Capitall Lawes, uppon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein; Allso, that all Masters of familyes doe once a weeke at least, catechise theire children and servants in the grounds and principles of religion; and if any bee unable to doe so much, that then at the least they procure such Children or Apprentices to learne some shorte orthodox catechisme. * * * And further, that all Parents and Masters doe breed and bring up theire Children and Apprentices in some honest lawfull [calling,] labour, or imployment, either in husbandry, or some other trade proffitable for themselves and the Common wealth, if they will not nor cannott traine them up in Learning to fitt them for higher imployments. * * * *

SCHOOLES.

It being one chiefe project of that old deluder Sathan, to keepe men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times keeping them in an unknowne tongue, so in these latter times by perswading them from the use of Tongues, so that at least the true sence and meaning of the originall might bee clouded with false glosses of saint seeming deceivers; and that Learning may not bee buried in the Grave of our Forefathers, in Church and Common wealth, the Lord assisting our indeavors;—

It is therefore ordered by this Courte and Authority thereof, That every Towneshipp within this Jurissdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty houshoulders, shall then forthwith appoint one within theire Towne to teach all such children as shall resorte to him, to write and read, whose wages

shall bee paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the Inhabitants in generall by way of supplye, as the major parte of those who order the prudentialls of the Towne shall appointe; provided that those who send theire children bee not oppressed by more than they can have them taught for in other Townes.

And be it further ordered that where any Towne shall increase to the number of one hundred families or housholders, they shall sett up a Grammer Schoole, the masters thereof being able to instruct youths so farr as they may bee fitted for the University. And if any Towne neglect the performance hereof above one yeare, then every such Towne shall pay five pounds per Annum to the next such Schoole, till they shall perform this order.

Four years after this code had been adopted, the whole number of "male persons from sixteene yeares old and upwards" in nine of the eleven towns comprised in the colony was 777, and the entire population did not exceed 2,500.

In the New Haven colony, (which included the six towns of New Haven, Milford, Guilford, Branford, Stamford and Southold, L. I.,) a code of laws was completed by Gov. Theophilus Eaton in 1655, and printed in London the next year. This code contained the following requirements:

Children's Education.

Whereas too many Parents and Masters either through an over tender respect to their own occasions and businesse, or not duly considering the good of their Children and Apprentices, have too much neglected duty in their Education, while they are young and capable of learning;—

It is Ordered, That the Deputies for the particular Court, in each Plantation within this Jurisdiction for the time being; or where there are no such Deputies, the Constable, or other Officer or Officers in publick trust, shall from time to time, have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbours, within the limits of the said Plantation, that all parents and Masters doe duly endeavour, either by their own ability and labour, or by improving such Schoolmaster, or other helps and means, as the Plantation doth afford, or the family may conveniently provide, that all their Children, and Apprentices as they grow capable, may through God's blessing, attain at least so much as to be able duly to read the Scriptures and other good and profitable printed Books in the English tongue, being their native language, and in some competent measure to understand the main

grounds and principles of Christian Religion necessary to salvation.

The code proceeded to provide penalties for such as neglected their children's education.

Such were the school laws of Connecticut, as enacted by the pioneers of the State. Both the colonies agreed in requiring that all children should at least be taught to read.

In 1665, the two were united under the Charter obtained for the Connecticut colony in 1662 by Gov. Winthrop, and from that time the laws of Connecticut superseded those of New Haven.

The revision of the Connecticut code, completed in 1672, contained the same provisions for a school in every town as the code of 1650, but omitted the requirement of a grammar school in each town of one hundred families, and contained instead the following:

And it is further Ordered, That in every County Town there shall be set up and kept a Grammar School, for the use of the County, the Masters thereof being able to instruct Youths so far as they may be fitted for the Colledge.

Four counties had been formed in 1666, viz: Hartford, New Haven, New London, and Fairfield; the towns of the same names being their respective county towns. The law just quoted was retained on the statute book a century and a quarter,—till 1798.

The length of time for which schools were to be kept in each year was first fixed by the following law, enacted in 1677:

As an adition to the law, title SCHOOLES, it is ordained that every town by the said law ordered to keep a schoole that shall neglect the same above three months in the yeare, shall forfeit five pownds for every defect, which sayd fine shall be payd towards the mayntenance of the Lattin schoole in their county.

In 1690, the time required was reduced to six months in each year. In 1678, the school law was so modified as to require every town containing thirty families, (instead of fifty,) "to mayntaine a schoole to teach children to read and write."

It is evident that the laws requiring universal education were in some cases disregarded. In 1690, the "General Court" of the colony passed the following vote:

This Court observing that notwithstanding the former orders made for the eudication of children and servants, there are many persons unable to read the English tongue, and thereby uncapeable to read the holy word of God, or the good lawes of the colony, which evill, that it grow noe farther upon theire Majesties' subjects here;

It is hereby ordered that all parents and masters shall cause theire respective children and servants, as they are capeable, to be taught to read distinctly the English tongue, and that the grand jury men in each towne doe once in the year at least, vissit each famaly they susspect to neglect this order, and sattisfy themselves wither all children under age and servants in such suspect famalyes can read well the English tongue, or be in a good procedure to learn the same or not, and if they finde any such children and servants not taught as theire yeares are capeable of, they shall return the names of the parents or masters of the sayd children so untaught to the next county court, where the sayd parents or masters shall be fyned twenty shillings for each child or servant whose teaching is or shall be neglected, contrary to this order; unless it shall appear to the sattisfaction of the court that the sayd neglect is not voluntary but necessitated by the incapacity of the parents or masters, or theire neighbours to cause them to be taught as aforesayd, or the incapacity of the sayd children or servants to learne.

The year 1700 was the beginning of a new era in the educational history of Connecticut. In that year was established the "Collegiate School," which a few years later became Yale College. A sketch of that institution is given elsewhere in this Report.

In the same year was completed a revision of the laws of the colony which changed essentially the public school system. The changes had reference to (1) the length of school required, and (2) the manner of maintaining the schools. The provision concerning the first point was in these words:

Be it enacted, * * That every Town within this colony, having the number of seventy Housholders or upwards, shall be constantly* provided of a sufficient School Master to teach Children and Youth to read and write; and every Town having a less number of Housholders than seventy, shall yearly from year to year be provided of a sufficient School Master to teach Children and Youth to write and read for one half of the year.

* Eleven months school exempted a town from penalty.

The other most important change was the new requirement of a tax in every town for maintaining its school. This will be presently discussed when the mode of supporting schools is considered.

That part of the school law of 1700 above quoted remained in force, with very slight modifications, about a hundred years.

A law passed in 1702 speaks of "committes for schools" as already existing in a part of the towns. This is the first mention of such school officers. Where there were none, the Selectmen of the town acted as school committee. But the custom of appointing a separate committee in towns, and afterwards in societies, to take care of the schools, gradually prevailed, and in 1750 the law expressly provided for the appointment of such committees.

In 1712, it was enacted that all the *parishes* which were already made, or should hereafter be made by the General Assembly, should be provided with funds for maintaining schools within their own limits. This was the beginning of a change from the *town* to the *parish* system. At first, however, the parishes were only subdivisions or school districts of the towns. But in 1750 they practically became co-ordinate with towns, and at last, in 1798, they supplanted them in all school affairs. As the population of the colony increased rapidly from 1712 onward, new parishes were continually formed, till they became, a hundred years ago, two or three times more numerous than the towns. In 1776, there were 73 towns and 190 societies, every society having a definite territory.

In 1717, parishes or societies were authorized to choose clerks and committees, to levy taxes and to appoint collectors. The possession of these powers placed them on nearly the same footing as towns for the support of churches and schools.

In 1766 an innovation was made which thirty years later led to an essential modification of the school system. Previous to that time the law had required every town or parish to maintain "a school;" i. e. a *single** school in each town or society would satisfy the law. But the larger communities had not restricted themselves in this way. As early as 1723, that part of Windsor lying west of the Connecticut was divided into two school

* The code of 1750 reads, "one good and sufficient school."

districts, with the Farmington river for their common boundary. Other towns had doubtless taken similar action. The law of 1766 on this subject was as follows:

Be it enacted, * * That each Town and Society shall have full Power and Authority to divide themselves into proper and necessary Districts, for keeping their Schools, and to alter and regulate the same from Time to Time, as they shall have Occasion.

These districts were at first merely subdivisions of the towns and societies, which continued to be the units of organization. Districts were first recognized as *quasi* bodies corporate in 1794, when it was enacted

That the several School Districts, * * the Members whereof are qualified to Vote in Society Meetings, shall have Power and Authority to tax themselves for the purpose of building and repairing a School House, * * to choose a Clerk, * * * and to appoint a Collector.

In 1797 they were authorized to appoint a Treasurer. Committees were appointed for the districts by the town or society to which they belonged, till 1839, when they were empowered to choose their own committees.

A law passed in 1795 referred to the parishes or ecclesiastical societies "in their Capacity of School Societies." This was the first time that any law had given them that designation. In 1798 the care of schools was transferred entirely from the towns to the school societies, with which it remained till it was restored to the towns, in 1856. All business concerning schools,—the care of funds, the formation and arrangement of school districts, the appointment of district committees, and in general whatever is now done by towns, was, during that period, transacted by the school societies. A school society might include a whole town, a part of a town, or parts of two or more towns.

The prominence in school affairs so long maintained by these societies, requires explanation. As the original towns were usually very extensive, when settlements were formed remote from the part first settled, the dwellers in these new communities, so soon as they considered themselves able to maintain a minister of their own, petitioned for the privileges of a separate parish or society. These parishes were

organized primarily for religious purposes, but they were found to be convenient and ready-made organizations for school purposes.

For the first seventy years, all the churches in the Colony were of the Congregational order. The first Baptist church was organized in 1705, though no other of that order was formed till more than twenty years later.

The first Episcopal church in Connecticut is commonly said to have been formed in 1707, though it seems not to have been fully organized till 1722. The second was formed in 1725. Churches of that order increased very rapidly between 1740 and 1750, numbering at the latter date about 25.

One hundred years ago there were in the State 190 Congregational, about 40 Episcopal, and 12 or 15 Baptist organizations. Those of the first named class included full nine-tenths of the population, and a still larger proportion of the wealth and influence, and their territorial limits covered the whole State. It was natural, therefore, that the parishes or societies of the Congregational order should be selected as the most convenient of existing organizations for the establishment and supervision of schools, and that they should have been so long retained, in a modified form, for those purposes.

In process of time, a large number of these societies were organized as separate towns, and thus, in part, the way was gradually prepared for a return to the original town system.

In 1839, the powers of school districts were greatly enlarged. They were declared to be "bodies corporate," so far as to be able to purchase, receive, hold and convey property for the support of schools, to be parties to actions in legal proceedings, and to make all lawful arrangements and regulations for the management of their schools. They were also empowered to elect their own committees, to provide school rooms, employ teachers, arrange terms of school, and apportion their respective portions of public money to the different terms. They were further authorized to tax the property and polls within their limits to raise funds for all school purposes. The keeping of school registers by teachers was required for the first time by the Act of 1839.

The length of school required as the condition of obtaining public money, which had been left indefinite since 1798, was

fixed in 1841 at four months, in 1855 six months, in 1869 thirty weeks, in 1870 thirty weeks in districts numbering twenty-four children or more between four and sixteen years, and twenty-four weeks in all smaller districts.

The powers of districts and district officers are now essentially the same as fixed by the law of 1839. But the power given to towns, in 1866, to abolish their districts and constitute themselves Union Districts, has been exercised by many towns, and there is a gradual, though not rapid, tendency to return to the town method, as the fathers of Connecticut established it.

A summary of what has been said may be given as follows: Towns alone established, provided for and regulated schools till 1712; parishes or societies were then recognized, but only as subdivisions, or virtually school districts, in the towns; in 1750 towns and societies were made practically *equal* in conducting school affairs; in 1798 the school societies superseded towns, and took charge of schools in their stead; and in 1856 the societies were abolished and the towns restored to their original place in the school system.

School districts *practically* existed, for the convenience of the larger towns, as early as 1725, but were not recognized by law till 1766; they had no semblance of *corporate* existence till 1794, and were not fully endowed as bodies corporate till 1839.

II. The Maintenance of Schools.

The funds for the support of public schools in Connecticut have been derived from several sources, which may be reduced to three classes, viz: *Taxes*, *Tuition fees or rate bill*, and the *Income of Invested Funds*.

Taxation and Tuition Fees for supporting schools were resorted to from the first. The school established at New Haven as early as 1642 was maintained wholly by taxes, the teacher's "yearly allowance" being paid "out of the common stock of the town" (see page 92 of this report). The early Hartford records show that the town guaranteed the teacher's salary, though a considerable part of it, if not the whole, was expected to be collected by tuition fees, the town making good any deficiency, and paying the bills of those unable to pay for themselves.

The code of 1650,—already given on pages 93 and 94 of this report—provided that the teachers' "wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children" ["as shall resort to him,"] "or by the inhabitants in general by way of supply, as the major part of those who order the prudentials of the town shall appoint."

The New Haven code of 1656 contained no specific provision for the payment of teachers, but it was in force less than ten years, and in only five of the towns now included in the State. There is evidence, however, that the two methods of taxation and tuition fees were employed together in some of those towns within that time.

At a Generall Courte held at New Haven for the Jurisdiction [i. e. Colony,] the 27th of the third Month, 1657. It was propounded that the court would thinke of some way to further the setting up of schooles, for the education of youth in each plantation, [i. e. town,] for though some doe take care that way, yet some others neglect it, which the court tooke into consideration, and seeing that New Haven hath provided that a schoole master be maintayned at the townes charge, and Milford hath made provission in a comfortable way, they desire that other townes would follow their example, and *therefore did now order* that in every plantation where a schoole is not already set up and maintayned, forthwith indeavours shall be used that a schoole master be procuried that may attend that worke, and what sallary shall be alowed unto such schoole-master for his paines, one-third part shall be paid by the town in generall, as other rates,—the good education of chilldren being of publique concernement,—and the other two-thirds by them who have the benifite thereof by the teaching of their chilldren.

The code of 1672 was the same, on this point, as that of 1650, but in 1677 a new step was taken. The General Court ordered that

Where schooles are to be kept in any towne, whither it be County Towne or other, what shall be necessary for the mayntayning the charge of such schooles it shall be raysed upon the inhabitants by way of rate, except any town shall agree upon som other way to rayse the mayntenance of him they shall imploy in the afoaresayd worke.

This law required every town to pay its school-master from taxation alone, unless some other arrangement was made.

The revised edition of the laws, completed in 1700, and printed in 1702, introduced a radical change in the manner of maintaining schools. The law then first enacted was so important and comprehensive that it is here given in full. After the requirement already cited, on page 96 of this report, it proceeds as follows:

And for the Encouragement and Maintainance of such School-Masters, *It is further enacted*, That the Inhabitants of each Town in this Colony shall annually pay *Forty Shillings* for every *Thousand Pounds* in their respective County Lists, and proportionably for lesser Sums, toward the Maintenance of the School-Master in the Town where the same is levied: and in such Towns where the said levie shall not be sufficient for the Maintenance of a suitable School-Master, and there is not any Estate given by any charitable persons, or not sufficient together with the levie aforesaid for that use, in every such place a sufficient maintenance shall be made up, the one-half thereof by the Inhabitants of such Town, and the other half thereof by the Parents or Masters of the Children that go to the School; Unless any Town agree otherwise. And when, and so often as the Treasurer sends forth his Warrants for levying the Country Rates, he shall also together with the Country Rates, assess the Inhabitants of the several Towns in this Colony, the said sum of *Forty Shillings* upon every *Thousand Pounds*, and proportionably for lesser Sums in their Country Lists, adding the same to their respective proportions of the Country Rate, and requiring the Constable to levie the said Assessments upon the Inhabitants of each Town within their several Precincts, and to make payment thereof to the School-Master of the Town (if any there be) where the same is levied; and in such Town or Towns where there is no School-Master provided according to Law, to levie the said assessment and pay the same into the Country Treasury, as a fine imposed upon such town for their defect. *Always Provided*, That no Town shall be fined for want of a School-Master for one month only in one year.

This law remained in force, with very slight changes, till 1820. When parishes or societies were first brought into official connection with the schools in 1712, it was done by enacting that such parishes should have "to the bringing up of their children, and maintenance of a school in some fixed place within the bonds of their parish, the forty shillings in every thousand pounds arising on the list of estates within the said parish." This principle that each town, and parish, and, (when

school districts had been authorized) each district, should receive from the avails of the tax precisely as much as had been raised by tax in their several limits, was rigidly adhered to until 1820.

Besides the tax required by the acts of 1700, the law also provided (in 1717) that

> The major part of the householders in any parish or society shall have full power to grant rates for the support of any such school, and choose a collector to gather such rates; and what the major part of the householders in any parish shall enact and agree to, respecting the encouragement and support of the school amongst themselves, shall be obliging to the whole parish.

The code of 1750 contained the same provision, applied alike to towns and parishes.

In 1754, the rate of taxation for schools was cut down three fourths, or from forty shillings to ten shillings on the thousand pounds. The reason for this great reduction was doubtless the impending war in Europe, in which the American Colonies participated with Great Britain against France, and the burden of which rested heavily upon them for many years. In October, 1766, the rate of school taxation was raised to twenty shillings, and in May, 1767 was restored to forty shillings on the thousand pounds, and so continued until the tax was abolished, more than fifty years afterwards.

The Connecticut School Fund—an account of which will presently be given—began to yield an income for the support of Schools in 1799. As this income gradually increased, there was manifest a disinclination to levy taxes for maintaining schools, and in 1820 it was "provided that whenever, in any year, the amount of interest arising from the School fund, and to be divided to the school society, shall exceed sixty-two thousand dollars, the amount of such excess shall for said year so far diminish the sum [by law] appropriated from the avails of the state tax." This provision went into practical effect the following year, and from that time till 1854 a town or society school tax was virtually unknown in Connecticut.

Tuition or rate bills were a source of school income from the beginning, and from 1820 to 1854 were practically the only

source, aside from the interest of funds. The mode of assessing them varied at different times, and the law usually made provision for paying at public charge the rate bills of those unable to pay their own, so that no child need be excluded from school by the poverty of his parents. Rate bills were finally abolished in 1868.

The school tax, discontinued in 1821, was restored in 1854, in which year each town was required "annually to raise by taxation a sum equal to one cent on the dollar on their grand list [as made up at that time] for the support of schools." The amount to be distributed yearly to the several school societies in the town. Two years later school societies were abolished. In 1860, the method of preparing the grand list was changed, and the rate of tax was fixed at three-tenths of a mill on the dollar, which was equivalent to the previous rate. In 1866 it was made four-tenths of a mill; in 1868, not less than one mill on the dollar; in 1869, enough, with the income of funds, to maintain thirty weeks school in every district; in 1870, to maintain at least thirty weeks school in districts enumerating twenty-four children or more, between four and sixteen years of age, and in all other districts at least twenty-four weeks school. This is the present law, though most towns do more than it requires.

District Tax.—In 1839 school districts were authorized to lay and collect taxes for *all* school purposes. Previously (since 1794) they had power to tax themselves for building and repairing school houses, and for providing fuel, but for no other purposes. Most of the larger districts now provide for a part of their expenses by district taxes.

State Tax.—In 1871 an annual appropriation was made from the State Treasury, equal to fifty cents for each child between four and sixteen years of age, to be paid to the several towns with the dividend from the School Fund. In 1872 this was increased to one dollar and a half for each child, and the law so remains.

FUNDS.—A very important part of the moneys for the support of schools has been received from the income of funds. The funds set apart for school purposes are of several kinds.

A. *Town and Society Funds.*—The earliest funds of this

kind were given by charitable individuals. The gifts of Edward Hopkins to Hartford and New Haven, and of Robert Bartlett to New London, were used for the benefit of schools of the higher order, and an account of them will be given in the history of that class of schools.

As early as 1684, property given "to help on the mayntenance of the ministry or schooles, or poore," was exempted from taxation. The school law of 1700, already quoted, (page 102,) refers to "estate given by charitable persons," as one source of school income. But funds of this kind existed in very few of the towns.

A large part of the funds belonging to towns and societies was derived from the "Western Lands," so called, i. e., the lands now forming the North West corner of the State. Those lands have a peculiar history. When Sir Edmond Andross was endeavoring to obtain control of the colony, and to vacate the charter of 1662, a special session of the General Court was held, January 26, 1687, to take measures for defeating his purposes. All public lands that had not been previously sold or granted, were disposed of at that session in such a way that Andross could not gain control of them—the largest portion of them being the tract described in the following vote:

This Court grants the plantations of Hartford and Winsor those lands on the North of Woodbury and Mattatock [Waterbury,] and on the West of Farmington and Simsbury, to the Massachusetts line north, and to run west to Housatunock or Stratford River, (provided it be not, or part of it, formerly granted to any particular persons;) to make a plantation or villages thereon.

The usurpation of Andross was consummated, Oct. 31, 1687, but the charter was preserved in the manner so often related, and after a year and a half was restored, and the government of the Colony was resumed as before. The lands that had been granted to Hartford and Windsor, covered more than half of what is now Litchfield County.

"The design of this conveyance," says Dr. Trumbull, the historian of Connecticut, "was, that these towns should hold the land thus granted, for the governor and company, until those times of danger and trouble should be passed: but not as their property. They had never purchased nor given the least valuable

consideration for them, and had no deeds nor patents for them. Nevertheless, by virtue of this grant, they laid claims to all lands within the limits expressed. So tenacious were they of their claim, that, in contravention of the most express laws of the Colony, they proceeded to locate and vend the lands in controversy."

On the other hand, the General Assembly enacted, May, 1719,

That the whole of said tract of land shall lie for the further dispose of this Assembly: and all surveyors and persons appointed to lay out lands are hereby forbidden to bound or lay out any of said land without the special order of this Assembly.

The controversy between those two towns and the Colony continued for several years, at one time (October, 1722), resulting in a riot at Hartford while the Assembly was in session. At length a proposal was made by the Assembly (in May, 1726), to divide the land into two equal parts, leaving out of the division the township of Litchfield, and some small portions beside, the Colony to take the Western and the towns the Eastern half. This proposal was accepted, and the division was completed in May, 1731. The Western* half was soon after laid out into seven townships, viz: Kent, (including Warren,) Sharon, Cornwall, Goshen, Norfolk, Canaan, (including North Canaan), and Salisbury. In May, 1733, the Assembly enacted that these townships should be sold, and the money received for them be given to the towns in the Colony then already settled, to be divided among them in proportion to their respective lists of polls and rateable estate the previous year, and to be set apart by each town as a permanent fund, the interest of which was to be forever expended for the support of the schools required by law; towns containing more than one parish to divide the fund among their several parishes, in proportion to their respective lists. There were at that time in Connecticut 50 settled towns, and 97 parishes, though some of the latter had probably not been organized. Six of the townships, except certain reservations,†

* The Eastern half included the present towns of Colebrook, Hartland, Winchester, Barkhamsted, Torrington, New Hartford, and Harwinton.

† Each town, except Sharon and Salisbury, was to be divided into fifty-three rights, of which three were to be reserved; one for the use of the ministry for such town, forever; one for the first minister that should be settled, and one for the support of the school in each town. There was also a reserve of 300 acres in each town, (except the two above named), given to Yale College in 1732.

were sold in 1738, the other (Salisbury), a few years later. The amount realized from them can not now be ascertained, but Norfolk was sold for £6824, 10*s*, and Kent for £1225, 19*s*.

Another source of town and society funds, was "excise moneys." An act was passed in May, 1766, granting the arrears then due of an excise on liquors, tea, etc., which had been imposed several years before, also the *interest* of the excise money that had been collected, for the support of schools; and another act was passed October, 1774, giving the *principal* of such excise money to the towns in which it had been collected, for the same purpose. This money, with that from "the western lands," above spoken of, constitutes the chief part of the town and school society funds.

There are also a few school district funds of small amount, the gifts of charitable persons.

B. *The Connecticut School Fund.**—The Charter of Connecticut, given by Charles II, king of England, in 1662, conveyed to the "Govenour and Company of the English Collony of Connecticut, in New England, in America"

All that parte of * * * New England * * bounded on the East by Norrogancett River, commonly called Norrogancett Bay, where the said River falleth into the Sea, and on the North by the lyne of the Massachusetts Plantation, and on the South by the Sea, and in longitude as the lyne of the Massachusets Colony, runinge from East to West, that is to say, from the said Narrogancett Bay on the East to the South Sea on the West parte.

The limits thus defined, included parts of Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey, and all west of New Jersey, between North latitude 41° and 42° 2′, to the Pacific Ocean. Under this charter, Connecticut (in 1663–64,) claimed jurisdiction over the towns of Wickford, R. I., and Westchester, N. Y., to the Hudson River, also over nearly all of Long Island, but these claims were soon renounced. The boundary between Connecticut and Rhode Island was defined, by their mutual agreement, to be the Pawcatuck river, and was so established. Those parts of New York and New Jersey which were covered by the charter were already included in grants

* Abridged from Barnard's History of Education in Connecticut, published 1853.

made under the old Plymouth charter of 1620, and hence could not be claimed by Connecticut. But all the lands West of the Delaware river were granted for the first time, by the Connecticut charter. In 1681, Charles II. gave to William Penn the charter of Pennsylvania, covering the present territory of that State, the Northern part of which had already been granted by the same King to Connecticut. As soon as emigration thither had begun to give a value to that region, Connecticut asserted her claim and extended her jurisdiction over it, as the uniform construction of royal charters clearly authorized her to do. The first settlements were made, and the title of the Indians to the lands extinguished, under her authority. In 1774, and for eight years after, the settlers on the Susquehanna sent their representatives to the Connecticut Legislature, received officers appointed by that body, established schools and paid taxes precisely like other citizens of Connecticut. The long controversy with Pennsylvania was at last decided in favor of that State, in 1782, by a Court of Commissioners appointed by Congress.

But the title of Connecticut to the lands west of Pennsylvania had never been questioned, and was distinctly reässerted by vote of the Legislature in October, 1783, desiring the Governor to issue a proclamation forbidding all persons to settle upon those lands without permission first obtained from the General Assembly of this State; which proclamation was duly issued by Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, at Lebanon, on the 15th of November following. Still it was deemed inexpedient to attempt to retain control of this slender strip of land, only 70 miles wide, but extending through 44 degrees of longitude, or nearly one-eighth of the circumference of the globe. Accordingly, in May, 1786, the General Assembly, acting upon the repeated suggestions of Congress to the colonies owning western lands, authorized the delegates of this State in Congress, or any two of them, to convey to the United States all the lands belonging to this State lying west of a line parallel to, and one hundred and twenty miles distant from, the western line of the State of Pennsylvania. This cession was accepted by Congress, May 23, and was completed in due form, September 17, 1786.

The lands within one hundred and twenty miles of Pennsyl-

vania, not having been included in the ceded territory, were reserved by the State, and were afterward known as the "Western Reserve," and sometimes as "New Connecticut." In May, 1792, the General Assembly granted a tract of 500,000 acres, extending across the western end of this reservation, as a compensation for losses inflicted by the British army in the war of the revolution upon inhabitants of Greenwich, Norwalk, Ridgefield, Danbury, Fairfield, New Haven, East Haven, New London and Groton. The tract thus given was afterwards called the "Fire Lands," and is now included mostly in Erie and Huron counties, Ohio.

In May, 1793, the General Assembly appointed a committee of one from each county, viz: John Treadwell, James Wadsworth, Marvin Wait, William Edmunds, Thomas Grosvenor, Aaron Austin, Elijah Hubbard, and Sylvester Gilbert, to dispose of the remaining lands and give deeds to purchasers, accepting such proposals as not less than six of the committee should consider advantageous, and allowing not more than six years for the completion of payments, with interest at six per cent. on the purchase money till paid. In October of the same year, after a long and earnest discussion, the Legislature passed the following Act, entitled

An Act Establishing Funds for the support of the Ministry and Schools of Education.

Be it enacted, etc., That the monies arising from the sale of the Territory belonging to the State, lying west of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby established a perpetual fund, the interest whereof is granted, and shall be appropriated to the use and benefit of the several ecclesiastical societies, churches, or congregations of all denominations in this State, to be by them applied to the support of their respective ministers or preachers of the gospel and schools of education, under such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by this or some future session of the General Assembly.

The passage of this act occasioned universal and earnest discussion throughout the State. The opposition to it was so strong and persistent that a bill for its repeal was introduced at the next session, in May, 1794, and was passed in the lower house by nearly a two-thirds vote, but was defeated in the upper house, which, however, concurred in a resolution to suspend the sale

of the lands. A long and animated debate preceded the decisive vote in the House of Representatives. A full report of the debate was published in the newspapers, and widely circulated throughout the State. In October of the same year, the upper house passed a bill directing that the principal of the moneys that should be received from the sale of the western lands should be divided among the several societies according to their respective lists of polls and rateable estate, and that the interest of these moneys should be expended either for the support of schools to be kept according to law, or for the support of the ministry, as a majority of the legal voters in each society should annually decide. The lower house continued the bill to the next session. The question as to the disposal of the prospective avails of these lands was thus left open till the next year, and was debated continually in every town of the Commonwealth. Town meetings passed votes in relation to it; clergymen discussed it in their sermons; while newspapers and pamphlets filled with argument and counter-argument were circulated in every corner of the State.

After two years of thorough and universal discussion, the question came once more before the General Assembly, in May, 1795, and was decided by the passage of a bill providing that the principal of the moneys that should be received from the sale of the lands west of Pennsylvania should remain a Perpetual Fund, to be loaned on conditions to be fixed by law, and the interest appropriated to the support of schools in the several societies, to be kept according to the provisions of law; the interest, as it came due from time to time, to be paid over to the said societies, in their capacity of School Societies, according to the last perfected list of polls and rateable estate of such societies respectively.

Any society was authorized, by a two-thirds vote of the legal voters, in a meeting warned for that purpose only, to apply to the General Assembly for permission to expend its proportion of the interest above named, or any part of the same, for the support of the ministry, and the Assembly was authorized to grant such permission. If it should be granted, then the money to be divided should be apportioned among the religious societies, churches or congregations within the limits of

the School Society, according to the last completed lists of their respective inhabitants or members.

It is safe to say that with all these restrictions upon the School Societies, none of them ever diverted the money, in this way, from the support of schools; and the restrictions were no doubt designed to prevent such diversion.

This Act of 1795 created the Connecticut School Fund. A committee was at once appointed to dispose of the lands—consisting of the same persons appointed two years previous—who were directed to form contracts with so many parties, whether one or more, as they should deem most beneficial to the State, but not to consummate any contracts apart by themselves, but all the contracts which taken together should comprise all the lands should be consummated together. They were to obtain in all not less than $1,000,000 in specie; or if time was given for payment, the *principal*, apart from interest, was to be at least $1,000,000. The longest time to be allowed for payment was ten years, and the rate of interest was to be six per cent.

On the 14th of October following, this committee made to the Legislature a detailed report of their proceedings; the central fact being that they had disposed of the land in 36 parcels, for the total sum of $1,200,000, payable in five years, with interest after two years. The largest amount covered by any one deed was $168,185; the smallest $1,683; the next smallest $8,750; the rest ranging from $10,000 to $85,675 each. This report of the committee was promptly accepted, and the ownership of the "Western Reserve" had passed to the several purchasers.

According to the terms of the sale, interest commenced Sept. 2d, 1797. The first dividend was made in March, 1799, the second in March, 1800. Until this time the fund had remained in charge of the committee that had sold and transferred the lands. In 1800 a board of "Managers of the funds arising in the sales of the Western Reserve" was appointed, consisting of John Treadwell, Thomas T. Seymour, Shubael Abbe, and the Treasurer *ex officio*. This method of managing the fund was continued ten years. In the thirteen years of this and the previous management, the total amount of dividends paid to the school societies was $456,757.44, averaging $35,135.19 for each year.

At the end of this period, the thirty-six original bonds had increased in number to nearly five hundred, secured mostly by mortgages on real estate. Large amounts of interest were unpaid and overdue, and many of the securities held were of uncertain value. The liability to serious loss was so imminent that the Legislature decided to change the system of management, and entrust the fund to one man, to be called the "Commissioner of the School Fund." The Hon. James Hillhouse, who had been for sixteen years United States Senator, was appointed to fill the new position. He resigned his Senatorship and entered at once upon the duties of Commissioner. He found that the capital of the fund consisted chiefly of moneys due from the original purchasers and their successors, and a variety of securities that had been accepted, which, in the course of fifteen years, by death, insolvency, and otherwise, had become complicated in endless confusion. In some cases little interest had been paid, and the original debt had been nearly doubled. To disentangle these embarrassing affairs was the duty of the Commissioner. How thoroughly he performed it is a matter of history. Without a single lawsuit, or the payment of a dollar for legal counsel, he changed confusion to system, brought order out of chaos, separated the fund as speedily as possible from doubtful securities and embarrassed estates, and consolidated its doubtful claims into a well-secured, interest-paying capital. During the fifteen years that he had charge of the fund, the capital was increased to $1,719,434.24, and the average annual dividend was $52,061.35, making an aggregate of $780,920.24. Adding to this the amount paid under the Board of Managers, the total of dividends up to 1825 was $1,237,677.68, a sum greater than the original capital.

The Constitution of the State, adopted in 1818, contains the following provision:

ARTICLE EIGHTH. OF EDUCATION.

SECTION 2. The fund, called the SCHOOL FUND, shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said fund, shall, as soon as practicable, be ascertained in

such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, published, and recorded in the Comptroller's office; and no law shall ever be made authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

Until 1820, the dividends to the school societies were determined by their respective "lists of polls and rateable estate," i. e., the wealthier societies received the greater proportion. But in that year a new law provided that the basis of distribution should be the number of children between four and sixteen years of age residing in the several societies, and this just rule has since been retained.

The rate of dividend in 1826,—the first under Mr. Beers' administration,—was 85 cents for each enumerated child; in 1830 it became 90 cents; in 1833, 95 cents; in 1835, $1.00; in 1836, $1.05; in 1837, $1.15; in 1838, $1.20; in 1839, $1.25; in 1841, $1.35; in 1842, $1.40; in 1847 and 1848 it was $1.45; and in 1849 and 1850, $1.50. The school census that year was 90,700.* Since that time the population of the State has increased rapidly, and as the total income of the fund has increased but slightly, the rate of dividend per child has necessarily diminished. It fell back in 1851 to $1.40; in 1853 to $1.35; in 1854 it was again $1.40; in 1855, $1.35; in 1856, $1.30; in 1857 and '58, $1.40; in 1859, $1.30; in 1860, $1.25; in 1861, $1.15; in 1862–'64, $1.20; in 1865, $1.15; in 1866–'68, $1.10; in 1869–'74, $1.00; in 1875, $1.10; and 1876, $1.00. With increasing population, it must continue to diminish.

In 1823, Hon. Seth P. Beers, of Litchfield, was appointed "Assistant Commissioner of the School Fund," and two years later, on the retirement of Mr. Hillhouse, he became his successor. Mr. Beers' administration continued till 1849. In that time the principal of the fund was increased to $2,049,482.32, and the annual income from $72,418.30, to $133,366.50; being an average of $97,815.15 per year, for his term of office, and an aggregate of $2,347,563.80. Since 1849, the principal of the fund has varied but little, and the annual income has been quite uniform. The rate of interest, until 1872, was six per cent., it is now seven per cent. The fund is now invested as follows:

* In 1820 it was 84,179, and in 1845, 85, 275; the largest up to that time.

Stock in fourteen banks,	$204,812.61
State Bonds,	130,000.00
Contracts, Bonds, and Mortgages, viz:	
Against individuals residing in Connecticut,	$1,622,253.52
" " Massachusetts,	20,629.39
" " New York,	53,742.72
" " Ohio,	4,881.26
Cash in hands of State Treasurer,	7,907.04
Total,	$2,044,226.54

For several years it has been the fixed policy of the State to gather in, as rapidly as practicable, all loans made to individuals residing in other States, and to make all new loans to residents of Connecticut. The amount loaned abroad has been accordingly reduced, until as the last Report of the Commissioner shows, it is now only $79,253.37, or less than four per cent. of the whole fund. The income of the fund from April 1st, 1875 to March 31st, 1876 was $141,239.89. The expenses of the fund have, from the first, been paid out of the income.

C. *The Town Deposit Fund.* — At the first session of the 24th Congress, in 1835–6, the finances of the country were in a peculiarly flourishing condition. The national debt had been paid in full, and there was an increasing balance in the treasury. To dispose of the "Surplus Revenue," Congress passed a law, June 23, 1836, directing that all moneys that should be in the treasury on the first day of January, 1837, except a reserve of $5,000,000, should be "deposited" with the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. The amount thus appropriated was $37,468,859.97. There being at that time 52 Senators and 242 Representatives, and Connecticut having 2 Senators and 6 Representatives, the portion assigned to this State was 8-294 of the whole, or a little over $1,000,000. The money was to be paid in four equal installments,—on the first days of January, April, July and October, 1837,—but after three of them had been paid, the financial revulsion of 1837 compelled Congress to enact (October 2d, 1837,) that the payment of the fourth installment should be postponed till January 1st, 1839. It has never been paid.

The amount actually received by Connecticut was $764,-670.60.

The Act of Congress under which this "deposit" with States was made provided that it might at any time be recalled into the national treasury, but there was probably never any expectation or intention that this would be done. While nominally a deposit, it was really a gift to the States.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at a special session, held in December, 1836, passed an Act accepting the proposed "deposit," and disposing of it as follows:

> The money which shall thus be received from the United States, * * * shall be deposited with the several towns in this State, in proportion to their respective populations, as ascertained by the last census, [1830,] * * and shall be repaid into the State treasury whenever payment thereof shall be required by an act of the General Assembly, or by proclamation of the person administering the office of Governor, for the purpose of being paid into the treasury of the United States.

Towns formed since 1830 have received their proportion of the fund that was held by the towns from which they were taken. The conditions on which any town might receive its proportionable share of the money were:

> *First*, That such town keep and preserve the money as a deposit, and in trust for the State. *Secondly*, That it appropriate at least one-half of the entire income or interest thereof, annually, for the promotion of education in the common schools in such town, * * and the remainder for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of such town. *Thirdly*, That it make good each and every deficiency in the amount received, should any loss occur through mismanagement or other cause. *Fourthly*, That it repay into the State treasury the whole amount received therefrom of said money, or such part thereof as may be required, whenever the same shall be called for in the manner specified in this Act.

These were the conditions prescribed by the General Assembly in 1836. In 1855 the second condition above given was so modified as to require the *entire* income to be expended for public schools, and that law is still in force. The whole amount of this fund which was "deposited" with the towns was $763,-661.83, and the total income reported from it averages about

$46,000 a year. Certain facts in regard to this fund are given on pages 254 and 255 of this Report.

A reference to pages 13 and 14, or page 219, will show the amount of school income from each of the various sources for the last school year; and the table on page 15 gives the same facts for each of the last eleven years.

III. The Supervision of Schools.

A. Town and Society Supervision.—Schools had been maintained in Connecticut three-fourths of a century before any law existed providing expressly for their supervision. In 1714 an act was passed "for the Encouragement and Better Improvement of Town Schools," which contained the following new requirement:

Be it Enacted, * * That the civil authority, together with the Selectmen in every town, or major part of them, shall inspect, and they are hereby directed and impowered, as visitors, to inspect the state of all such schools as are appointed in the said town from time to time, and particularly once in each quarter of the year, at such time as they shall think proper to visit such schools, and inquire into the qualifications of the masters of such schools, and their diligence in attending to the service of the said school, together with the proficiency of the children under their care. And they are hereby further required to give such directions as they shall find needful, to render such schools most serviceable to the increase of that knowledge, civility and religion which is designed in the creating of them.

And it is further Enacted, That if, in this inspection of the said schools, the said inspectors observe any such disorders, or misapplications of the publick money allowed to the support of such schools, as render the said schools not so likely to attain the good ends proposed, they shall lay the case before this Assembly, that the proper orders in such cases necessary may be given.

This was the beginning of the official "visiting" of schools, which, with some changes, has been continued to the present time.

No modification of this law was made till 1798. As the law passed that year was slightly changed the following year, the law of 1799 is here quoted:

Be it further Enacted, That each School Society shall appoint a suitable number of Persons, not exceeding Nine, of competent skill in Letters, to be Overseers or Visitors of all Schools in such Society, whose duty it shall be, in any of their meetings, to examine the Instructors, and to displace such as may be found deficient in any requisite qualification, or who will not conform to the regulations by them adopted; to superintend and direct the instruction of the Youth in Letters, Religion, Morals, and Manners; to appoint, at their discretion, public exercises for the Youth, to visit the Schools twice at least during each Season for Schooling, at which visitations two or more of them shall be present; and particularly to direct the daily reading of the Bible by such of the Youth as are capable of it, and the weekly instruction in some Catechism by them approved, and to recommend that the Master conclude the services of each Day with Prayer; which Overseers shall continue in office during the pleasure of the Society.

The office of School Visitor was thus created in 1798, and has never been discontinued. The first part of the above quoted enactment agrees essentially with the present law on the same subject; the latter part was repealed about 1818.

In 1856, when the school societies were abolished, and their powers and duties transferred to the towns, it was enacted that boards of school visitors should be divided into three classes, one-third of the whole number to be chosen each year, for the term of three years. This method of election is still in force. In 1872, the principle of minority representation was introduced, by the provision that no person should vote for more than half, or a bare majority, of the whole number to be chosen.

A law was passed in 1866, authorizing any town to consolidate all its school districts into one, and to appoint a school committee which should take the place of both district officers and school visitors. This law, somewhat modified, is still in force, and several towns conduct their schools in accordance with it.

B. State Supervision.—The question of State superintendence of schools was discussed in a report made to the House of Representatives in 1826, by a committee* appointed "to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations in the laws

* The Chairman of that committee was Hawley Olmstead, then of Wilton, afterward for many years Principal of the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven.

relating to common schools are necessary to raise their character and increase their usefulness." That report, after a full discussion of the condition of the schools, particularly of their inadequacy to the needs of the people, spoke of the supervision of them by the State in these words:

The condition of every school, as it regards the books used, the number of pupils, the branches taught, the time the school has been continued, the expenditures, with similar facts, should be presented annually to the Legislature and the public. This would have the two-fold effect of obtaining that information which would enlighten the path of legislation in future, and of operating as a powerful stimulus to the career of improvement. A knowledge of the fact that the eye of the State is watching their movements, and that their actual and comparative standing is to be known to the public, can hardly fail to increase the fidelity of teachers, the industry of pupils, and the zeal of parents.

The inefficiency of the system has, in the opinion of your committee, *arisen chiefly from the neglect of supervision on the part of the State.* No measures have been taken to ascertain the actual condition of common schools. Their internal management, their character and prospects, have not sufficiently engaged the attention of the Legislature.

With a view to invigorate and improve the system, *the committee recommend the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools*, whose duty it shall be to recommend suitable books to the adoption of school visitors, and such modes of instruction and government as he may deem most expedient; and from the reports of the several school societies, to prepare and present to the Legislature, annually, a report, so far as he may obtain information, showing the actual condition of every common school in the State, together with his proceedings for the year.

At the time this report was submitted by the committee, New York was the only State which had a School Superintendent. At the present time, (1876,) every State, has, in effect if not in name, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction. No action was taken upon the closing suggestion of the report, but the entire report was printed in the newspapers, and had the effect of calling public attention to the importance of the subject.

Two years later the matter was again discussed in the Legislature, and a bill was prepared by the Committee * on Common

* The same gentleman was chairman of this committee.

Schools, providing for the appointment of a State Superintendent, but it did not become a law. In 1837 a law was enacted, requiring school visitors to prepare and report to the Comptroller statistics from their respective societies, and in 1838, Gov. Ellsworth, in his annual message, urgently recommended that measures be taken by the General Assembly to exercise supervision over the public schools. The facts collected under the law of the previous year, and others from other sources, enforced this recommendation. The result was the passage of "An Act for the better Supervision of Common Schools." A "Board of Commissioners of Common Schools" was created, consisting of the Governor and School Fund Commissioner, *ex officio*, and eight other persons, one from each county, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. This board was entrusted with the various duties naturally pertaining to their office, and was authorized to appoint its own Secretary, who was to be in fact, though not in name, the State Superintendent of Public Schools. The Secretary of the Board was Henry Barnard, Esq., of Hartford, who thus became the first State School Superintendent of Connecticut. His labors gave to public schools a decided impulse upward, and his name will always be associated with education in the State. In 1853, while a second time Superintendent, he prepared an elaborate "History of Education in Connecticut,"* which is invaluable and indispensable to every one who would understand that subject. This Board of Commissioners was abolished in 1842.

In 1845, the Commissioner of the School Fund was appointed Superintendent of Common Schools, and held the appointment till 1849. In that year, the act establishing the State Normal School provided that the Principal of that school should be Superintendent of Common Schools. The attempt to connect the superintendency with another office limited its efficiency, and did not prove satisfactory. The duties of the two offices are essentially unlike. The requirement that the Principal of the Normal School should perform the duties of State Superintendent of Schools necessitated the appointment of a Vice Principal, who was virtually Principal. To require any per-

* It has been constantly referred to in preparing the present historical sketch.

son to perform all the duties of the two positions,—Principal and Superintendent,—would lay upon one man a work which requires the time and energies of two.

In 1865 the State Board of Education was established, consisting of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, *ex officio*, and four other members, one from each Congressional District, chosen for a term of four years, one going out of office each year, but reëligible to the same position. This Board of Education chose their own Secretary, who devoted his time to the duties appropriate to a State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The first statistics of the schools were collected under the law of 1837, just mentioned, "and were laid before the General Assembly in May, 1838." Returns were received that year from 104 out of 211 school societies; the next year from 167. Similar returns were collected till the "Board of Commissioners," constituted in 1838, was abolished in 1842. With the appointment of a Superintendent, in 1845, the collection of statistics was resumed, and has since been continued, and the results have nearly every year, been published with the State School Report. Since the Board of Education was organized, in 1865, increased effort has been made to secure completeness and accuracy of returns, and increased time and labor have been employed in collating and arranging them.

IV. Schools for the Higher Education.

The founders of Connecticut desired to establish here not merely common schools, but other schools of a higher order. The settlers of New Haven intended from the first to establish a college there. Less than ten years after their arrival, when they numbered but a few hundreds, they directed a committee of citizens appointed to dispose of vacant lots, "to consider and reserve what lott they shall see meette and most commodious for a colledg, which they dissire maye bee sett up so soone as theire abilitie will reach therunto." This project was discussed in both the town and the colony of New Haven for seven or eight years, but was at length relinquished, as beyond the reach of their limited numbers and "abilitie."*

* The School Report of 1875, pp. 245–247, contained the record of their actions on this subject.

Being compelled to give up this plan they proceeded to establish a "Colony School," with the evident hope that it might, in time, become a college.

The General Court for the Jurisdiction, (i. e. Colony,) May 25th, 1659, took action as follows:

The Court lookeing upon it as their great duty to establish some course (that through the blessing of God) learning may be promoted in the jurisdiction, as a means for ye fitting of instruments for publique service in church and commonwealth, did order that £40 a yeare shall be paid by the Treasurer for the furtherance of a grammar schoole for the use of ye inhabitants of the jurisdiction.

The Governor, Deputy Governor, the magistrates and ministers settled in the colony, were appointed a committee to carry out this vote, on the question of place.

"The Deputy Governor,* with the deputies of Guilford, did propound Mr. Whitfeilds house freely for the furtherance of this worke." The house thus offered is still standing, and is known as "the old stone house in Guilford." It was built about 1640.

The school was not opened till the next year, and was located at New Haven, the people of that town having made liberal provision to sustain it. According to their vote the schoolmaster was "to teach the schollers Lattine, Greek and Hebrew, and fitt them for the Colledge."

Two years afterward there was much difficulty in maintaining it.

At a meeting of ye Comittee for ye Colony Schoole, at New Haven, the 18th of June, 1662: the Committee considering of ye busines left to them about ye laying downe or continueing of ye colony schoole, after serious debate of the busines did thus conclude, that finding not sufficient grounds of discouragement at present, soe as to lay it downe, did leave it to goe on for further tryall, until the generall court should againe meete, desireing that those whoe have any children fit to send that they would send them to it for ye incouragement of ye schoole.

When the general court met again, Nov. 5th—

It was propounded as a thing left (to be issued at the next generall court after May last) by ye committee for ye schoole

* William Leete of Guilford, afterward Governor of Connecticut, 1676–1683.

whether they would continue ye colony schoole or lay it downe. The busines being debated, it came to this conclusion, that considering ye distraction of ye time, that ye end is not attained for which it was settled noe way proportionable to ye charges expended, and that ye colony is in expectation of unavoydable necessary charges to be expended, did conclude to lay it downe, and ye charges to cease when this halfe yeare is up at ye end of this moneth.

"The distraction of the time," and the "unavoidable necessary charges," resulted from the contest, then just commencing, to maintain the separate existence of the colony, and avoid being swallowed up by the Connecticut Colony, whose charter included the colony of New Haven.

This "Colony School," though not successful, and finally "laid down" on account of political contentions, shows what those pioneers *desired* to accomplish.

But though they were foiled in that endeavor, the same result was achieved more effectively in another way. Edward Hopkins * of Hartford, Governor of Connecticut seven years, between 1640 and 1655, was son-in-law of Gov. Eaton, and an intimate friend of Mr. Davenport, the first minister of New Haven, the two men most prominent and active in the endeavor to found a college in their new plantation. In furtherance of that project, Mr. Davenport opened a correspondence with Gov. Hopkins then (1653–8) living in London, soliciting his coöperation, which was cordially promised. But in June, 1658, he died in London, leaving a will dated March 17, 1657, in which, after bequests to various friends, he added:

And the residue of my estate there [in New England] I do hereby give and bequeath to my father Theophilus Eaton, Esq., Mr. John Davenport, Mr. John Cullick, and Mr. William Goodwin, in full assurance of their trust and faithfulness in disposing of it according to the true intent and purpose of me the said Edward Hopkins, which is, to give some encouragement in those foreign plantations for the breeding up of hopeful youths both at the grammar school and college, for the public service of the country in future times.

My further mind and will is, that, within six months after the decease of my wife, £500 be paid over into New England,

* The history of the Hopkins bequest is given in full in Barnard's History of Education in Connecticut, published in 1853.

according to the advice of my loving friends Major Robert Thomson and Mr. Francis Willoughby, and conveyed into the hands of the trustees before mentioned, in farther prosecution of the aforesaid public ends, which, in the simplicity of my heart, are for the upholding and promoting the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ in those parts of the earth.

Two of the four trustees named in the will lived in New Haven, and two in Hartford. Governor Eaton had died in January, 1658, a few months before Governor Hopkins. A fierce controversy was raging at Hartford in 1658 and onward, in which Mr. Cullick and Mr. Goodwin, the two Hartford trustees, had some share, they being connected with the party not in sympathy with the majority of the General Court. In this state of things that body, under various pretexts, assumed control of Governor Hopkins' estate, and delayed the settlement of it for six years. The history of this conflict cannot be given here. At length, in June, 1664, the two surviving trustees—John Davenport, of New Haven, and William Goodwin, who had removed to Hadley, Mass.—executed their trust by paying £400 to the town of Hartford and dividing the remainder, including the £500* to be received from England, equally between New Haven and Hadley, though the latter town was to pay £100 to Harvard College. New Haven received $412, which was appropriated for a Grammar School.

From this bequest originated the Hopkins Grammar Schools of New Haven and Hartford, and the Hopkins Academy at Hadley. The school at New Haven has been continued, without interruption, since 1664, and now ranks among the best schools of its class in the country. The school at Hartford seems to have been for a century the ordinary free school for the children of that town, and to have had very little of the character of a grammar school, preparatory for college. In 1764, just one hundred years after it was founded, it had fallen so far below its original design that thirty of the more wealthy and educated families in Hartford united to

* This sum was to be paid over into New England after the death of Mrs. Hopkins. Her life was prolonged till Dec., 1699, and the bequest which the trustees had assigned to New Haven and Hadley was by a decree in chancery in 1712 paid to Harvard College. Thus the intentions at Gov. Hopkins were very imperfectly carried out.

establish a select school, which should accomplish what ought to have been done by the Grammar School. This plan, however, was not fully carried out, and efforts were soon begun —which were at length successful—to restore that school to its proper position as a grammar school for the county. In 1798 the General Assembly incorporated "*The Trustees of the Grammar School in the Town of Hartford*, a self-perpetuating corporation which still exists and retains control of the Hopkins funds. In 1847, when the Hartford High School was established, these trustees made an arrangement with the committee of that school by which the two schools were to be united. This arrangement, somewhat modified, is still in force, and the result is a Public High School, which, in the completeness and thoroughness of its work can hardly be surpassed.

In 1673, Robert Bartlett, at his death, by a nuncupative will, bequeathed all his estate, consisting of large tracts of land in New London and vicinity, to the town of New London, to be improved for the education of children. Forty years afterward, the General Assembly, to prevent any diversion of this property from the purpose for which it was given, formally ceded it to certain inhabitants of the town, "for the use of a publick Latin School in the said town," and further provided, "that forasmuch as the said estate is not thought like to be of any considerable use or benefit to said school as it now lies," the persons designated might so dispose of it as would best promote the intent of the donor.

Let us now return to the early legislation of the colony on the subject of grammar schools. The requirement of the code of 1650 has already been given, upon page 94. In 1672, when the new code was completed,* there were not more than three towns containing each 100 families, and therefore required to maintain grammar schools. Two of these, New Haven and Hartford, had established such schools with the help of Gov. Hopkins' bequest. The third town, Windsor, was in that year (1672) fined £5 under the law of 1650, "for not procuring and maintaining a grammar school, said fine to be paid over to the Hartford Grammar School." The change in the law soon released the town from the burdensome obligation.

*It went into effect January 1st, 1674.

The new law of 1672, requiring that a grammar school should be maintained in each of the four county towns, had not, for many years, much practical effect. The two leading towns already had such schools, the other two did not soon establish them. In May, 1672, the General Court granted to each of these four towns six hundred acres of land, "for the benefitt of a grammer schoole in the sayd County Townes." But these grants were not soon made available; for, more than thirty years afterward, in October, 1702, the General Assembly appointed Commissioners in each county "to lay out to the county towns six hundred acres of land granted to them May the 9th, 1672, for the benefitt of a grammar school there," and the lands were not actually laid out to the towns until several years later.

In May, 1677, another law was passed in reference to these schools.

Whereas in the law, title SCHOOLES, it is ordered that every County Towne shall keep and mayntaine a Lattin Schoole in the said towne, which is not fully attended in some places; to move, excite and stir up to the attendance of so wholesome an order: *It is ordered by this Court*, That if any County Towne shall neglect to keep a Lattin Schoole according to order, there shall be payd a fine of tenn pownds by the said County Towne to the next town in theire county that will engage and keep a Lattin Schooll in it, and so tenn pownds annually till they shall com up to the attendance of this order.

New London and Fairfield were the only towns against which this "order" could have been directed, but as they were at that time the most wealthy and populous towns in their respective counties, there was slight probability of their having to pay the "fine of tenn pounds." The historian of New London, (Miss Caulkins,) intimates very clearly that no Grammar School existed in that town till 1701, when the "forty shillings on the thousand pounds," and some revenue from the Bartlett estate, were applied to its maintenance. A Grammar School was established at Fairfield not far from the same time, but its history is unknown. In January, 1687,—at the session when measures were taken to foil Andross' plans (see page 105,)—certain sums of money due to the public treasury were assigned by the General Court to two designated persons, "to be improved by

them for the discharge of the Country's just debts, so far as is necessary, and if any overpluss remayn," it was to be paid "to the severall countyes by equall proportion, according as the list of their estates, October last, will give to each, by them to be improved for the incouragement of the grammar schooles in each county town where they are; but in defect of such, to other schooles."

In May, 1690, the following record was made:

This Court * * doe order and appoynt that there shall be two free schooles kept and mayntayned in this Colony, for the teaching of all such children as shall com there, after they can first read the psalter, to teach such reading, writeing, arithmetick, the Lattin and Greek tongues, the one at Hartford, the other at New Haven, the masters whereof shall be chosen by the magistrates and ministers of the sayd county, and shall be inspected and agayn displaced by them if they see cause, and that each of the sayd Masters shall have annually for the same the sum of sixty pownds in country pay, thirty pownds of it to be payd out [of the] country treasury, the other thirty to be payd in the schoole revenue given by perticuler persons, or to be given to that use so far as it will extend, and the rest to be payd by the respective townes of Hartford and New Haven.

"The school revenue given by particular persons" was especially that derived from the estate of Gov. Hopkins. But there were other funds that had been given for grammar school purposes. William Gibbons, of Hartford, who died in 1655, gave by his will about 30 acres of land in Wethersfield, "towards the mayntenance of a Lattin Schoole in Hartford." By a vote of that town, passed Jan. 8, 1756, this land was leased for a long period, but the nominal fee of it is still in the Trustees of the Hartford Grammar School. In 1660 another small bequest was made for the purpose contemplated in Mr. Gibbons' devise.

Under date of May, 1693, appears this vote of the General Court:

This Court for the incouragment of learning in this Colony, there being fower gramar schooles in the county townes of each county, this Court haveing granted to Hartford and New Haven for the end afoarsayd thirty pownds apiece to the sayd townes, now gave to New London and Fairfield County schooles twenty pownds to each of those county townes.

When the school law of 1700 went into effect, the county grammar schools at once received a permanent addition to their income. Except the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, they were generally, if not always, the town schools for their respective towns, and the grammar schools for their counties.

The system of grammar schools thus established continued unchanged till 1798. When School Societies took the place of towns in school affairs, any such Society had authority, by a two-thirds vote, "to institute a school of a higher order." It was under this law that the first School Society of Hartford established the High School in that town, in 1847, but such action was exceptional, and Society High Schools were very few.

About the year 1780, Academies began to appear. The Staples Free School, now in the town of Easton, founded in 1781, seems to have been the first, and the Plainfield Academy was founded two years later. The formation of these indicates that the county grammar schools either did not then exist, or had ceased to serve their purpose. The Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, established in 1796, was designed especially to promote the interests of the religious body that founded it. From the year 1795 the Legislature was frequently petitioned to incorporate academies, until in 1838 a general law was passed authorizing citizens of the State to form a corporation, under certain conditions, for the maintenance of an Academy. Since that date a few special charters have been granted to such institutions, usually where funds of considerable value were to be held.

"Select Schools," supported wholly by tuition, and sometimes maintained for considerable periods, but oftener for a single term, or two or three terms, have been resorted to in communities which have had no permanent arrangements for advanced education, but such schools are less common than formerly, because the improved condition of the public schools has rendered them unnecessary.

In 1839 school districts were empowered to establish schools of different grades. This power was taken from them a few years later, but was restored in 1856, and is now widely em-

ployed, giving rise to many graded schools, whose highest departments are really, though not in name, high schools. Towns also, since 1856, have had authority to maintain high schools, though few of them have done so. The enactment of a law *requiring* such schools in the larger towns has often been advocated, but no such law has been passed.

Provision for the higher education is now made in various ways, but is far from complete. A part of the larger towns provide in some way what may be termed high school instruction, but in many towns of considerable population and wealth no such provision is made, and all education beyond that in the common branches is at private cost, and must usually be obtained at a distance from home. In this respect Connecticut has not done all that her good name and her highest interest require. And yet, it accords with the intense spirit of local independence, which has always been characteristic of her people, that each town should be left to follow its own choice in providing or not providing high school instruction for its children.

V. The Studies pursued in the Earlier Schools.

The extracts that have been given from the earliest laws concerning education show plainly that the *religious* element had a prominent place in the schools first established. Children were to be taught in order that they might be able to read the Bible; were to be catechized "in the grounds and principles of religion;" were "to learn some orthodox catechism;" were to be made "in some competent measure to understand the main grounds and principles of Christian Religion necessary to salvation." This strongly religious coloring is found in the school legislation till the end of the eighteenth century, for it appears in the law concerning the duties of school visitors (given on page 117 of this Report), a law which was in force only sixty years ago. There are thousands of citizens of this and other States who can recall the "catechisings" which they received long ago in the school houses of Connecticut. In the greater number of the societies there was practically a perfect unity of religious opinions, so that this kind of instruction provoked no dissent. The growth of forms of belief and worship

different in some respects from that brought hither by the Puritans, at length compelled the removal from the schools of all denominational religious instruction. But the frequent mention of the Scriptures and the Psalter in school legislation of the early times is proof of the prominent position which the Sacred Book held in the schools of the first generation.

There are many indications that the second and third generations were less thoroughly educated than the first. The great body of the original settlers were neither the very highest nor the lowest in the social scale in their native land. They brought with them the same ideas of rank and precedence which still prevail in England, and although they established their government on the basis of genuine democratic equality, there was a strong tendency to place in the higher offices men of certain prominent families. Until about one hundred years ago this untitled aristocracy was conspicuously recognized. An illustration of this appears in the arrangement of names upon the catalogue of Yale College, referred to on page 76 of this Report. In Harvard College "the order of rank and dignity" was retained in the catalogue till 1773.

The inherited regard for rank and the division of society into higher and lower classes, was never so marked in Connecticut as in most of the other colonies. There seems to have been more equality of social condition among those who came hither than among the settlers of most of the other original States. Undoubtedly the fact that they were from the beginning a self-governed people, and never had any rulers save those of their selection—except the year and a half of "Andross' Tyranny,"—promoted the feeling of republican equality.

The first settlers included many graduates of universities, but many others whose education did not extend to the ability to write their own names. Not a few of the pioneers of this State, as of the other States, could only "make their mark." But the first code (1650) required every town of fifty families to "appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resorte to him to write and read"—a peculiar inversion of the order of acquiring knowledge. The preamble to the Act of 1690 (given on page 96 of this Report) shows that at that time there were "many persons unable to read the English

tongue, and therefore incapable to read the holy word of God or the good laws of the colony." In immediate connection with this is found the "order" concerning the two free schools, at Hartford and New Haven (given on page 126), "for the teaching of all such children as shall come there, after they can first read the psalter, to teach such reading, writing, arithmetic, the Latin and Greek tongues." These last two studies were peculiar to the county grammar schools of that and the subsequent times. What may be termed the "common school studies" of that period were the others here mentioned, viz: reading, writing, and arithmetic. (Geography and English grammar were hardly known, and a uniform orthography had not yet been invented). Text-books of all kinds were scarce and expensive. Pioneer life with its constant and severe toil, the scarcity of money, the evils of too freely issued "Bills of Credit," the cost of laying the foundations of all civil, social and religious institutions, and from time to time the burdens of Indian wars, which were a heavy draft upon both population and property—all these things tended to lower the people in the scale of civilization. The preamble to the law of 1690, just quoted, is proof that many persons were then unable to read. The public records of those times, and for several years afterward, show that writing was by no means a universal accomplishment, even within the narrow limit of the ability to write one's own name. The causes above named, with others which cannot here be mentioned, did in reality have the effect of lowering the standard of education and morality.

An Act of the General Assembly, passed in October, 1715, throws a strong light upon the condition of manners and morals, and incidentally of education, at that time. Among the tokens of degeneracy named in that act are "the want of Bibles in particular families; remissness and great neglect of attendance on the public worship of God upon Sabbath days and other seasons; catechising being too much neglected in sundry places; great deficiency in domestical or family government; talebearing and defamation; calumniating and contempt of authority and order, both civil and ecclesiastical; and intemperance."

As a remedy for these evils, the Assembly enjoined upon

all judges, justices of the peace, selectmen, constables and grand jurors the strict enforcement of several specified laws, among which were "An Act intituled Children to be Educated; the first paragraph of the law intituled An Act for the better detecting and more effectual punishing Prophaneness and Immorality; An Act for the better observation and keeping the Lord's day; the law, title Lying; the law against Prophane Swearing: An Act to prevent Unseasonable Meetings of Young People in the Evening after the Sabbath Days and other times; An Act for preventing Tipling and Drunkenness; An Act for Suppressing Unlicensed Houses, and due Regulating such as are or shall be licensed."

This act, with a proclamation enforcing it, was ordered to be printed and published throughout the Colony, and to be read publicly in the annual meetings for the choice of town officers, which meetings were enjoined to "be careful * * that they choose men of known abilities, integrity and good resolution."

There seems to have been very little change in the general character of public education during the eighteenth century. The same narrow range of studies, and slender means of supporting schools continued. The course of instruction was limited practically to reading, spelling, writing and the elements of arithmetic. The few studies that received attention were pursued with thoroughness. Inability to read was a disgrace which the schools of a hundred years ago had virtually expelled from Connecticut. The generation living here in 1776 were not generally learned men, but illiteracy was hardly known among them. The boast of Connecticut that all her children could read and write was true. The foundations were broadly and firmly laid, though the superstructure was not carried to very great height. Private schools were few, and were mainly for preparing young men for college, or to carry them forward in the higher English studies.

After the school fund income became the chief reliance for supporting schools, and taxation, so long required by law, became distasteful and at length disappeared, the condition of the schools did not improve. For more than forty years the income of the fund was distributed upon no other condition than that it should be used in maintaining schools. No defi-

nite length of schools was required. Until 1798, as has been seen, towns and societies were required, under penalty, to have at least six months school every year, and the larger communities eleven months But afterwards the length of school was determined by the amount of public money. The public schools were maintained for the people, rather than by them. There was no essential addition to the number of studies, and not much greater general proficiency in them. It can hardly be questioned that the school fund, *as it was used*, had for a time the effect of diminishing the interest of the people in the common schools. The mere pittance paid for teaching, at no perceptible cost to the people, furnished no inducement to teachers to make thorough and careful preparation for their work. There were, unquestionably, large numbers of earnest and faithful teachers,—men and women who put heart and brain and life into their work,—but they were excellent in their vocation despite the system, and in opposition to its tendencies. The custom, too, of employing a new teacher for each school every half year was fatal to all continuity and progress. The multiplication, until about 1840, of academies, and of select schools, more or less permanent, for teaching branches now universally taught in the public schools, gives clear indication of the inferiority and the unsatisfactory condition of the common schools of the State during the first three or four decades of this century. Those who write or talk of "the little red school house," (far oftener the never-painted *brown* school house,) of a half century ago, derive their facts largely from their imagination. Then private schools, under various names, were continually increasing, because the more intelligent class of the people were not satisfied with what the public schools offered and accomplished, and at the same time found great difficulties, if not impossibilities, in the way of improving them, and hence sought relief by the only means within their reach, viz: private schools. In 1837 it was ascertained by careful inquiry that less than 10,000 children of the more wealthy and educated families were receiving the advantages of better instruction in such schools, at an expense considerably greater than the whole amount appropriated for the remaining 60,000 or 70,000 children in the State. It was also found that

about 6,000 children of proper age were growing up in absolute ignorance, while many criminals of adult years, born in the State, could neither read nor write. The publication of these facts led to important changes in the conduct of the schools, some of which have already been mentioned. No essential part of the illiteracy existing here forty years ago, could be attributed to immigration, for at that time it had hardly begun.

Representations are sometimes heard which imply that the schools of Connecticut positively degenerated in the first thirty or forty years of this century, but this is hardly true. The difficulty was that they did not improve, and so keep abreast of the advancing wants of the people. The preëminence of Connecticut in public education sixty or eighty years ago, was in a measure lost, because she for a time stood still while other States were advancing. But this stationary attitude was long since abandoned. With the old law of 1650, concerning children's education, continued in force without essential change from that day to the present, and with such additions thereto as experience has shown to be necessary; with abundant provisions in the law to maintain the schools, and a prevalent willingness among the people to do more and better for them than the laws require, and with an essential unity of sentiment in favor of them, among the best men of all parties, the educational history of the State for the second century of our national existence, now just beginning, promises to be increasingly honorable and glorious.

A few words should be added concerning Teachers' Institutes, and the Normal School. During the four years' continuance of the "Board of Commissioners," (1838–42,) educational meetings were held by Secretary Barnard and others in various parts of the State. In 1847 legal provision was made for holding one or more Institutes yearly in each county. In 1866 the number and place of such meetings was left to the discretion of the Board of Education. Since 1868 there has been a permanent annual appropriation of $3,000 for maintaining them.

The question of "a school for teachers," to train them in the art of teaching, was discussed among the more advanced friends of education in this State sixty years ago, but the act establishing the Normal School was not passed till 1849. The

School was opened May 13th, 1850, and was under the care of a Board of Trustees, one from each county, until 1865, since which time it has been in charge of the Board of Education. In 1867 the funds for its support were withheld, and the school was closed for two years. Since it was reöpened, in 1869, it has been continually improving and thus of increasing benefit to the State. Two classes are graduated each year, the number in both being usually about fifty, while the yearly attendance has generally been a little over 200.

A *complete* history of Education in Connecticut would include an account of what has been done for special classes, as the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiotic, the neglected and vicious, with some mention of the institutions for their proper training, which may be presented in a future report.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

I respectfully invite all persons who may know of any instance or instances of the employment of children under fourteen years of age who have not attended school the time required by law, to notify me of such fact, giving the names and location of the employers, and of the children and parents. School Visitors are required by law to inquire into the subject of non-attendance. Any violations of the law on this subject ought certainly to be known to them. Teachers as well as School Visitors and School Committees are requested to communicate to me all facts as to non-attendance coming to their knowledge. Such letters will receive prompt attention. A journey of the Agent or Secretary to the remotest town in the State would be amply compensated if thereby but a single child were brought to school. It is often found on enquiry that those children supposed to be illegally employed are either over fourteen years of age, or have already attended school the time required by law. As a general rule our manufacturers have shown a just and liberal spirit in this matter. At the present time, the trouble is not with the large manufacturers, but with the far greater number who employ one, two, or more children in small establishments, in shops, stores, on the farm or in the family. The fact needs to be kept before the people that this law applies not to manufacturers only, but to merchants

mechanics, farmers, and all employers of children, and should be executed with equal strictness towards individuals and companies. While the Board of Education must take the steps "proper to secure the due observance of the law," it is hoped that the necessity of resorting to its rigorous penalties may be avoided.

During the last year Mr. Giles Potter continued his work as occasion required, spending forty-eight days in this service, for which he has received two hundred and forty dollars, five dollars per day being the compensation fixed by law. His expenses while in the discharge of his duties were one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and two cents. The total amount expended in this service was $438.02. It is fortunate that the services of one so competent and efficient can be secured for such portions of the year as the varying exigencies of the service may require. His fourth Annual Report is herewith submitted.

Report of the Agent.

The plans pursued in the discharge of my duties the past year, are those explained in former reports. In regard to results, I cannot speak as definitely as I did a year ago During the first four months of the year 1875, an effort was made to ascertain the number of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years employed in the factories, shops and stores in the State, and the number of those who had not attended school any part of the twelve months immediately preceding. The results of this investigation were given in my last report. This work has not been repeated since. But a few factories and shops in the western part of the State, which were omitted before, have been visited the last year. Very few children under fourteen years of age were found in any of them; and of the small number employed, nearly all had attended school as the law required. These numbers would not materially change the figures reported a year ago.

In these places, as in most others, less young help is employed than formerly. The state of business and abundance of help may be among the causes of this, but employers remark, "We have found that very young help is not profitable." And in many places, in reply to the question, "Why do you not

employ children under fourteen years of age?" The answer has been, "Because, the law requires those children to attend school, and it is best for them to be there."

In the latter part of August, and during the months of September, October and November, those places were visited where the canvass of the preceding year had shown there were children employed, whose schooling had been neglected. The attention of employers was called to their violations of the law, as shown by their own statements a few months before. In nearly every case, promises were made, that the subject should receive due attention, and that the children should be discharged to attend school. School visitors were again reminded of their duty, and urged to see that the children attend school when discharged for that purpose.

In many towns, as well as in the cities and villages, there are children who are not sent to school, because their parents have no proper regard for their welfare and the good of society. These must be sent to school by judicious and faithful persons, who, under authority of law, must supply the place of parents in this regard. Our law provides for this, and during the past year, this subject has received more attention from school visitors and other officers, than ever before. Employers have been visited, negligent parents have been admonished, and truants arrested in towns, where before these things had been neglected. Notices in the following form, were printed and distributed to school visitors, in a number of towns, and have been used by them in many cases, with good results.

DEAR SIR:

Your attention is respectfully called to the following requirements of the Revised Statutes of Connecticut.

FROM SEC. 1. Every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between eight and fourteen years of age, shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least three months in each year, six weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive; or to be instructed at home at least three months in each year in the branches of education required to be taught in the public schools; unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

SEC. 2. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed by any person to labor in any business, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school, where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, at least three months of the twelve next preceding any year in which

such child shall be so employed; and any person who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section shall forfeit one hundred dollars to the State for each offence.

FROM SEC. 4. Any person who shall violate any provision of the first section SHALL BE FINED FIVE DOLLARS, for the use of the town in which he resides, for every week, (not exceeding thirteen weeks in any one year,) during which he shall have failed to comply with any of said provisions.

We find that your children

all of whom are within the ages specified by law, have not attended school, as the law requires.

Please take *immediate* measures to insure their attendance at school, and thus avoid much trouble and expense.

Very respectfully yours,

GILES POTTER,

Agent State Board of Education.

} SCHOOL VISITORS.

A year ago last August, on request of your agent and the School Visitors of the town of Killingly, an officer undertook to secure the proper observance of the law relating to the schooling of children within his precinct. His efforts were judicious and faithful; yet some cases of violation of the law escaped his attention. The person in charge of a cotton factory did not second his efforts, but rather placed obstacles in his way. The officer renewed his faithful efforts at the commencement of the present school year, in August, and introduced into the school some children whose schooling had previously been entirely neglected. Before the end of the term, two of the children were missed from the school, and were found at work in the factory. They were taken to their homes and thence to school, and the person who had employed them was prosecuted on two complaints for violations of the law. During the vacation, hese children were again hired to work in the factory, and retained there after the commencement of school, though they had not attended school three months, previously. The employer stated that he should keep them at work as long as he pleased to do so. Thereupon, nine additional suits were brought against him for violating the law. After preliminary

examination, he was placed under bonds to answer to the charges at the Superior Court. The cases were assigned for the April term, and at this time they have not been reached.

Public opinion in that community approves of this action. Obstinate or careless disregard of the law should be met in the same manner in other places; but it is hoped that frequent recourse to such measures will not be required.

It has frequently been remarked that manufacturers desire to comply with the law, and that the children be educated according to its requirements. The case referred to furnishes no exception to the truth of this remark. The company's principal agent, who resides in another state, on being informed of the trouble, called on the town authorities and asked what they desired to have done. On being told what our law requires, and that they merely asked compliance with the law, in a manner which would cause the employers the least inconvenience, this gentlemen said that the requirements were reasonable, and that he desired them to be regarded. Under his direction, arrangements were at once made for securing the attendance, at school, of all the children employed by the company, in divisions during the year.

In some other establishments, agents or superintendents have been found who did not seem to regard compliance with the law as of any importance, or the education of the children as a thing to be very much desired; but in all such cases the proprietors or chief directors have manifested a different spirit,—a high regard for law, and the education of their employees.

Public opinion regarding the necessity of compulsory education has not changed. Facts from the reports of our state prison, jails and reformatory institutions every year, can but confirm it. With increasing disposition on the part of the local authorities to enforce the law, it can be said regarding many persons in different parts of the State heretofore negligent of the education of their children, as was remarked by the Secretary of the New Haven City Board of Education, concerning persons of this class in that city. "They have some how got the impression that the children must go to school, and they go." The time, however, has not yet come when we can say that no children in the State are growing up in ignorance.

Probably that time will never come. But every motive of philanthropy, patriotism and Christian feeling demands that the number be made as small as possible, by means of kindly appeal and persuasion, if that will avail, but, if not, by power of law. No child shall be deprived of his rights, and the State shall not be allowed to suffer from his ignorance. These, I believe, are the sentiments of the people of the State.

GILES POTTER.

Essex, April 27, 1876.

MILFORD GRADED SCHOOL.*

The Milford Graded School, a cut of which is the frontispiece of this report, has been constructed the past year, by vote of special town meeting held December 30, 1874, after a long and varied contest between the opponents and advocates of the old district school system.

Numerous public meetings and earnest discussions resulted in the final triumph of the friends of the Union System and in the establishment of a graded school with its higher departments open to the more advanced pupils of the auxiliary schools in the outlying sections of the town.

The building represented by the cut has a frontage of one hundred and nineteen feet, and is pleasantly located in the very center of the town, on the bank of the Wapowage river. It is designed to accommodate four hundred pupils in six departments, arranged with separate entrances and cloak rooms.

Through the center of the building, on the first floor, is a spacious hall from front to rear, with two primary and a first intermediate departments. Also a large hall for public meetings, exhibitions and lectures, that will seat five hundred persons. On the second floor is the high school, with its recitation rooms, also the second intermediate department and grammar school, which are reached by three commodious stairways, leading from separate vestibules, opening out on the broad porticos of the institution.

The rooms are arranged in the most complete manner for ventilation, and heated by two furnaces. All the departments

* Furnished by I. T. Rogers, President of the Board of Education of Milford.

are furnished with platforms for the teachers, chairs, desks, seats and blackboards of the most convenient and approved patterns.

Few towns can show a more imposing building, with better accommodations and furniture, than the graded school of Milford. And it is to be hoped its future management and usefulness will be fully up to the pledges of its founders, and the expectations and demands of the citizens, who have so generously voted the means to build and establish it.

WHIPPLE'S HOME SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.

MYSTIC RIVER, CONN., March 1, 1876.

B. G. NORTHROP, *Secretary of the Board of Education:*

DEAR SIR—During the year ending March 1st, 1876, we have had in our school fourteen pupils, four of them are Connecticut children and State beneficiaries. Of the remaining ten, one resides in Delaware, two in Pennsylvania, one in Virginia, one in North Carolina, one in Iowa, one in New Jersey and three in New York.

During the school year, commencing September 1st, 1875, we have had only nine pupils, two Connecticut beneficiaries and seven non-residents. The cause of the removal from school of two of our pupils residing in this State and receiving State aid, was, in each case, the inability of the parents to raise the balance necessary to pay our price for board and tuition.

A little more than a year ago I succeeded in devising a new method of teaching language to congenital deaf mutes, which comes nearer to the natural method by which hearing children learn to talk than any other system of instruction with which I am acquainted. The basis of my system is that children naturally learn to understand before they learn to talk. They become familiar with the sentences and the *idiom* of the language. I recognized the necessity of teaching sentences instead of words to my pupils very soon after I commenced the instruction of deaf mutes; for I reasoned thus: That if deaf children are kept for a year or more writing such ungrammatical combinations as "a long bench; a wide door; a white horse," etc., upon the supposition that a phrase is more easily understood

by the pupil than a sentence, it follows that a habit will be formed of expressing ideas, or, rather, trying to express them, in phrases instead of sentences, which, it appears to me, is a prolific source of errors called mute-isms which disfigure the pages of nearly all, even of the better educated class of deaf mutes.

But while I avoided the error of teaching my pupils to write phrases and single words instead of sentences, I did not at first realize that it was almost as great a violation of nature's method to compel them to learn and repeat all that was said to them. The truth is, the mind of a child is capable of but little exertion during its first stages of development. It is receptive. Time must be allowed for the information which it receives, to be digested and assimilated. In the work of educating children great allowance must be made for waste of material. A teacher who expects his pupils to become store-houses of knowledge, and to give forth just the kind and amount of information that was put in, fails to comprehend the true meaning and use of education.

My present method of instruction, briefly explained, is as follows:

When a child, ignorant of even the first rudiments of language, is placed with me to be taught, I first proceed to explain to the pupil the diagram representing the organs of speech, which is used as the basis of the "Natural Alphabet." In a very short time the connection between the letters of the "Natural Alphabet" and the organs to which they respectively correspond, becomes so obvious to the child that when any one of the elementary sounds is distinctly spoken, with the face of the speaker in a good light, the pupil will point at once to the corresponding letter of the "Natural Alphabet," just as he would unhesitatingly point to the picture of a horse if the real animal were shown him.

From the first the pupil is taught to read words written in the "Natural Alphabet," but at first no attempt is made to teach the pupil to repeat the sounds. He is simply taught to understand. Sentences are written, and when he has learned them from the book or black-board, the words are then repeated by the teacher. The pupil is required to watch the

teacher's mouth and he perceives with delight the same words formed by the lips that were written out for him to learn. In this way he learned to read the lips with scarcely a conscious effort and he is placed in a position to receive ideas from any one who possesses the ability to speak. This brings him into direct communication with the hearing and speaking portion of the community,—just the class of people that deaf-mutes have to live and labor among during the remainder of their lives after leaving school, and the value of that kind of instruction which draws them out of their isolated condition and places them nearly upon an equality with their hearing and speaking neighbors, cannot be too highly estimated.

After they have gained some knowledge of the English idiom, so as to be able to express simple ideas in a grammatical form, in writing, their articulation should be attended to. That is a matter of purely mechanical skill. The muscles operating the organs of speech are brought under the control of the will, by proper training, just as the muscles of the hand and arm are trained into obedience of the will in executing penmanship, engraving, or any of the mechanical arts.

I have been quite successful in training to articulate and read the lips, pupils who had arrived at maturity, and had received an education in the sign language. Even those who had passed more than thirty years in silence, have in a few months been taught to articulate all of the common words with sufficient distinctness to make themselves easily understood. As an instance of this success, I will mention the case of Miss Annie M. Putnam, of Saratoga Springs, New York. She was made deaf by scarlet-fever when about eighteen months old, and when of suitable age to attend school, she was placed in the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, where she remained seven years, leaving school as ignorant of spoken language as when she entered. In September, 1875, she entered this school to try to learn to talk. At that time she was about 33 years of age and a deaf *mute.* Now, though her hearing has not been restored, she is able to join in conversation, speaking not only distinctly but very prettily, so that it is a real pleasure to hear her talk. She also has learned to read the lips remarkably well for the amount of practice she has been able to gain

in such a short time. Her relatives are astonished at the progress she has made, and she herself is almost overwhelmed with delight.

Another class of deaf persons—those who have lost their hearing but retain more or less recollections of speech—may be very greatly benefitted by the study of articulation and lip-reading. As an instance of remarkable success with a pupil of this class, I will mention Daisy M. Way, of Creston, Union Co., Iowa, who lost her hearing in consequence of an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis when five and a half years of age. When she entered this school in September, 1874, she was about eight and a half years old. Before becoming deaf she had learned to read and write, a recollection of which she still retained; but her speech was so nearly lost that no one but her mother could understand her at all, and she only in part. Daisy remained in school until the next annual vacation commencing July 1st, 1875. When she went home, after less than ten months' instruction, she had so nearly recovered her speech as to enable her to converse with strangers with perfect ease, and to read the lips well enough to understand almost any ordinary question or remark the first time it was uttered.

Since I made my last report to you, we have purchased the premises which we occupy, thus permanently securing a very desirable situation for the school. The purchase embraced nearly sixty acres, including wood, pasture and tillable land. It is our intention to raise all of the vegetables we shall consume, and as many as possible to sell. This will place the school upon a comparatively independent footing. In this way we shall be sure of the means of support, and can carry forward the work of instruction even with a small number of pupils, past the experimental period, to the time when our method of teaching deaf mutes shall be recognized as an established success, and the number of candidates seeking admission as pupils shall be large enough to make the school beyond peradventure self-supporting.

Respectfully Yours,

ZERAH C. WHIPPLE,

Principal.

CENTENNIAL TREE-PLANTING.

More attention should be given to the adornment of school grounds. The site should be high and dry, and if practicable, not less than one acre in extent. An average of three hundred thousand dollars has been expended annually for the last ten years in building and repairing school houses. While there has been great liberality in regard to the buildings, too little has been done for the improvement of the grounds. In no way can the surroundings of our school houses be made attractive so simply and economically as by setting out suitable shade trees. The plan proposed in March last in the following circular was received with unexpected favor throughout the State. It has been widely endorsed by the Press of Connecticut and of the country. Probably more trees were set out in this State the last spring than in any former ten years. To encourage the continuance of this good work so well begun, brief quotations are given from a few of the many notices of this "Connecticut Movement." *The Boston Post* says: "This tree-planting suggestion has taken very widely with the people, and is working its way across the continent. This way of commemorating the year we are passing through, is free from all objections of partisanship and passion, and is full of associations that will make sweet the memory of this time to the latest posterity. There is a sentiment of genuine peace in this sylvan proposal that brings a sort of healing on its wings, and helps to root us in the soil firmly, as if we loved as well as owned it. Let the Centennial and the planting of trees be once fairly married in the mind as fit parts of one idea, and forever after will the care of trees be a passion with our people, and the love of shade and leafy landscapes will soften the hardness that is so often charged against our common character. We do not advocate this plan as if this year were to witness its completion, but as a beginning of a change in the public taste."

The *New York Evening Post* closes a lengthy advocacy of this plan with the following paragraph: "It will be a glorious thing for future generations if this centennial epoch witnesses a genuine revival of forestry throughout our country. The banners of advancing civilization have too long borne the

device of the axe; their practical if not their poetical significance would be enhanced by the substitution of the spade and pruning knife."

The graceful recommendation of this movement in the message of Governor Ingersoll to the present Legislature is fresh in the memory of the citizens of Connecticut. The Governor of Michigan in a recent address urged that "every person owning a piece of God's ground, wherever it may be, in the city, village, or country, plant a tree as a memorial of the Nation's Centennial birth-day. Aside from the patriotic consideration of such an act, is that of the initiation of all land owners into the practice of tree culture. Sooner or later much of the country will have to be reset with trees."

The Nation says: "Of all the Centennial manias, this is certainly one of the most rational and useful. The setting out in a favorable place a healthy tree of the longer-lived species is one of the natural ways of marking the Centennial year and ought to be extensively indulged in."

Circular.

This historic year suggests special duties and opportunities to the teachers and youth of Connecticut. American History, too much neglected in our schools, should now enlist greater interest and attention. These centennial anniversaries and celebrations can be made to foster a historic spirit and give to this important study greater vividness, and honor, and value. But while studying the annals of the past, our pupils should be encouraged to do something for the future. There is no better way to honor the heroes of 1776 than by some good deeds whose fruit may survive 1976. One way in which any boy may accomplish this result is by planting a thrifty elm or oak.

Tree-planting is fitted to give a lesson of forethought to the juvenile mind. Living solely in the present and for the present, too many youths will sow, only where they can shortly reap. A meager crop, soon in hand, outweighs a golden harvest long in maturing. As short-sightedness is the danger of youth, they should learn that forecasting the future is the condition of wisdom. Arboriculture is a discipline in foresight, for it is always planting for the future and often for the distant future. To do

something in this centennial year which may live on in 1976, will be a heathful aspiration to any youth. Washington Irving well says of tree-planting, "There is a grandeur of thought connected with this heroic line of husbandry. It is worthy of liberal and free-born and aspiring men. 'He who plants an oak looks forward to future ages and plants for posterity, exulting in the idea that the acorn which he has buried in the earth shall grow up into a lofty pile and shall keep on flourishing and increasing and benefitting mankind long after he has ceased to tread his paternal fields." It would be a grand achievement for this centennial year, if a genuine interest in arboriculture can be awakened in all our towns. To this end our pupils should observe all the common trees so as readily to recognize them by any one of the six most distinctive marks. If fit lessons were early given on the varieties and value, the beauty and grandeur of our majestic trees, our youth could hardly fail to admire and enjoy them, and then to plant and protect them. The planting of one hundred thousand trees by the wayside (and that would be forty thousand less than one for each pupil and teacher) would ultimately make the roads and streets of Connecticut by far the most beautiful in America. If private taste, public spirit, town pride and the sentiment of patriotism to our State could be duly enlisted in connection with the certainty of pecuniary profit and the manifold personal advantage of every citizen, our streets would become bowers of beauty and verdure. Nothing can add so great a charm to our country roads or village streets, as long and magnificent avenues of stately elms and maples, such as may already be seen in many beautiful towns in Connecticut. But there remain some desolate, neglected, repulsive, leafless villages, where taste and trees, and shrubbery, hedges, creeping vines and a park of green, would make the wilderness blossom as the rose.

Among the memories of my boyhood, while under thirteen years of age, no day has recurred with more frequency and satisfaction than that devoted to tree planting. The maples then set out before the homestead, in Litchfield County, are now beautiful and stately trees. They have paid me a thousandfold for the work they cost, and added new attractions to the cherished spot to which I count it a privilege to make an

annual visit. This personal incident is given to suggest how easily our youth may now provide for a like grateful experience.

A single fact out of many which might be given will be enough to illustrate the economic bearings of tree planting. New Haven owes its beauty and growth largely to the taste, liberality, and foresight of James Hillhouse. The Public Green Association which he organized in 1799, raised and expended a little over $1,500 for planting elms and grading the Green. One of the donors gave five gallons of rum, then apparently as good as legal tender. Next to the location of Yale College, nothing has contributed so much to the growth and enrichment of New Haven as its elms. It is celebrated in this and other lands as the City of Elms. Its magnificent avenues of stately trees, surpassing even the famous *Unter den Linden* of Berlin, have enhanced its reputation for taste, beauty, and elegance, and thus attracted many wealthy and desirable residents, and greatly increased the taxable value of all the property in the city. New Haven virtually receives an *annual* income from her elms far greater than their entire original cost.

The judicious offer of $200 to be expended in prizes in Great Barrington is likely to lead to the planting of hundreds, if not thousands of trees in that town. This example is commended to all who would make the centennial year memorable for tree-planting. It would be easy for our men of wealth to start a kindred movement all over the State, and do each for his own town somewhat as Hillhouse did for New Haven. There is not a free-holder in Connecticut who might not plant at least one tree to be remembered by his children or children's children as "the centennial tree."

As a mere beginning in this direction, and with the hope that others who can better afford it will do far more, I hereby offer $200 to encourage tree planting in Connecticut, to be given under the following conditions, viz: one dollar to any teacher or pupil in our schools, public or private, who shall plant or cause to be planted five trees, each not less than nine feet in height, either elm, maple, ash, white oak or walnut, either on the school grounds or along any road or street, and

who shall report said tree-planting to me during the month of April or before the tenth of May, 1876. If any one complying with the above conditions should prefer as a keepsake my book entitled "Education Abroad," a copy of the second edition of that volume inscribed "A Prize for Tree Planting" will be forwarded postage paid. The prize will be awarded on the receipt of a certificate from any School Visitor that "the five trees" above described were all living August first, 1876.

The interest in Village Improvement Associations recently awakened in so many towns of Connecticut makes the present an opportune season for tree-planting.

If I can assist in organizing such Associations in other towns, either by advice or by a lecture on "Tree-planting and Rural Life," or "What a Man Owes to the Town he Lives in," the service will be cheerfully rendered.

The following practical suggestions in regard to the selection and planting of trees, by Donald G. Mitchell, are of special value in this connection. They have been already printed, but deserve to be kept before the people, as many are planning to set out trees in the coming autumn.

"Mr. B. G. Northrop has caused to be distributed among the schools of our State a circular suggesting tree-planting along highways, and in our villages, as a good centennial move and as one which will carry its own record down in graceful and cheery way for a century to come. As an incentive he has offered small premiums to pupils for the work. The idea is a capital one, and we trust may be acted upon not only in Connecticut but throughout New England. Mr. Northrop specifies in his circular, the elm, maple, ash, white-oak and walnut, with the conditions that the trees should be not less than nine feet in hight. This hight is undoubtedly requisite for street planting; but boys should understand that within enclosures, and in protected positions, a smaller tree will serve; and, from the larger chance of securing good rootlets, will make, very likely, a more vigorous growth than the larger ones. To the list we should add, without hesitation, the American linden (or basswood) as being one of our finest shade trees—when planted upon rich alluvial soil. For gravelly and dry soils, the hard maple will prove the best subject for transplanting. In moist,

low ground, the elm and red maple are most desirable. The oak and walnut are very impatient of removal from the forest; and to a certain degree also, the ash. If taken from a nursery, however, where the tap root has been severed by such transplanting, all will thrive. But if the oak and walnut be removed from the woods with no more care than is usually given to the transplanting of the elm, the boys may count upon losing at least five out of six. It is a very common practice, in removal of maples, to cut the top squarely off some nine feet above ground—an amputation which the maple bears very well; but, in such event, one or two strong leading shoots are apt to start from the top, and growing very evenly in strength expose the tree to great risk of splitting asunder at some future time. This danger can be remedied by cutting away all but one leading shoot, which will after a time come to cover wholly the old place of excision, and give to the tree its normal form. A single leading shoot, moreover, prevents that bushy growth which is often urged against the sugar maple, as giving too dense a shade. Maples should be planted at least thirty feet apart, and elms fifty to sixty for fair and full development. In view of the difficulties attending the removal of the oak and walnut, we should not advise the boys to cope with these for roadside planting. The size requisite for such a position will involve a pruning of limbs and roots, that will almost certainly result in their dying. Smaller ones, however—of say an inch diameter at base—may with due care be established near the homestead, and will prove a charming memorial of the centennial year."

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The thanks of the friends of public schools are due to the State Board of Education for their gratuitous services in attending the meetings of the Board, inspecting the Normal School, and in many ways promoting the educational interests of the State. It is my privilege frequently to consult the individual members in addition to the discussions at the Board meetings, and I owe much to the practical suggestions thus received. Questions of law are frequently propounded in various parts of the State, and when these are difficult some of the

legal members of the Board are consulted. It should be more generally understood that all these ordinary duties of the Board are performed without compensation, except for traveling expenses, which for the last year were $37.04, for the previous year $44.40. There is no other State Board costing so little, which renders such valuable service to the State. It is fortunate for Connecticut that men of such standing and eminence, though burdened with professional or private duties, appreciate the cause of public instruction so highly as to give freely their time and thought to its promotion.

The amount of expenses incurred under the direction of the Board the last year as given in the Comptroller's Report, including salaries, Teachers' Institutes, printing blanks and school registers, stationery, postage and incidentals was $8,225.13 and in the previous year $7,535.48. Such rigid economy has been practiced in all the expenses of the Board that the total is far below the average expenditure for the same purposes in the New England, Middle and Western States.

The repeated attempts to abolish the Board of Education have awakened inquiry, and enlisted the sympathies of the masses in their work. Discussion, investigation, and even opposition may help a good cause. The work of the Board was never so heartily endorsed by the people of Connecticut as during the last year. Opponents of free schools, so numerous six or eight years ago, are not all extinct, but they are rapidly diminishing both in number and influence.

Fortunately the work of the Board is removed from the arena of politics. It has ever been non-partizan in its character. The leading men of both parties are the advocates of progress in education. Lecturing in every town of Connecticut and in many towns repeatedly, I have received coöperation and sympathy alike from the prominent men of both parties. For the last year, calls for lectures have been far more numerous than could possible be accepted. One of the leading members of the democratic party in our State lately said: "No party and no politician can live or deserve to live, before the people of Connecticut with her noble school history, who opposes free schools." To show that this is not at all a party question, a plank may be taken from the platform of each of

the parties five years ago. The Democratic State Convention then unanimously adopted the following comprehensive resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the source of power being in the people, free schools and general education are essential to good government and the perpetuation of free institutions."

The Republican State Convention the same year adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That general education is essential alike to the preservation and prosperity of the republic, the source of thrift in peace and power in war, the cheapest defence of the nation, the wisest police agency, seeking the prevention rather than the punishment of crime, and that education tends to economy, thrift and virtue, while ignorance means waste and weakness, if not pauperism and crime."

At the recent hearing before the Joint Standing Committee on Education, addresses were made by Prof. T. A. Thacher, Judge E. Carpenter, Geo. M. Woodruff, H. M. Cleveland and George E. Elliot, against the motion to abolish the State Board of Education, no one appearing in its support.

Our space permits only a brief quotation from a report of the address of Prof. Thacher, who said "The repeated motions to abolish the Board of Education had done much good and led the people of Connecticut to inquire into this matter and more fully to realize the great and important work recently accomplished. The State appropriates so large an amount from the treasury in addition to the income which it distributes from the school fund as to justify and demand some efficient State supervision. The total spent for schools annually by the State and the towns exceeds a million and a half dollars. It would be contrary to common sense to have no State supervision in order to secure the best results from so large an expenditure. No business scheme, no bank, insurance or railway company involving large interests could prosper without wise supervision. If the supervision were abolished, the people would promptly demand its restoration. The Board of School Commissioners, differing only in name from the plan of the Board of Education, was abolished in 1842, but the people three years later demanded the restoration of the office of

School Superintendent. That office established in 1838 has continued with this exception for thirty-eight years.

"I have been a teacher all my life, first in a Connecticut school and then in college, and while I most highly appreciate the work and influence of our colleges, the interests involved in our common schools are a thousandfold more important than Yale College or than all the colleges of the State put together. With a poor soil and narrow territory, our chief product must ever be men. It is due to the early preëminence of our schools that Connecticut has been so distinguished for invention and wealth. By reason of its schools, this little State has exerted an influence in America far beyond its proportion of population.

"Public education now commands the attention of different nations as never before. The whole civilized world is in a state of inquiry on this subject. The Reports of the Connecticut Board of Education have lately been more quoted in other States and in other countries than those of any other American State. Examining an English work on Education recently issued in London, I found it contained most frequent quotations from the Connecticut Reports.

"The plans of school houses given in the last Report and the improvements in school architecture which they ensure will be worth to the State more than the entire cost incurred by the Board. It is a matter of economy for the State to support a supervision of its schools. Formerly large sums were expended in law suits on school controversies. Now such questions are exceedingly rare in our courts. The Secretary of the Board is very frequently consulted on these law questions as they first arise in the different towns. If the questions are new or difficult, he consults the legal members of the Board, whose opinions are always given gratuitously. The letters and opinions thus furnished on these school questions have greatly lessened litigation. Judge Carpenter expressed to the Committee the opinion that in this way only, far more than the eight thousand dollars expended by the Board are saved annually, to say nothing of the divisions and alienations likely to be engendered by law suits.

"The prosperity of our schools increases the wealth of the

State by inviting men of affluence from abroad. The reputation of the schools and colleges of Connecticut have attracted a large number to this State whose annual taxes amount to many times more than the expenses incurred in the supervision of our schools. Connecticut cannot afford to repel those from New York City and elsewhere who are seeking a country home where good schools are maintained. It cannot be denied that our schools are now in a highly prosperous condition. The people show in many ways an increased interest in them. It is a significant fact that the measures instituted by the Board have led to an increase in the number attending our schools since 1868, of over 10,000 pupils above the increase in the enumeration; that is, the last Report showed the increase in enumeration to be 9,878, but the increase in attendance was 19,908. The value of this grand result, it is not possible to estimate in dollars and cents."

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF CONNECTICUT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The educational exhibit of foreign countries and of the American States, except Pennsylvania, is in the main building. It presents to the friends of education one of the most interesting and instructive departments of the International Exposition. Connecticut has made a creditable exhibition there, considering the small appropriation for this purpose,—far less than that expended by the other States, and not one-twelfth the sum spent by Massachusetts. No effort has been spared to make the most of the limited means provided, and therefore, though called many times to Philadelphia in the work of preparation, I have declined taking anything from this appropriation for personal expenses. The citizens of Connecticut are respectfully invited to visit the Educational Department. The exhibition from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and other Western States will be a grateful surprise to many in the East. Each State may learn something from the others, and be stimulated to a generous rivalry.

The preparations for the Centennial afforded our pupils a healthful stimulus to earnest competitive work, and accord-

ing to the unanimous testimony of teachers and school officers who encouraged it, proved most useful to the scholars and schools that joined in the work. This new stimulus to study more than compensated for all the cost of time and money, even if there were no further results. That these results will be broad and manifold will not be doubted by those who examine carefully the Educational Exhibit in Philadelphia.

Dr. E. K. Hunt, the Acting Visitor of Hartford, who entered heartily into this work, says: "The effect of our preparations for the Centennial upon our scholars was excellent. One of our Principals volunteered the remark that the result was to him a happy disappointment, as it seemed to inspire the pupils with an enthusiasm which not only caused them to perform their special Centennial work with much credit, but gave them such an impulse as to carry them forward quite as far and fully as successfully as ever before in their usual school exercises. I doubt not that these views would find a general endorsement from our Principals. In the progress of our schools nothing was lost but much was gained by reason of this Centennial work."

I especially advise the teachers of Connecticut to visit Philadelphia. No such opportunity for personal improvement was ever presented to the teachers of America as the Exposition now furnishes, making the improvements and methods of the most eminent and successful teachers of the world in some measure common to all. We may learn valuable lessons from the schools of Europe as there illustrated. Our danger as teachers lies in routine, monotony and conceit. It will be healthful to American teachers if some of our defects are made conspicuous. We are sufficiently mindful of our excellencies. It may be more profitable if less agreeable to learn our deficiences. Though conscious of our imperfections, we need not shrink from the comparison, for our European visitors can learn much from us as well as we from them. "The Lessons from the Centennial" will be considered in the next Report.

CONCLUSION.

Historical subjects have been made prominent in this Report in order to develop in this centennial year a just State pride. Education more than any other one thing is the gauge of both the progress and glory of a State. Were an intelligent citizen of Connecticut called upon to single out the one feature in the history of our State of which he was most proud, it would be our School System, by which education was long ago made so universal that in fact as well as by law it was effectually provided that "the barbarism of ignorance" should not be tolerated in any of their families. The Educational History of Connecticut was written by Rev. J. G. Baird, the faithful and efficient clerk of the Board. The fullness and accuracy of our statistics are due entirely to him. A sketch of our Academies and other discussions designed for this volume, together with brief selections from town and city reports, are unavoidably postponed to the next report, which, prepared during the current year, will be somewhat Centennial in character.

The unusual pressure of work in preparing for the Connecticut Educational Exhibit, in Philadelphia, in addition to all ordinary duties, will explain the postponement of these topics.* In some other States a special Committee were employed for several months in these preparations.

The account of the Normal School and Institute expenses may be found on pages 256–259 of this volume. As the Normal School year ends in August, the record of expenses for the current year is of course incomplete. The cash balance of $982.46 on hand at the time of auditing, was drawn from the State Treasurer to meet bills of which I had been notified, but which had not then been presented. On page 259 it will be seen $499.98 had been expended for Institutes more than had been drawn from the State. At that date, I had advanced for expenses of the "Connecticut Educational Exhibit" at Philadelphia and for our ordinary office expenses, $504.62. Therefore there was then due me from the State on all these accounts, $22.14.

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*This fact explains the gap in the paging following this page, the appendix having been printed first.

Both the Normal School and the Teachers' Institutes have been successfully carrying on their work of aiding in the training of teachers. Special thanks are due to those who have assisted at the Institutes for such meagre compensation. Aside from the regular Institutes, the many local meetings for the benefit of the teachers and schools in the individual towns have been largely attended. The calls for lectures have been far more than I could meet. The cordial coöperation of the friends of education in this work has been most gratifying. Assured of their hearty sympathy, I join them in earnest efforts to put Connecticut, educationally, once more in the front rank of American States. To this end lobbying in the Legislature has never been deemed necessary or wise. Measures which can be carried only by management and manipulation ought to be defeated. The school legislation which is wise, beneficial and permanent in its provisions, is that which an intelligent public sentiment demands, and to create such a just public sentiment, is the aim of the friends of education.

In the advocacy of free schools and other laws recently enacted, opposition was expected, and the only surprise is that this opposition has so soon become insignificant and unavailing. The growing unanimity of the people and of successive legislatures in support of the measures initiated by the Board of Education demands that recognition which can be best expressed by a new consecration to this primal interest of the State.

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP.

NEW HAVEN, June 15, 1876.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES

COMPILED FROM THE RETURNS OF THE ACTING SCHOOL VISITORS,

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CONNECTICUT,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1875.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

Special pains have been taken to make the following tables as correct as possible, and though perfect accuracy is not attainable, they may be considered as giving a just view of the condition of the public schools. These tables are based upon the returns which the law requires the school visitors of every town to submit each year to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. The school visitors receive their information, to a considerable extent, from the district committees, and they again from the teachers whom they employ. To facilitate the collection of these returns, and to make them as complete and correct as possible, School Registers are provided, at the expense of the State, for all public schools. They may be obtained from the Secretary of the State Board of Education.

EXPLANATION OF THE STATISTICAL TABLES.

Column No. 1. The towns in each county arranged alphabetically, county towns being placed first. In the towns of New Haven, Norwich and Middletown there are districts which make independent reports, and these reports are given separately.

No. 2. The population of each town according to the United States Census of 1870.

No. 3. The Grand List of each town, as given in the State Treasurer's Report to the General Assembly, May, 1875.

No. 4. The number of school districts in each town.

No. 5. The number of public schools in each town.

No. 6. The number of departments in the public schools, counting each school room of a graded school as one department.

No. 7. The average length of the schools, in days and decimals of a day.

No. 8. The number of children between four and sixteen years of age enumerated in each town in January, 1875; the basis of distributing the income of the School Fund and the State Appropriation to the several towns.

Nos. 9 and 10. The number of children registered as attending public schools in winter and summer respectively.

No. 11. The number registered over 16 years of age.

No. 12. The number of *different* scholars registered in the public schools during the year reported; in other words, the number of children who attended public schools *some part* of the year.

No. 13. The number of enumerated children attending any other school than the public schools.

No. 14. The number of children between four and sixteen years of age who attended no school of any kind during the year.

Nos. 15 and 16. The average attendance in winter and summer respectively.

Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20. The number of male teachers and female teachers employed in winter and summer respectively.

Nos. 21 and 22. The average wages per month of male and female teachers, including cost of board, when that was supplied by the district.

No. 23. The number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.

No. 24. The number of teachers who were teaching for the first time.

No. 25. The amount of money received by each town from the School Fund and State Appropriation. Of the amounts in this column one dollar and ten cents per child came from the School Fund income, and one dollar and fifty cents per child from the State Treasury.

No. 26. The amount of income from the Town Deposit Fund in each town.

No. 27. The amount of income from local funds.

No. 28. The amount of money appropriated for schools from town tax in each town.

No. 29. The amount of money raised for school purposes by district tax.

No. 30. The amount of voluntary contributions for teachers' board, fuel or other expenses.

No. 31. The amount of money raised for school purposes from other sources than those previously named.

No. 32. The total amount of money received for public schools from all sources.

No. 33. The amount expended for teachers' wages, including board.

No. 34. The amount expended for fuel and incidental expenses.

No. 35. The amount expended for repairs of school buildings.

No. 36. The amount expended for other objects than those previously mentioned.

No. 37. The total amount expended for public schools.

The totals in column 37 include money expended for new school houses, also the amount expended for libraries and apparatus. The columns containing these amounts are omitted from these tables for want of room, but may be found on pages 220 and 221.

Tables of averages and percentages, showing the relative position and rank of the towns in various particulars, may be found upon pages 222 to 245.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOWNS.	Population, 1870.	Grand List, 1874.	No. of Schools.	No. of Districts.	Departments.	Av. Length.	SCHOLARS.									TEACHERS.						Contin. Employed.	Beginners.
							Enum. Jan. '75.	Registered.			Diff'nt Schol. Reg.	Private School.	In no School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month			
								W.	S.	Over 16.					S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.		
Hartford,	37,743	$46,625,538	10	16	131	192.24	9,332	5,88.	5,53.	342	7,332	1,677	845	4,460	4,530	19	19	116	116	$149.86	$52.87	136	3
Avon,	987	528,931	7	7	7	145.71	221	198	185	4	215	3	9	158	153	0	0	7	7	----	35.71	4	1
Berlin,	2,436	1,134,392	9	10	12	175.17	587	42[illegible]	341	16	510	34	80	317	235	3	0	9	11	59.46	39.16	9	5
Bloomfield,	1,473	856,954	9	9	10	148.90	316	285	195	14	301	9	14	211	153	3	1	7	9	50.50	29.19	6	1
Bristol,	3,788	1,958,448	12	12	18	183.06	917	694	69[illegible]	4[illegible]	935	19	31	502	505	4	2	16	18	95.83	38.53	17	3
Burlington,	1,319	397,247	9	8	8	153.50	306	250	23[illegible]	16	315	1	6	185	160	3	0	5	8	39.33	28.34	4	4
Canton,	2,639	1,188,662	8	8	12	166.67	537	472	45[illegible]	30	537	0	35	381	351	5	1	9	13	78.62	38.82	8	1
East Granby,	853	502,194	6	6	6	154.17	169	143	120	11	179	4		102	88	1	0	5	6	35.25	32.30	2	0
E. Hartford,	3,007	1,682,106	9	10	15	185.43	719	531	495	12	642	41	44	410	352	6	5	8	10	74.01	39.68	12	0
E. Windsor,	2,882	1,301,752	11	11	17	182.35	746	601	570	28	676	14	100	429	415	2	2	15	15	90.13	39.54	15	0
Enfield,	6,322	2,539,577	14	14	26	181.23	1,645	1,013	908	67	1,237	368	191	794	709	11	5	15	22	79.10	38.15	25	5
Farmington,	2,616	1,679,630	9	9	13	183.08	643	465	436	11	590	34	57	334	318	2	2	12	12	100.00	39.69	13	1
Glastonbury,	3,560	1,163,949	18	18	20	178.80	814	628	517	11	732	51	51	477	398	3	1	17	18	43.37	35.88	8	16
Granby,	1,517	531,541	10	10	11	148.27	357	264	207	15	328	26	18	181	146	2	0	9	11	31.00	27.60	4	1
Hartland,	789	277,611	9	9	9	125.56	147	148	109	22	172	0		116	78	4	0	5	9	35.33	25.07	1	2
Manchester,	4,223	2,268,309	9	9	18	183.61	1,229	819	810	38	1,094	27	146	610	556	3	2	15	15	71.30	46.41	17	1
Marlborough,	476	141,844	4	4	4	130.00	100	71	66	0	93	0	7	57	47	0	0	4	4	------	30.29	0	1
New Britain,	9,480	4,763,410	1	10	35	200.00	3,028	2,141	2,089	54	2,622	100	352	1,598	1,687	4	4	32	32	124.00	39.86	35	1
Newington,	778	570,076	4	4	4	166.67	239	163	145	1	206	15	19	117	99	2	0	2	4	40.00	33.67	0	4
Plainville,	1,433	850,857	1	2	6	199.17	375	312	294	11	371	0	15	231	241	1	1	5	5	100.00	38.40	6	0
Rocky Hill,	971	393,021	4	5	5	170.60	255	231	204	9	252	0	12	165	132	1	0	4	5	40.00	35.85	1	3
Simsbury,	2,051	1,468,394	12	11	13	156.92	505	422	366	18	509		10	311	272	4	1	9	12	51.20	33.71	8	8
Southington,	4,314	2,134,642	11	11	19	180.00	1,204	902	878	20	1,092	11	72	644	591	6	4	15	17	91.40	38.33	15	2
S. Windsor,	1,688	1,278,293	10	10	10	180.00	379	292	258	8	328	20	39	227	181	1	0	9	10	45.00	42.84	8	3
Suffield,	3,277	2,184,924	11	11	14	184.64	721	578	537	13	671	25	38	466	427	3	1	11	13	64.63	45.42	13	2
W. Hartford,	1,533	1,722,264	8	9	9	168.33	373	311	281	20	381	3	28	220	192	1	1	8	8	72.00	42.63	9	2
Wethersfield,	1,915	1,148,301	6	7	7	197.14	380	277	258	10	350	23	17	214	164	2	1	6	7	93.33	29.08	6	3
Windsor,	2,783	1,456,597	10	10	14	174.85	743	577	505	19	718	29	16	435	360	7	3	8	11	63.20	40.90	8	1
Winds. Locks,	2,154	669,255	1	1	7	200.00	631	467	440	17	548	22	78	365	345	1	1	7	7	125.00	38.00	5	2
29 TOWNS.	109,007	$83,418,719	242	261	480	180.58	27,618	19,559	18,120	884	23,936	2,560	2,338	14,717	13,885	104	57	390	435	$94.60	$41.97	395	76

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.				
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt'y Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Hartford,	$24,263.20	1,408.88	-------	61,206.20	102,022.05	-------	11,943.56	200,843.89	102,159.05	15,547.61	5,606.46	30,038.88	*178,158.67
Avon,	574.60	235.80	116.00	1,021.38	58.03	24.80	--------	2,030.61	1,769.00	194.61	--------	67.00	2,030.61
Berlin,	1,526.20	176.52	568.50	2,651.49	631.28	14.40	5.00	5,573.39	3,766.74	501.76	508.76	246.63	*5,034.19
Bloomfield,	821.60	223.32	-------	1,447.00	1,784.37	19.89	305.29	4,601.47	2,682.75	256.39	69.10	487.00	*3,514.14
Bristol,	2,384.20	316.10	125.00	6,172.06	2,438.74	22.00	65.24	11,523.34	8,592.69	809.61	330.39	581.93	*11,678.62
Burlington,	795.60	200.48	-------	1,014.27	201.53	155.15	15.00	2,382.03	2,094.39	184.28	33.36	50.00	*2,382.03
Canton,	1,396.20	221.44	-------	3,530.23	2,476.82	270.00	154.66	8,049.35	5,832.05	1,168.24	496.00	127.50	*7,776.79
East Granby,	439.40	125.03	6.38	1,100.00	319.20	-------	--------	1,990.01	1,499.00	131.03	331.80	45.00	2,006.83
East Hartford,	1,869.40	352.45	-------	5,416.87	2,479.70	209.00	308.88	10,636.30	6,490.17	897.21	651.46	394.50	*10,519.54
East Windsor,	1,939.60	193.47	34.90	5,551.23	4,022.18	35.00	1,078.78	12,855.16	6,735.02	943.80	242.02	1,717.26	*21,675.70
Enfield,	4,277.00	388.10	97.39	7,620,67	5,040.59	254.71	417.39	18,095.85	12,112.83	1,492.87	4,031.85	1,664.13	*19,386.43
Farmington,	1,671.80	292.95	621.32	3,840.50	3,449.29	-------	63.56	9,939.42	6,400.65	658.73	794.65	1,025.55	*8,948.27
Glastonbury,	2,116.40	498.72	-------	4,697.42	28.00	36.05	150.52	7,527.11	6,141.00	814.26	112.97	448.88	*7,527.11
Granby,	928.20	296.12	-------	1,275.18	90.00	133.00	--------	2,722.50	2,372.00	176.00	43.00	84.50	2,675.50
Hartland,	382.20	188.00	-------	1,116.49	60.00	79.15	--------	1,825.84	1,536.40	120.29	68.00	101.15	1,825.84
Manchester,	3,195.40	238.46	-------	6,066.30	66.00	-------	53.75	9,619.91	8,206.62	1,074.60	151.39	234.72	9,667.33
Marlborough,	260.00	125.31	94.73	465.08	---------	-------	--------	945.12	857.44	75.18	--------	21.00	953.62
New Britain,	7,872.80	261.50	388.00	18,824.82	---------	-------	1,666.12	29,013.24	19,058.93	2,928.25	2,049.50	4,726.03	*29,013.24
Newington,	621.40	89.70	-------	598.09	50.50	20.00	15.00	1,394.69	1,197.84	110.40	25.17	29.00	*1,392.41
Plainville,	975.00	-------	-------	3,078.81	---------	-------	92.50	4,146.31	2,912.00	369.46	83.38	200.00	*4,146.31
Rocky Hill,	663.00	177.19	-------	986.53	150.00	-------	--------	1,976.72	1,654.65	172.57	190.00	42.00	2,059.22
Simsbury,	1,313.00	254.46	45.30	2,404.55	767.86	15.00	81.31	4,881.48	3,809.00	397.87	354.82	294.67	*4,901.36
Southington,	3,130.40	347.97	707.43	6,197.56	22,465.00	-------	25.00	32,873.36	8,532.50	793.62	494.29	200.00	*17,093.41
South Windsor,	985.40	269.95	15.00	3,293.89	---------	59.00	38.60	4,661.84	4,082.48	379.04	91.62	125.00	*4,728.14
Suffield,	1,874.60	392.71	-------	4,252.15	---------	-------	--------	6,519.46	5,757.55	721.27	186.06	229.24	6,894.12
West Hartford,	969.80	99.60	30.60	2,602.51	4,253.39	.. ....	174.22	8,130.12	3,251.25	591.56	274.62	626.01	*8,178.13
Wethersfield,	988.00	214.62	1,014.10	1,647.38	---------	10.00	5.00	3,879.10	3,322.50	511.73	81.27	133.66	4,049.16
Windsor,	1,931.80	233.21	150.00	4,644.14	5,447.02	9.50	113.44	12,529.11	6,021.86	749.03	275.15	920.00	*20,021.04
Windsor Locks,	1,640.60	107.84	-------	3,564.83	---------	-------	30.00	5,343.27	4,191.55	727.03	269.69	75.00	*5,343.27
	$71,806.80	7,929.90	4,014.65	166,287.63	158,301.55	1,366.65	16,802.82	426,510.00	243,039.91	33,498.30	17,846.78	44,936.24	*403,581.03

☞ For explanations, see pages 199–201. *Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 220 and 221.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOWNS.	Population, 1870.	Grand List, 1874.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	Av. Length.	SCHOLARS.									TEACHERS.						Contin. Employ.	Begin'rs.
							Enum. Jan. '75.	Registered.			Diff'nt Schol. Reg.	Private School.	In no School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month			
								W.	S.	Over 16.				W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.		
New Haven City,	49,575	----------	1	25	163	200.00	12.918	9.077	8,581	243	10,485	1,036	1,600	7,689	6,987	15	15	185	185	$221.43	$52.29	175	25
" Westville,	1,265	----------	1	1	5	200.00	332	238	230	0	285	10	37	170	182	1	1	5	5	100.00	42.08	6	0
" complete,	50,840	$56,556,179	2	26	168	200.00	13.250	9.315	8,811	243	10,770	1,046	1,637	7,859	7,169	16	16	190	190	213.84	52.02	181	25
Beacon Falls,	*	357,577	3	3	4	180.00	167	136	93	4	146	0	31	85	62	1	0	3	4	32.00	32.00	3	4
Bethany,	*1,135	310,822	5	4	4	135.00	104	108	78	11	131	1	5	65	49	1	0	3	4	45.00	34.29	3	0
Branford,	2,488	1,236,388	1	10	13	200.00	688	559	531	28	668	0	48	386	378	2	2	11	11	80.00	31.95	11	2
Cheshire,	2,344	1,270,780	12	12	13	150.77	573	426	402	18	531	46	40	291	269	4	1	9	12	48.00	34.25	3	5
Derby,	8,020	3,808,069	6	7	31	200.00	2,387	1,791	1,792	44	2,184	75	179	1,335	1,317	5	4	31	32	126.58	43.23	34	2
East Haven,	2,714	2,190,220	1	7	10	200.00	690	471	449	14	594	17	93	349	312	1	1	9	9	100.00	39.11	7	3
Guilford,	2,576	1,464,481	11	13	16	170.00	566	470	402	42	613	5	30	350	305	4	1	12	15	62.60	30.58	10	7
Hamden,	3,028	1,787,345	13	13	14	200.00	741	521	488	15	635	53	79	371	321	1	0	13	14	40.00	37.96	13	1
Madison,	1,814	839,656	13	13	13	157.69	399	367	305	23	414	10	24	271	210	7	0	6	13	40.86	35.05	1	6
Meriden,	10,495	8,078,741	12	12	38	200.00	3,184	1,998	2,004	35	2,577	341	301	1,594	1,532	8	8	31	31	116.25	49.03	36	3
Middlebury,	696	362,013	6	5	5	132.00	156	117	98	8	140	4	10	86	69	1	0	4	5	40.00	27.12	2	2
Milford,	3,405	1,130,674	11	11	11	153.64	661	394	364	2	444	137	82	284	244	0	0	11	11	------	30.00	7	2
Naugatuck,	2,830	1,487,310	6	7	12	197.00	800	621	602	36	781	18	49	375	438	2	2	10	10	95.00	38.67	12	1
N. Branford,	1,035	495,357	7	7	7	157.87	213	188	157	11	211	9	12	120	104	1	0	6	7	45.00	30.49	2	1
North Haven,	1,771	798,771	8	8	9	176.67	427	309	250	2	372	30	49	217	164	2	0	7	9	35.00	30.25	8	3
Orange,	2,634	1,906,693	8	9	12	186.58	663	458	447	15	572	47	59	341	338	2	0	12	14	43.00	38.02	13	5
Oxford,	*1,338	422,664	12	12	12	142.08	233	203	169	21	239	4	8	132	109	3	0	9	12	33.67	24.39	5	4
Prospect,	551	187,800	1	5	5	133.00	93	76	68	4	95	0	2	55	50	0	0	5	5	------	28.00	2	1
Seymour,	2,122	854,527	1	8	8	192.75	460	354	337	5	420	0	46	247	264	2	1	6	7	72.00	34.17	4	0
Southbury,	1,318	697,271	9	9	9	156.11	289	222	176	19	280	25	17	138	114	1	0	8	9	40.00	26.13	1	6
Wallingford,	3,676	2,326,692	9	12	18	178.06	943	817	719	37	950	2	76	548	454	3	1	15	17	50.50	42.15	14	2
Waterbury,	13,106	7,702,352	10	21	45	190.00	3,517	2,384	2,144	24	3,182	321	57	1,684	1,627	3	2	44	45	110 40	36.10	32	10
Wolcott,	491	241,100	6	6	6	130.00	96	85	79	3	114	2	5	67	54	0	0	6	6	------	27.58	3	2
Woodbridge,	830	446,178	6	5	5	182.00	163	156	136	14	185	0	0	106	93	1	0	4	5	50.00	39.78	5	2
25 TOWNS.	121,257	$96,959,660	179	245	488	186.90	31,463	22,546	21,101	678	27,248	2,193	2,939	17,356	16,046	71	39	465	497	$119.09	$42.97	412	99

* The Town of Beacon Falls was formed in 1871, mostly from Bethany, a small part from Oxford.

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.				
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt'y Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
New Haven City,	$33,586.80	1,587.91	-------	55,109.57	87,355.77	-------	2,858.99	180,499.04	129,186.33	24,410.66	3,028.40	7,750.00	*167,665.68
" Westville,	863.20	41.67	-------	1,446.60	6,400.00	-------	--------	8,751.47	3,525.00	572.70	--------	350.00	*4,463.45
" complete,	$34,450.00	1,629.58	-------	56,556.17	93,755.77	-------	2,858.99	189,250.51	132,711.33	24,983.36	3,028.40	8,100.00	*172,129.13
Beacon Falls,	434.20	106.00	-------	859.58	70.00	-------	5.69	1,475.47	1,250.45	100.78	50.69	73.55	1,475.47
Bethany,	270.40	113.84	8.12	817.20	---------	-------	--------	1,209.56	1,074.38	93.78	--------	41.40	1,209.56
Branford,	1,788.80	191.08	45.60	3,876.01	---------	-------	58.45	5,959.94	5,043.75	648.96	86.73	100.50	*5,959.94
Cheshire,	1,489.80	258.45	-------	2,319.20	---------	-------	--------	4,067.45	3,681.61	285.84	9.73	100.00	4,077.18
Derby,	6,206.20	241.10	-------	10,539.49	12,606.65	-------	1,149.05	30,742.49	19,596.42	2,922.24	262.20	1,912.75	*24,886.61
East Haven,	1,794.00	160.89	-------	3,419.35	---------	-------	--------	5,374.24	4,588.55	430.17	151.46	204.06	5,374.24
Guilford,	1,471.60	391.62	896.00	3,058.92	510.19	41.60	39.66	6,409.59	5,052 58	571.94	533.69	142.27	*6,360.48
Hamden,	1,926.60	256.73	34.80	4,154.38	---------	45.50	10.00	6,428.01	5,704.10	528.91	--------	175.00	*6,428.01
Madison,	1,037.40	325.22	-------	2,825.19	70.00	19.00	24.25	4,301.06	3,747.17	329.02	75.75	118.24	*4,294.18
Meriden,	8,278.40	265.00	-------	20,721.08	10,876.33	25.00	919.84	41,085.65	24,718.07	2,466.21	1,354.54	7,611.66	*51,326.56
Middlebury,	405.60	126.00	-------	550.66	---------	-------	9.50	1,091.76	971.63	84.83	--------	35.30	1,091.76
Milford,	1,718.60	253.70	137.00	1,130.59	---------	-------	--------	3,239.89	2,592.00	208.00	--------	194.00	2,994.00
Naugatuck,	2,080.00	74.40	-------	4,340.57	---------	70.00	45.00	6,609.97	5,705.22	552.24	83.94	396.26	*6,822.66
North Branford,	553.80	168.28	32.28	1,115.07	2,391.00	21.00	91.50	4,372.93	1,697.43	169.61	171.00	46.00	*4,300.04
North Haven,	1,110.20	230.46	37.50	1,364.23	14.50	30.00	10.00	2,796.89	2,379.12	267.07	14.50	96.20	*2,796.89
Orange,	1,723.80	172.47	-------	4,008.31	140.00	9.00	174.65	6,228.23	5,159.57	553.29	136.17	257.88	*6,131.46
Oxford,	605.80	276,59	22.94	1,412.56	---------	199.42	47.40	2,564.71	2,173.78	153.63	80.00	158.00	2,565.41
Prospect,	241.80	26 07	-------	726.63	---------	-------	--------	994.50	904.50	60.00	--------	30.00	994.50
Seymour,	1,196.00	109.56	-------	3,413.79	---------	-------	--------	4,719.35	3,347.00	463.82	575.69	332.84	4,719.35
Southbury,	751.40	233.93	-------	1,190.80	440.29	-------	--------	2,616.42	1,902.85	247.28	493.01	26.00	2,669.14
Wallingford,	2,451.80	372.63	-------	4,828.14	5,973.62	-------	32.53	13,658.72	7,293.00	1,664.79	1,103.28	2,831.89	*12,917.96
Waterbury,	9,144.20	170.41	79.00	7,443.78	21,215.57	12.00	4,347.89	42,412.85	19,048.05	3,497.98	12,107.12	5,231.41	*41,594.39
Wolcott,	249.60	151.20	550.00	296.60	---------	15.00	10.00	1,272.40	1,081.95	129.45	--------	36.00	*1,272.40
Woodbridge,	423.80	120.67	300.00	1,161.80	---------	-------	25.00	2,031.27	1,782.14	137.13	--------	62.00	*2,031.27
	$81,803.80	6,425.88	2,143.24	142,130.10	148,063.92	487.52	9,859.40	390,913.86	263,206.65	41,550.33	20,317.90	28,313.21	*376,422.59

☞ For explanations, see pages 199–201. *Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 220 and 221.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOWNS.	Population. 1870.	Grand List. 1874.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	Av. Length.	SCHOLARS.									TEACHERS.						Contin. Employed.	Beginners.
							Enum. Jan. '75.	Registered.			Diff'nt Schol Reg.	Private School.	In no School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month			
								W.	S.	Over 16.				W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.		
New London,	9,576	$6,844,641	1	9	26	200.00	2,201	1,651	1,640	60	1,961	40	260	1,334	1,317	4	4	36	36	$115.00	$37.43	40	5
Norwich Town,	-----	----------	1	1	4	210.00	341	252	227	9	290	13	39	175	175	1	1	4	4	95.24	35.00	5	0
" Central,	-----	----------	1	6	26	205.00	1,518	1,000	996	15	1,214	112	219	870	824	2	2	28	28	150.00	50.54	28	2
" W. Chelsea,	-----	----------	1	3	13	200.00	919	671	680	4	831	12	80	465	518	1	1	15	15	120.00	32.80	16	1
" other Dis'ts,	-----	----------	9	10	29	191.72	2,074	1,393	1,256	17	1,781	80	230	1,147	983	7	4	24	26	85.91	39.18	28	3
" complete,	16,653	15,339,071	12	20	72	199.03	4,852	3,316	3,159	45	4,116	217	568	2,657	2,500	11	8	71	73	103.97	42.04	77	6
Bozrah,	984	608,242	7	6	6	168.33	362	260	228	11	326	7	52	158	152	3	0	4	7	45.00	29.35	5	3
Colchester,	3,383	1,439,390	14	14	18	163.89	713	564	488	24	679	0	58	429	389	7	2	11	16	55.83	31.59	8	5
East Lyme,	1,506	522,983	9	9	9	144.44	380	306	238	17	351	18	35	209	150	5	0	4	9	40.31	24.92	0	1
Franklin,	731	377,016	8	7	7	154.29	176	161	122	20	196	17	10	119	89	4	0	3	7	37.01	27.48	3	3
Griswold,	2,575	1,274,606	14	14	17	144.43	647	447	346	20	595	0	75	322	250	10	4	7	11	40.68	28.69	11	3
Groton,	5,124	2,126,885	10	10	17	191.18	1,185	930	864	40	1,112	80	38	649	608	9	5	10	12	60.12	36.07	12	2
Lebanon,	2,211	1,169,122	16	16	16	143.13	421	363	251	28	435	0	32	255	201	7	0	9	16	35.68	24.54	1	7
Ledyard,	1,392	529,783	14	14	14	139.71	336	323	213	47	374	3	14	234	153	10	0	4	12	32.24	18.18	1	4
Lisbon,	502	302,442	1	4	4	121.00	92	74	41	6	89	6	3	52	33	0	0	4	3	---- --	26.29	2	0
Lyme,	1,181	319,500	7	7	7	153.57	286	214	189	11	264	19	20	154	136	1	0	6	7	55.00	23.86	1	6
Montville,	2,495	1,177,458	12	12	14	151.79	571	478	418	32	585	20	8	359	305	7	1	7	13	42.81	30.63	6	3
N. Stonington,	1,759	775,464	15	15	15	134.67	415	393	333	22	464	0	28	279	251	13	1	2	14	36.87	22.19	4	6
Old Lyme,	1,362	502,575	8	8	8	166.56	351	281	235	5	349	7	22	198	145	5	0	3	8	45.00	28.00	6	2
Preston,	2,161	892,881	12	12	15	163.92	666	552	476	27	633	19	35	402	301	7	2	9	13	48.89	27.86	9	3
Salem,	717	339,153	8	8	8	143.13	176	171	105	16	200	0	12	113	80	3	0	5	8	32.33	27.14	3	3
Sprague,	3,463	1,314,115	5	4	9	175.00	1,024	495	278	29	593	240	363	272	179	4	3	5	5	54.06	33.80	4	1
Stonington,	6,313	6,088,471	17	20	30	179.90	1,688	1,268	1,094	37	1,518	164	76	910	825	11	7	19	23	73.96	34.60	25	2
Waterford,	2,482	909,972	11	11	11	162.73	615	495	368	40	574	39	46	303	262	4	1	8	11	41.10	34.47	8	1
20 TOWNS.	66,570	$42,853,770	201	220	323	170.97	17,157	12,742	11,086	537	15,414	896	1,755	9,408	8,326	125	38	227	303	$58.02	$33.81	226	66

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.				
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt'y Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
New London,	$5,722.60	$679.32	2,698.06	18,000.00			105.00	27,204.98	19,902.47	4,346.80	3,331.21	620.15	*28,410.63
Norwich Town,	886.60	56.09		1,146.31	2,054.00		85.00	4,228.00	2,500.00	370.00	46.00	220.00	*3,252.00
" Central,	3,946.80	249.69		4,759.52	15,722.99		65.00	24,744.00	17,127.61	3,983.96	1,571.50		*26,566.65
" W. Chelsea,	2,389.40	151.16		2,920.89	6,617.30			12,078.75	6,120.00	2,099.12	892.48	2,150.98	*11,308.58
" other Dist's,	5,392.40	341.14	230.00	6,263.08	8,941.35		346.21	21,514.18	13,189.36	4,121.50	850.85	2,897.33	*21,089.04
" complete,	12,615.20	798.08	230.00	15,089.80	33,335.64		496.21	62,564.93	38,936.97	10,574.58	3,360.83	5,268.31	*62,216.27
Bozrah,	941.20	190.48	10.15	839.80				1,981.63	1,889.96	120.22		67.50	2,077.68
Colchester,	1,853.80	234.50	288.61	3,669.21	905.32	28.65		6,980.09	5,204.67	320.38	554.51	220.00	6,299.56
East Lyme,	988.00	207.00	46.02	689.31	428.00		99.63	2,457.96	1,949.58	145.20	457.28	63.75	2,615.81
Franklin,	457.60	127.47	201.10	789.72	190.64		69.95	1,836.48	1,456.92	106.14	190.64	54.75	*1,828.45
Griswold,	1,682.20	397.68	30.00	2,803.50	604.22			5,517.60	4,178.40	552.14	162.62	299.67	5,192.83
Groton,	3,081.00	410.36		4,508.79	3,190.11		110.00	11,300.26	7,627.39	710.74	384.03	572.13	*9,307.49
Lebanon,	1,094.60	396.60	118.37	2,181.53	561.73	12.63		4,365.46	3,321.16	277.30	552.46	192.70	4,343.62
Ledyard,	873.60	360.48	87.75	1,145.49		116.61	42.81	2,626.74	2,365.90	172.58	3.81	84.45	2,626.74
Lisbon,	239.20	83.15	24.38	499.85				846.58	758.92	65.66		22.00	846.58
Lyme,	743.60	217.82		438.58		169.47		1,569.47	1,428.00	91.47		50.00	1,569.47
Montville,	1,484.60	400.00		2,191.79	494.04	10.50	114.72	4,695.65	4,080.45	218.54	199.77	81.00	*4,600.26
North Stonington,	1,079.00	500.18	49.77	1,990.13		8.50		3,627.58	3,239.77	244.81		134.50	*3,627.58
Old Lyme,	912.60	234.84		1,073.27		20.00		2,240.71	1,987.98	145.50		100.00	2,233.48
Preston,	1,731.60	347.87	71.99	2,252.26	800.00			5,203.72	4,264.33	372.04	43.00	555.44	5,234.81
Salem,	457.60	172.41	8.82	514.37		258.92		1,412.12	1,301.47	71.00	2.18	32.50	*1,412.15
Sprague,	2,662.40	104.05	12.18	706.74	2,775.28	32.70	43.45	6,336.80	2,959.98	380.41	2,537.99	250.00	*6,179.98
Stonington,	4,388.80	524.10		9,284.28	7,626.04		1,210.00	23,033.22	12,585.23	940.61	600.66	7,379.90	*36,549.40
Waterford,	1,599.00	365.00	18.00	1,361.10	660.29	22.00	10.00	4,035.39	3,151.14	333.73	597.25	95.00	*4,202.37
	$44,608.20	6,751.39	3,895.20	70,029.52	51,571.31	679.98	2,301.77	179,837.37	122,590.69	20,189.85	12,978.24	16,143.75	*191,375.16

☞ For explanations, see pages 199–201.

* Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 220 and 221.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOWNS.	Population. 1870.	Grand List, 1874.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	Av. Length.	SCHOLARS.									TEACHERS.						Contin. Employed.	Beginners.
							Enum. Jan. '75.	Registered.			Diff'nt Schol. Reg.	Private School.	In no School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month			
								W.	S.	Over 16.				W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.		
Bridgeport,	*21,735	$13,387,038	11	15	63	206.43	5,599	4,185	3,846	46	4,867	418	571	3,100	3,039	12	12	68	68	$110.88	$42.88	80	5
Danbury,	8,753	5,465,457	12	15	38	190.68	2,343	1,687	1,671	55	1,981	114	305	1,246	1,311	8	5	32	35	70.73	42.32	33	8
Bethel,	2,311	900,986	5	7	10	196.50	613	538	498	16	597	21	25	331	340	3	2	7	8	91.00	38.73	9	1
Brookfield,	1,193	648,942	8	8	8	177.50	227	195	174	8	228	10	3	126	113	2	0	6	8	37.00	30.12	4	6
Darien,	1,808	1,706,331	5	5	7	198.57	403	297	262	17	360	22	46	186	165	3	3	4	4	55.00	42.50	6	1
Easton,	1,288	513,182	8	8	8	180.00	206	202	177	19	235	0	4	121	111	6	4	2	4	27.32	27.14	5	3
Fairfield,	*3,745	2,586,265	14	14	17	198.82	992	729	649	32	829	108	88	454	349	7	4	11	14	60.73	39.51	15	2
Greenwich,	7,644	3,635,656	19	19	25	200.00	1,937	1,280	1,106	56	1,546	229	218	723	748	8	5	18	20	64.62	47.29	22	5
Huntington,	1,527	1,011,924	12	12	14	178.57	480	390	366	13	470	0	23	226	217	2	1	12	13	65.18	29.62	12	1
Monroe,	1,226	542,720	7	7	7	165.00	246	210	150	18	246	12	6	130	96	3	1	4	6	33.50	26.93	1	5
New Canaan,	2,497	1,300,145	11	11	14	194.28	614	502	470	21	574	27	44	277	238	2	3	12	11	50.00	29.65	12	5
New Fairfield,	870	448,173	7	7	7	180.29	186	181	158	11	208	0	4	113	90	3	0	4	7	35.33	26.93	4	2
Newtown,	3,681	1,888,281	21	21	21	193.14	1,083	889	795	30	1,076	75	0	554	462	11	4	10	17	38.07	30.56	10	12
Norwalk,	12,119	6,695,156	11	12	42	193.59	3,160	2,498	2,451	38	2,831	130	240	1,683	1,581	9	9	38	38	103.94	42.92	40	6
Reading,	1,624	954,361	9	9	9	189.56	330	277	254	7	322	4	10	167	154	5	0	4	9	37.40	30.46	2	3
Ridgefield,	1,919	1,213,037	14	14	14	179.07	420	383	335	31	456	10	5	241	215	3	0	11	14	36.67	29.40	8	4
Sherman,	846	357,381	6	6	6	157.50	171	146	113	17	176	7	5	84	67	4	1	2	5	35.00	25.14	2	2
Stamford,	9,714	7,760,122	1	17	30	194.82	2,469	1,459	1,308	92	1,734	435	579	1,028	1,006	7	7	24	24	92.57	41.06	31	0
Stratford,	3,032	1,855,320	9	9	15	199.67	858	664	603	8	813	45	30	471	436	2	3	13	12	77.60	31.04	12	3
Trumbull,	1,335	632,570	6	6	6	201.83	271	197	168	4	230	23	22	118	106	1	1	5	5	44.80	34.15	3	1
Weston,	1,054	504,023	6	6	6	182.50	224	174	142	2	213	0	13	124	92	4	0	2	6	31.00	26.94	0	0
Westport,	3,361	2,298,627	10	10	10	185.30	831	519	425	28	628	97	158	337	234	9	6	1	4	56.26	34.15	11	7
Wilton,	1,994	725,710	10	10	10	173.00	485	365	337	12	443	35	22	227	218	5	3	5	7	32 50	29.84	4	1
23 TOWNS.	95,276	$57,031,407	222	248	387	192.65	24,148	17,967	16,458	581	21,063	1,822	2,421	12,067	11,388	119	74	295	339	$66.46	$38.10	326	83

* In 1870, a part of Fairfield, containing a population of 1,900 was annexed to Bridgeport. This transfer is accordingly made in the figures given above.

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.				
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt'y Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Bridgeport,	$13,959.40	431.48	322.00	34,269.09	9,060.54	60.00	3,626.66	61,729.17	46,148.02	4,946.00	696.90	4,662.29	*56,641.62
Danbury,	6,091.80	526.04	187.00	14,456.41	20,380.85	261.74	182.41	42,086.25	18,487.06	2,498.22	859.77	6,181.19	*30,686.41
Bethel,	1,593.80	217.17	14.63	3,425.88	-------	42.51	24.00	5,317.99	5,138.53	401.10	434.59	288.23	*6,284.95
Brookfield,	590.20	225.60	32.88	1,415.46	-------	-------	-------	2,264.14	2,063.44	158.70	-------	42.00	2,264.14
Darien,	1,047.80	212.10	-------	1,846.30	373.77	-------	25.00	3,504.97	2,600.74	318.46	373.77	67.00	*3,504.97
Easton,	535.60	131.48	33.44	1,654.18	257.64	-------	35.49	2,647.83	2,173.09	154.31	256.91	64.85	2,649.16
Fairfield,	2,579.20	500.26	352.51	6,551.18	57.25	4.00	30.00	10,074.40	8,003.72	1,251.67	20.15	742.06	*10,074.40
Greenwich,	5,036.20	620.51	63.70	8,724.74	2,201.04	5.00	225.41	16,876.60	13,099.50	946.46	2,315.16	438.98	*16,876.60
Huntington,	1,248.00	211.26	-------	3,160.50	1,144.26	25.00	20.00	5,809.02	4,145.81	447.27	1,512.72	150.00	*6,300.80
Monroe,	639.60	285.82	42.00	946.85	-------	-------	-------	1,914.27	1,704.24	110.78	2.25	97.00	1,914.27
New Canaan,	1,596.40	282.00	23.31	3,125.40	2,000.00	7.00	49.67	7,083.78	4,281.72	454.42	572.21	234.23	*7,554.58
New Fairfield,	483.60	168.00	-------	1,155.41	-------	71.20	58.00	1,936.21	1,653.90	130.67	43.89	77.75	*1,936.21
Newtown,	2,815.80	542.80	162.00	4,061.00	-------	-------	-------	7,581.60	6,865.00	535.00	-------	181.60	7,581.60
Norwalk,	8,216.00	472.62	256.00	19,462.50	10,826.65	10.00	573.86	39,817.63	25,370.21	3,029.46	246.35	4,709.75	*33,489.77
Reading,	858.00	259.82	25.00	2,024.26	-------	108.78	-------	3,275.86	2,993.56	207.90	-------	74.40	3,275.86
Ridgefield,	1,092.00	360.00	-------	2,506.57	-------	120.91	5.00	4,084.48	3,653.07	328.41	-------	93.00	*4,084.48
Sherman,	444.60	144.00	-------	866.40	-------	87.00	-------	1,542.00	1,382.84	100.66	15.00	43.50	1,542.00
Stamford,	6,419.40	533.00	140.66	15,602.62	-------	-------	-------	22,695.68	17,093.78	1,971.34	481.93	1,205.36	*22,776.11
Stratford,	2,230.80	279.55	168.00	3,462.80	1,059.00	33.00	45.00	7,278.15	5,570.68	452.47	1,062.00	763.00	*7,896.15
Trumbull,	704.60	192.00	43.00	1,541.20	-------	-------	-------	2,480.80	2,237.09	185.00	-------	62.06	2,484.15
Weston,	582.40	210.00	-------	906.48	-------	-------	-------	1,698.88	1,568.36	84.00	6.75	68.00	1,727.11
Westport,	2,160.60	336.54	-------	2,654.49	909.05	153.00	7.92	6,221.60	4,416.36	325.00	551.21	150.00	5,442.57
Wilton,	1,261.00	364.00	-------	1,220.00	550.00	44.00	71.06	3,510.06	2,674.00	279.30	560.16	60.00	3,573.46
	$62,186.80	7,506.05	1,866.13	135,039.72	48,820.05	1,033.14	4,979.48	261,431.37	183,324.72	19,316.60	10,011.72	20,456.25	*240,561.37

☞ For explanations, see pages 199–201.

* Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 220 and 221.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOWNS.	Population, 1870.	Grand List, 1874.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	Av. Length.	SCHOLARS.									TEACHERS.							
							Enum. Jan.'75.	Registered.			Diff'nt Schol. Reg.	Private Schools.	In no School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month		Contin. Employed.	Beginners.
								W.	S.	Over 16.				W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.		
Brooklyn,	2,354	$1,349,311	9	9	13	151.54	559	332	251	41	418	41	146	248	189	7	2	6	11	$64.20	$31.71	12	5
Ashford,	1,241	379,774	10	10	10	139.00	252	230	177	26	283	12	8	177	128	8	1	2	9	31.87	27.40	3	3
Canterbury,	1,543	609,328	11	11	11	146.36	332	331	241	29	361	0	0	240	180	8	2	3	7	39.85	26.08	0	4
Chaplin,	704	265,785	5	5	5	138.00	160	124	110	16	177	0	5	85	78	2	0	3	5	31.75	25.00	1	3
Eastford,	984	241,574	8	8	8	135.00	214	202	157	28	262	0	11	153	112	5	1	3	7	28.05	21.84	1	7
Hampton,	891	451,222	7	7	7	150.00	198	196	112	20	234	0	0	150	90	3	0	4	7	30.67	24.06	1	1
Killingly,	5,712	2,067,276	15	15	24	193.27	1,557	1,030	842	70	1,350	44	235	777	661	11	8	13	14	59.11	38.85	11	1
Plainfield,	4,521	2,102,738	13	13	17	165.59	1,103	648	571	23	824	25	286	452	381	8	2	9	14	48.52	31.89	6	3
Pomfret,	1,488	785,078	8	8	8	143.21	248	227	176	28	264	5	7	152	128	4	0	4	7	41.25	26.89	1	4
Putnam,	4,192	1,896,946	6	7	13	176.31	1,441	452	397	62	565	355	551	365	314	4	4	10	10	93.12	43.52	12	0
Scotland,	643	418,613	5	5	5	152.00	105	108	71	19	119	0	10	82	60	1	1	4	4	40.00	27.37	1	1
Sterling,	1,022	369,573	9	9	9	133.89	281	204	176	12	260	0	34	133	111	7	0	2	8	37.81	23.00	3	0
Thompson,	3,804	1,783,010	13	13	16	155.31	1,158	639	561	37	807	58	326	475	414	3	2	14	15	41.80	38.32	15	1
Voluntown,	1,052	205,864	9	9	9	132.08	310	211	141	14	261	0	71	129	93	8	0	1	8	34.25	18.89	1	5
Windham,	5,412	3,347,994	11	11	23	185.22	1,450	1,124	1,070	93	1,542	25	45	854	746	8	3	18	23	83.14	33.16	18	9
Woodstock,	2,955	1,112,730	17	17	17	142.65	586	575	416	27	605	11	15	396	313	13	1	4	16	45.47	25.30	5	2
16 TOWNS.	38,518	$17,386,816	156	157	195	158.74	9,954	6,633	5,469	545	8,332	576	1,750	4,868	3,998	100	27	100	165	$51.07	$31.43	91	49

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.				
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt'y Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Brooklyn,	$1,453.40	227.70	30.72	3,109.98	2,337.26	10.00	85.95	7,255.01	4,530.98	566.71	100.73	847.30	*6,065.72
Ashford,	655.20	261.91	-------	1,381.35	1,378.30	2.81	77.14	3,756.71	2,093.55	134.91	12.00	81.00	*3,756.71
Canterbury,	863.20	288.00	21.00	1,872.37	122.97	22.00	-------	3,189.54	2,591.80	195.48	107.76	74.15	2.969.19
Chaplin,	416.00	124.36	-------	518.43	2,032.44	-------	-------	3,091.23	944.14	84.65	--------	30.00	*3,091.23
Eastford,	556.40	218.21	-------	636.83	--------	43.50	23.80	1,478.74	1,330.84	92.02	--------	48.00	1,470.86
Hampton,	514.80	170.00	22.00	900.68	41.00	-------	-------	1,648.48	1,435.61	120.92	20.80	51.00	*1,636.08
Killingly,	4,048.20	461.82	-------	7,123.53	1,608.62	47.35	45.00	13,334.52	10,609.18	820.37	108.62	204.00	*16,334.52
Plainfield,	2,867.80	371.05	-------	2,798.00	2,454.25	20.00	227.50	8,738.60	5,305.45	448.00	--------	677.62	*12,738.60
Pomfret,	644.80	272.50	-------	1,070.69	--------	-------	-------	1,987.99	1,745.30	175.69	1.00	66.00	1,987.99
Putnam,	3,746.60	259.04	-------	4,641.24	3,615.00	20.00	55.00	12,336.88	6,953.32	468.07	667.20	1,445.00	*10,558.59
Scotland,	273.00	66.39	34.35	774.67	--------	65.00	50.00	1,263.41	1,135.19	76.32	1.50	30.40	*1,263.41
Sterling,	730.60	191.08	-------	1,092.76	--------	31.75	15.00	2,061.19	1,786.75	178.69	11.75	54.00	*2,061.19
Thompson,	3,010.80	210.00	76.35	2,385.73	401.79	32.50	28.30	6,145.47	5,213.87	500.00	205.50	231.32	*6,208.19
Voluntown,	806.00	199.45	-------	698.01	--------	-------	-------	1,703.46	1,546.80	102.66	--------	54.00	1,703.46
Windham,	3,770.00	500.38	-------	5,648.06	5,928.88	--------	1,243.45	17,090.77	10,590.48	1,665.27	1,518.32	1,569.43	*15,390.59
Woodstock,	1,523.60	484.13	55.80	2,249.94	300.00	7.00	-------	4,620.47	3,836.38	374.42	307.50	123.75	4,642.05
	$25,880.40	4,306.02	240.22	36,902.27	20,220.51	301.91	1,851.14	89,702.47	61,649.64	6,999,18	3,062.68	5,586.97	*91,878.38

☞ For explanations, see pages 199–201.

* Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 220 and 221.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOWNS.	Population, 1870.	Grand List, 1874.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	Av. Length.	SCHOLARS.									TEACHERS.						Contin. Employ.	Begin'rs.
							Enum. Jan. '75.	Registered.			Diff'nt Schol. Reg.	Priv'te School	In no School	Av. attend.		Male.		Female		Wages per Month			
								W.	S.	Over 16.				W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.		
Litchfield,	3,113	$1,871,676	20	20	20	147.60	694	514	490	32	637	70	51	356	286	6	0	14	20	$36.50	$27.72	7	6
Barkhamsted,	1,439	482,225	11	11	12	132.95	273	221	176	20	265	0	28	159	123	6	0	5	11	34.28	23.38	1	5
Bethlehem,	750	506,322	8	8	8	146.52	121	99	89	12	127	3	4	77	67	2	0	6	7	31.00	20.46	4	2
Bridgewater,	877	484,456	5	5	6	148.33	212	174	132	7	205	1	3	119	79	3	0	3	6	40.33	25.78	0	4
Canaan,	1,257	623,881	10	10	10	163.50	318	235	196	24	295	21	34	152	126	1	0	8	10	36.00	28.10	8	4
Colebrook,	1,141	553,882	10	10	10	143.50	296	237	210	7	309	0	6	162	142	2	0	8	10	37.50	27.69	2	3
Cornwall,	1,772	742,688	17	16	16	161.42	463	354	300	36	456	4	38	247	199	9	1	7	14	34.15	24.35	5	4
Goshen,	1,223	782,374	12	11	11	150.00	278	209	173	4	271	7	17	152	124	3	1	8	10	29.63	23.33	2	6
Harwinton,	1 044	505,238	12	1	12	145.00	240	245	167	26	273	0	2	166	117	3	0	9	12	36.00	23.65	4	3
Kent,	1,744	517,214	13	13	13	169.23	408	331	299	10	396	21	14	177	168	7	1	6	12	31.50	23.03	3	3
Morris,	701	370,551	6	6	6	151.50	162	155	105	27	177	7	5	121	77	4	0	2	5	37.50	27.43	3	1
New Hartford	3,078	1,122,886	10	10	14	155.85	829	508	503	15	656	13	191	353	317	5	1	9	12	41.30	32.67	9	3
New Milford,	3,586	2,144,083	18	18	20	189.66	785	616	553	58	735	73	55	348	297	10	1	10	18	42.68	26.75	6	7
Norfolk,	1,641	732,167	13	11	12	145.39	348	295	256	29	372	0	25	205	150	2	0	10	12	31.50	31.09	4	4
North Canaan	1,695	755,928	5	5	7	160.71	423	288	274	7	354	34	42	195	173	4	0	3	7	41.13	31.50	2	0
*Plymouth,	4,149	2,013,061	14	13	23	178.26	1,070	803	724	35	1,001	14	90	646	575	5	6	18	17	73.45	37.07	15	4
Roxbury,	919	512,665	7	7	7	149.28	190	190	155	22	225	0	2	117	83	4	0	3	7	34.98	21.67	0	3
Salisbury,	3,303	2,117,131	14	14	17	193.00	924	712	644	38	849	53	72	438	413	4	1	13	15	40.80	32.00	11	2
Sharon,	2,441	1,395,556	18	18	18	191.11	613	487	439	41	622	38	16	292	267	6	2	12	16	34.56	29.07	8	4
Torrington,	2,893	1,453,662	10	10	15	173.33	714	591	548	33	696	12	43	434	408	3	1	13	15	87.00	35.83	10	7
Warren,	673	243,124	7	6	6	150.67	168	121	116	19	177	4	8	68	75	3	0	2	6	31.33	23.88	0	3
Washington,	1,563	970,290	12	12	12	163.75	308	236	208	9	299	15	3	159	141	4	0	8	12	34.50	25.45	1	4
Watertown,	1,698	1,598,334	9	9	10	158.00	336	302	242	24	364	13	2	218	177	2	0	8	10	48.00	32.78	3	2
Winchester,	4,096	3,091,567	8	8	15	188.67	919	596	534	47	743	150	73	469	435	4	2	13	15	103.50	43.66	12	0
Woodbury,	1,931	1,135,651	14	14	14	160.00	404	347	270	29	390	23	25	231	195	8	1	7	13	35.11	24.95	4	0
*25 TOWNS.	48,727	$26,726.612	2[illegible]	277	314	164.61	11,496	8,866	7,803	611	10,894	576	849	6,061	5,214	110	18	205	292	$44.33	$29.27	124	84

* The new town of Thomaston is included with Plymouth.

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.				
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt'y Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Litchfield,	$1,804.40	527.90	96.00	2,656.00	23.35	10.00	330.38	5,448.03	4,475.52	443.00	184.79	280.50	*5,403.81
Barkhamsted,	709.80	308.28	------	1,360.99	125.00	10.00	-------	2,514.07	2,022.00	207.07	-------	185.00	2,414.07
Bethlehem,	314.60	139.00	13.69	982.61	--------	25.00	-------	1,474.90	1,263.40	166.50	-------	45.00	1,474.90
Bridgewater,	551.20	152.87	11.70	665.65	--------	84.00	20.00	1,485.42	1,212.78	129.39	50.25	36.00	*1,485.42
Canaan,	826.80	180.01	------	1,544.59	124.22	1.00	-------	2,676.62	2,170.35	244.84	152.98	108.45	2,676.62
Colebrook,	769.60	218.00	108.00	1,157.82	64.98	36.00	10.00	2,364.40	2,032.34	241 00	54.55	60.00	*2,408.96
Cornwall,	1,203.80	308.14	45.29	1,970.29	509.63	349.68	-------	4,386.83	3,429.45	382.14	405.10	170.14	4,386.83
Goshen,	722.80	267.18	117.25	909.25	--------	222.41	------	2,238.87	1,951.43	228.22	43.73	92.99	2,316.37
Harwinton,	624.00	251.43	------	1,392.26	78.00	13.00	-------	2,358.69	2,056.17	160.66	78.00	64.50	2,359.33
Kent,	1,060.80	308.35	------	1,465.60	267.50	176.32	10.00	3,288.57	2,741.25	261.27	125.00	141.05	*3,288.57
Morris,	421.20	133.02	------	768.62	--------	23.68	5.00	1,351.52	1,165.31	94.28	9.75	63.50	*1,351.52
New Hartford,	2,155.40	304.87	------	2,121.72	4,110.99	11.00	10.00	8,713.98	3,900.78	586.01	3,871.72	157.56	*8,537.07
New Milford,	2,041.00	465.30	192.00	3,760.09	--------	274.58	50.00	6,782.97	5,933.56	615.02	54.57	139.65	*6,782.97
Norfolk,	904.80	236.49	85.51	1,536.32	--------	-------	-------	2,763.12	2,424.81	255.11	12.45	70.75	2,763.12
North Canaan.	1,099.80	174.58	------	869.57	--------	14.00	10.00	2,167.95	1,901.00	194.00	-------	45.80	*2,160.80
Plymouth,	2,782.00	317.09	------	7,271.95	1,621.11	42.62	236.10	12,270.87	9,508.80	863.36	993.45	1,054.01	*12,453.62
Roxbury,	494.00	172.81	------	789.21	292.25	31.00	10.00	1,789.27	1,310.22	124.80	292.25	42.00	*1,789.27
Salisbury,	2,402.40	206.25	59.66	3,402.43	700.00	-------	54.80	6,825.54	5,218.90	702.99	23.54	175.00	*6,820.43
Sharon,	1,593.80	402 96	51.20	3,999.52	1,088.00	-------	-------	7,135.48	5,314.25	581.23	1,088.00	152.00	7,135.48
Torrington,	1,856.40	300.00	------	4.612.53	5,389.24	322.93	1,794.87	14,275.97	5,915.53	1,006.23	6.60	999.88	*20,006.88
Warren,	436.80	151.94	------	577.29	--------	57.00	11.59	1,234.62	1,066.34	122.69	11.59	34.00	1,234.62
Washington,	800.80	249.79	------	1,562.93	61.11	191.35	59.85	2,925.83	2,590.08	256.00	1.25	78.50	2,925.83
Watertown.	873.60	308.65	------	2,020.23	626.00	-------	-------	3,828.48	2,781.45	302.03	626.00	119.00	3,828.48
Winchester,	2,389.40	273.05	------	6,973.82	--------	10.00	-------	9,646.27	9,050.29	397.93	23.38	436.88	*10,272.98
Woodbury,	1,050.40	377.43	12.68	1,816.24	--------	123.00	-------	3,379.75	3,065.31	264.44	-------	50.00	3,379.75
25 TOWNS.	$29,889.60	6,735.39	792.96	56,187.53	15,081 38	2.028.57	2,612.59	113,328.02	84,501.32	8,830.21	8,108.95	4,802.16	*119,657.70

☞ For explanations, see pages 199–201.

* Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 220 and 221.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOWNS.	Population, 1870.	Grand List, 1874.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	Av. Length.	SCHOLARS.									TEACHERS.						Contin. Employ.	Begin'rs.
							Enum. Jan. '75.	Registered.			Diff'nt Schol. Reg.	Priv'te Scho'ls	In no School	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month			
								W.	S.	Over 16.				W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Female.		
Middletown,	4,203		18	18	22	152.32	1,136	842	662	50	1,004	96	90	576	462	6	1	17	21	$18.43	$33.86	18	4
" City,	6,923		1	3	21	204.00	1,477	835	847	89	1,326	120	120	676	690	5	5	19	19	159.50	46.32	24	0
" complete,	11,126	$9,550,034	19	21	43	177.58	2,613	1,677	1,509	139	2,330	216	210	1,252	1,152	11	6	36	40	113.77	40.09	42	4
Haddam,	2,071	781,648	14	13	14	152.86	489	360	325	14	437	32	45	270	227	3	0	11	14	42.67	27.64	4	7
Chatham,	2,771	689,391	11	11	13	151.92	461	403	342	23	471	10	15	299	251	3	2	10	11	78.00	27.05	4	3
Chester,	1,094	439,950	4	4	5	180.00	252	198	173	19	263	16	20	141	129	0	0	5	5	-----	37.73	5	0
Clinton,	1,404	642,340	1	4	9	196.00	305	327	304	75	375	0	24	275	253	1	1	9	9	80.00	36.56	10	2
Cromwell,	1,856	787,513	5	6	9	180.00	497	403	326	2	471	13	15	288	231	3	1	6	7	65.00	36.85	7	3
Durham,	1,086	469,922	6	6	6	174.17	213	153	123	4	176	23	24	107	85	0	0	6	6	-----	28.68	2	5
East Haddam,	2,951	1,287,836	17	7	19	156.74	679	571	470	28	691	6	21	422	340	9	1	10	18	45.56	30.32	9	7
Essex,	1,669	1,169,123	1	6	6	190.00	355	274	225	8	333	18	12	186	175	0	0	6	6	-----	36.49	2	0
Killingworth,	856	244,030	1	7	7	157.86	153	150	118	21	187	0	5	116	95	3	0	4	7	38.33	28.18	4	2
Middlefield,	1,053	566,394	4	4	5	162.00	209	163	146	9	192	11	26	111	99	0	1	5	4	44.00	39.33	3	0
Old Saybrook,	1,215	651,711	1	4	4	170.00	310	190	146	11	215	66	40	119	86	4	0	0	4	39.00	32.00	0	2
Portland,	4,693	2,292,403	7	7	15	197.53	998	797	721	12	975	25	28	575	522	2	2	14	14	105.00	41.47	16	2
Saybrook,	1,267	764,352	1	4	5	200.00	244	196	182	7	223	10	19	149	141	1	0	4	5	50.00	40.00	4	1
Westbrook,	987	512,146	7	7	7	137.14	162	138	121	5	170	10	3	105	92	3	0	4	7	35.42	27.88	0	3
15 TOWNS.	36,099	$20,848,793	99	121	167	171.96	7,940	6,000	5,231	377	7,509	456	507	4,415	3,878	43	14	130	157	$74.07	$35.13	112	41

TOWNS.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.				
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt'y Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Middletown,	$2,953.60	356.56	-------	3,149.61	392.00	159.13	62.52	7,073.42	5,680.25	622.34	267.85	428.50	*7,047.07
" City,	3.840.20	463.58	137.51	6,663.50	13,005.00	-------	1,704.77	25,814.56	14,438.10	1,516.12	671.52	7,608.77	*24,371.34
" complete,	6,793 80	820.14	137.51	9,813.11	13,397.00	159.13	1,767.29	32,887.98	20,118.35	2,138.46	939.37	8,037.27	*31,418.61
Haddam,	1,271.40	466.15	-------	1,552.45	839.85	103.15	35.00	4,268.00	3,054.69	315.31	668.20	245.72	*4,288.92
Chatham,	1,198.60	343.54	-------	2,422.94	70.00	61.72	527.37	4,624.17	4,009.31	372.04	66.72	132.08	4,580.15
Chester,	655.20	132.00	-------	1,124.94	60.00	12.00	13.32	1,997.46	1,690.20	166.75	74.57	50.61	*2,004.13
Clinton,	793.00	218.05	1,838.71	1,591.93	------ -	30.00	187.00	4,658.69	4,456.00	69.65	73.04	------	*4,658.69
Cromwell,	1,292.20	24.00	-------	2,445.64	--------	5.00	5.00	3,771.84	3,318.75	305.41	57.33	80.35	*3,771.84
Durham,	553.80	126.41	91.31	937.81	162.35	44.00	94 64	2,010.32	1,495.90	177.65	193.57	72.80	*1.989.92
East Haddam,	1,765.40	477.55	49.45	2,814.69	1,158.84	37.70	59.45	6,363.08	5,156.51	399.10	182.59	187.50	*5,963.67
Essex,	923.00	119.50	69.80	1,357.23	--------	-------	-------	2,469.53	2,060.00	200.82	28.71	180.00	2,469.53
Killingworth,	397.80	160.81	11.60	1,371.87	--------	-------	-------	1,942.08	1,762.25	125.83	------	54.00	1,942.08
Middlefield,	543.40	90.50	49.50	1,172.68	--------	-------	-------	1,856.08	1,619.65	186.44	4.00	45.99	1,856.08
Old Saybrook,	806.00	134.88	21.12	556.69	---- ----	-------	-------	1,518.69	1,215.14	140.75	126.30	36.50	1,518.69
Portland,	2,594.80	319.03	30.00	6,011.02	--------	30.00	30.00	9.014.85	7,825.00	581.43	280.75	669.84	*9,417.02
Saybrook,	634.40	87.18	10.21	1,979.44	--------	-------	-------	2,711.23	2,032.00	360.07	179.96	139.20	2.711.23
Westbrook,	421.20	204.55	29.94	900.01	--------	95.66	-------	1,651.36	1,464.00	104.95	28.06	54.35	1,651.36
	$20,644.00	3,724.29	2,339.15	36,052.45	15,688.04	578.36	2,719.07	81,745.36	61,277.75	5,644.66	2,903.17	9,986.21	*80,241.92

☞ For explanations, see pages 199–201.

* Including money for Library and Apparatus, for which see page 221.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOWNS.	Population, 1870.	Grand List, 1874.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	Av. Length.	SCHOLARS.									TEACHERS.						Contin. Employ.	Beginners.
							Enum. Jan. '75.	Registered.			Diff'nt Schol. Reg.	Private Schools.	In no School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month			
								W.	S.	Over 16.				W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.		
Tolland,	1,216	$379,598	12	12	13	136.68	292	265	216	16	303	0	15	190	151	4	0	9	11	$30.00	$23.91	2	7
Andover,	461	253,565	4	4	4	133.75	89	79	47	10	94	0	5	48	38	2	0	2	4	32.50	22.68	1	2
Bolton,	576	222,918	5	4	4	156.25	117	96	88	13	127	0	9	68	55	2	0	2	4	33.00	31.00	0	3
Columbia,	891	306,069	7	7	7	143.29	209	181	116	21	211	17	15	140	80	3	0	4	7	41.67	23.29	0	4
Coventry,	2,057	790,671	10	10	12	155.24	448	369	276	25	453	0	18	260	194	9	1	3	10	48.80	28.92	3	2
Ellington,	1,452	747,194	9	9	10	141.47	268	194	190	4	271	0	5	142	152	1	0	9	9	42.00	38.54	4	2
Hebron,	1,279	523,654	11	11	11	136.14	240	222	190	16	264	3	5	155	142	3	0	8	10	31.00	27.00	6	4
Mansfield,	2,401	708,125	15	14	14	147.86	447	392	243	42	457	1	55	286	183	8	0	6	14	37.00	25.67	10	15
Somers,	1,247	667,721	10	9	10	153.50	238	216	173	4	231	0	11	180	149	2	0	8	10	42.50	30.92	3	0
Stafford,	3,405	1,204,497	18	17	21	141.43	876	620	459	17	801	22	80	446	371	6	1	15	19	33.52	28.36	21	6
Union,	627	248,728	6	6	6	135.83	145	128	92	6	142	1	9	92	76	4	0	2	6	32.25	24.94	2	3
Vernon,	5,446	2,544,112	8	9	24	170.00	1,583	1,127	1,063	33	1,485	18	161	886	813	5	3	21	23	101.48	42.49	23	9
Willington,	942	277,078	9	9	9	141.11	248	200	174	4	254	4	23	150	112	0	0	9	9	-----	24.29	7	2
13 TOWNS.	22,000	$8,873,930	124	121	145	147.97	5,200	4,089	3,327	211	5,093	66	411	3,043	2,516	49	5	98	136	$47.51	$30.61	82	59

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.				
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt'y Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Tolland,	$759.20	261.66	41.42	1,292.04	.....	10.00	10.00	2,374.32	2,066.49	210.23	28.67	75.50	*2,400.89
Andover,	231.40	97.90	10.16	584.48	.....	.....	.....	923.94	810.86	86.08	.....	27.00	923.94
Bolton,	304.20	114.65	20.00	665.07	.....	5.00	25.00	1,133.92	1,014.84	63.72	51.00	42.30	*1,178.86
Columbia,	543.40	148.25	19.67	767.00	401.20	22.00	11.26	1,912.78	1,369.70	123.34	333.67	64.07	*1,912.78
Coventry,	1,164.80	310.84	47.73	2,476.68	50.00	25.10	171.49	4,246.64	3,470.40	358.92	58.50	278.72	*4,246.64
Ellington,	696.80	288.30	77.78	1,989.98	81.10	.....	.....	3,133.96	2,675.10	296.03	98.33	63.00	*3,133.96
Hebron,	624.00	249.59	46.00	1,196.46	35.00	22.93	73.94	2,247.92	1,982.00	164.79	16.78	98.95	*2,747.92
Mansfield,	1,162.20	410.06	60.48	2,100.00	806.00	40.00	36.50	4,615.24	3,320.61	358.15	844.75	100.25	4,623.76
Somers,	618.80	197.37	.....	1,724.93	.....	10.00	10.00	2,561.10	2,355.95	255.50	11.95	60.00	*2,703.40
Stafford,	2,277.60	535.50	.....	2,309.42	477.77	.....	22.71	5,623.00	4,595.20	393.75	238.67	280.47	*5,519.59
Union,	377.00	101.92	.....	852.58	.....	.....	.....	1,331.50	1,202.00	83.00	.....	46.50	1,331.50
Vernon,	4,115.80	210.00	.....	8,743.07	4,139.86	238.29	58.00	17,505.02	11,279.03	1,571.60	587.89	2,817.62	*16,362.14
Willington,	644.80	230.01	.....	836.20	37.50	31.81	.....	1,780.32	1,509.33	136.18	44.81	90.00	1,780.32
	$13,520.00	3,156.05	323.24	25,537.91	6,028.43	405.13	418.90	49,389.66	37,651.51	4,101.29	2,315.02	4,044.38	*48,865.70

☞ For explanations, see pages 199–201.

* Including money for new school house, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 220 and 221.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
							SCHOLARS.									TEACHERS.							
COUNTIES.	Population. 1870.	Grand List. 1875.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	Av. Length.	Enum. Jan. '75.	Registered.			Diff'nt Schol. Reg.	Private Schools.	In no School.	Av. Attendance.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month.		Continuously Employed.	Beginners.
								W.	S.	Over 16.				W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.		
Hartford,	109,007	$83,418,719	242	261	480	180.58	27,618	19,559	18,120	884	23,936	2,560	2,338	14,717	13,885	104	57	390	435	$ 94.60	$ 41.97	395	76
New Haven,	121,257	96,959,660	179	245	488	186.90	31,463	22,546	21,101	678	27,248	2,193	2,939	17,356	16,046	71	39	465	497	119.09	42.97	412	99
New London,	66,570	42,853,770	201	220	323	170.97	17,157	12,742	11,086	537	15,414	896	1,755	9,408	8,326	125	38	227	303	58.02	33.81	226	66
Fairfield,	95,276	57,031,407	222	248	387	192.65	24,148	17,967	16,458	581	21,063	1,822	2,421	12,067	11,388	119	74	295	339	66.46	38.10	326	83
Windham,	38,518	17,386,816	156	157	195	158.74	9,954	6,633	5,469	545	8,332	576	1,750	4,868	3,998	100	27	100	165	51.07	31.43	91	49
Litchfield,	48,727	26,726,612	283	277	314	164.61	11,496	8,866	7,803	611	10,894	576	849	6,061	5,214	110	18	205	292	44.33	29.27	124	84
Middlesex,	36,099	20,848,793	99	121	167	171.96	7,940	6,000	5,231	377	7,509	456	507	4,415	3,878	43	14	130	157	74.07	35.13	112	41
Tolland,	22,000	8,873,930	124	121	145	147.97	5,200	4,089	3,327	211	5,093	66	411	3,043	2,516	49	5	98	136	47.51	30.61	82	59
TOTALS,	537,454	$354,099,707	1,506	1,650	2,499	176.26	134,976	98,402	88,595	4,424	119,489	9,145	12,970	71,935	65,251	721	272	1,910	2,324	$70.05	$ 37.35	1,768	557

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.				
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt'y Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Hartford,	$71,806.80	7,929.90	4,014.65	166,287.63	158,301.55	1,366.65	16,802.82	426,510.00	243,039.91	33,498.30	17,846.78	44,936.24	*403,581.03
New Haven,	81,803.80	6,425.88	2,143.24	142,130.10	148,063.92	487.52	9,859.40	390,913.86	263,206.65	41,550.33	20,317.90	28,313.21	*376,422.59
New London,	44,608.20	6,751.39	3,895.20	70,029.52	51,571.31	679.98	2,301.77	179,837.37	122,590.69	20,189.85	12,978.24	16,143.75	*191,375.16
Fairfield,	62,186.80	7,506.05	1,866.13	135,039.72	48,820.05	1,033.14	4,979.48	261,431.37	183,324.72	19,316.60	10,011.72	20,456.25	*240,561.37
Windham,	25,880.40	4,306.02	240.22	36,902.27	20,220.51	301.91	1,851.14	89,702.47	61,649.64	6,999.18	3,062.68	5,586.97	*91,878.38
Litchfield,	29,889.60	6,735.39	792.96	56,187.53	15,081.38	2,028.57	2,612.59	113,328.02	84,501.32	8,830.21	8,108.95	4,802.16	*119,657.70
Middlesex,	20,644.00	3,724.29	2,339.15	36,052.45	15,688.04	578.36	2,719.07	81,745.36	61,277.75	5,644.66	2,903.17	9,986.21	*80,241.92
Tolland,	13,520.00	3,156.05	323.24	25,537.91	6,028.43	405.13	418.90	49,389.66	37,651.51	4,101.29	2,315.02	4,044.38	*48,865.70
	$350,339.60	46,534.97	15,614.79	668,167.13	463,775.19	6,881.26	41,545.17	1,592,858.11	1,057,242.19	140,130.42	77,544.46	134,269.17	*1,552,583.85

☞ For explanations, see pages 199–201.

* Including money for new school houses, and for Library and Apparatus, for which see pages 220 and 221.

The amounts reported as expended for new School Houses within the year ending August, 31, 1875, are given below. These amounts are included in the "TOTALS" of expenses, on pages 203–219.

TOWNS.	No. of School Houses.	Amounts.
HARTFORD COUNTY.		
Hartford,	------	$23,657.85
Bristol,	1	1,300.00
East Hartford,	1	1,863.00
East Windsor,	1	12,000.00
Plainville,	------	532.78
Southington,	1	7,000.00
West Hartford,	1	3,363.49
Windsor,	1	12,000.00
Total,	6	$61,717.12
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.		
New Haven,	------	$2,332.37
Meriden,	1	15,000.00
North Branford,	1	2,216.00
Waterbury,	1	1,407.83
Total,	3	$20,956.20
NEW LONDON COUNTY.		
Norwich,	1	$3,690.00
Stonington,	1	15,000.00
Total,	2	$18.690.00
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.		
Danbury,	2	$2,590.11
New Canaan,	1	2,000.00
Stamford,	1	2,023.70
Total,	4	$6,613.81

TOWNS.	No. of School Houses.	Amounts.
WINDHAM COUNTY.		
Ashford,	1	$1,435.25
Chaplin,	1	2,032.44
Killingly,	1	4,500.00
Plainfield,	1	6,267.53
Total,	4	$14,235.22
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		
Salisbury,	1	$700.00
Torrington,	----	11,737.71
Total,	1	$12,437.71
TOLLAND COUNTY.		
Hebron,	1	$485.40
THE COUNTIES.		
Hartford,	6	$61,717.12
New Haven,	3	20,956.20
New London,	2	18,690.00
Fairfield,	4	6,613.81
Windham,	4	14,235.22
Litchfield,	1	12,437.71
Middlesex,	------	----------
Tolland,	1	485.40
Total,	21	$135,135.46

On this page is given a statement of the amounts expended for Library and Apparatus, in the year ending August 31st, 1875. These are included in the "TOTALS" of expenses, on pages 203–219.

TOWNS.	Amounts.
Hartford,	$1,148.82
Berlin,	10.30
Bloomfield,	18.90
Bristol,	64.00
Burlington,	20.00
Canton,	153.00
East Hartford,	223.20
East Windsor,	37.60
Enfield,	84.75
Farmington,	68.69
Glastonbury,	10.00
New Britain,	250.53
Newington,	30.00
Plainville,	48.69
Simsbury,	45.00
Southington,	73.00
South Windsor,	50.00
West Hartford,	71.20
Windsor,	55.00
Windsor Locks,	80.00
	$2,542.68

TOWNS.	Amounts.
New Haven,	$973.67
Branford,	80.00
Derby,	193.00
Guilford,	60.00
Hamden,	20.00
Madison,	24.00
Meriden,	176.08
Naugatuck,	85.00
North Haven,	40.00
Orange,	24.55
Wallingford,	25.00
Waterbury,	302.00
Wolcott,	25.00
Woodbridge,	50.00
	$2,078.30

TOWNS.	Amounts.
New London,	$210.00
Norwich,	385.58
Franklin,	20.00
Groton,	13.20
Montville,	$20.50
North Stonington,	8.50
Salem,	5.00
Sprague,	51.60
Stonington,	43.00
Waterford,	25.25
	$782.63

TOWNS.	Amounts.
Bridgeport,	$188.41
Danbury,	70.06
Bethel,	22.50
Darien,	145.00
Fairfield,	56.80
Greenwich,	76.50
Huntington,	45.00
New Canaan,	12.00
New Fairfield,	30.00
Norwalk,	134.00
Ridgefield,	10.00
Stratford,	48.00
	$838.27

TOWNS.	Amounts.
Brooklyn	$20.00
Hampton,	7.75
Killingly,	92.35
Plainfield,	40.00
Putnam,	25.00
Scotland,	20.00
Sterling,	35.00
Thompson,	57.50
Windham,	47.09
	$344.69

TOWNS.	Amounts.
Litchfield,	$20.00
Bridgewater,	57.00
Colebrook,	21.07
Kent,	20.00
Morris,	18.68
New Hartford,	21.00
New Milford,	$40.17
North Canaan,	20.00
Plymouth,	34.00
Roxbury,	20.00
Torrington,	340.93
Winchester,	364.50
	$977.35

TOWNS.	Amounts.
Middletown,	$185.16
Haddam,	5.00
Chester,	22.00
Clinton,	60.00
Cromwell,	10.00
Durham,	50.00
East Haddam,	37.97
Portland,	60.00
	$430.13

TOWNS.	Amounts.
Tolland,	$20.00
Bolton,	7.00
Columbia,	22.00
Coventry,	80.10
Ellington,	1.50
Somers,	20.00
Stafford,	11.50
Vernon,	106.00
	$268.10

Hartford County,	$2,542.68
New Haven "	2,078.30
New London "	782.63
Fairfield "	838.27
Windham "	344.69
Litchfield "	977.35
Middlesex "	430.13
Tolland "	268.10
Total,	$8,262.15

TABLE I.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the amount of taxable property in each to every child between the ages of four and sixteen years.

The amount is given in dollars.

This Table is based upon the Grand List completed in 1874, and the Enumeration of children taken in January, 1875, and is designed to show the relative wealth of the several towns, as compared with their respective number of children of the usual school age. An examination of this Table will show, *approximately*, which towns are best able to provide liberally for their public schools, though this ability depends also, in part, upon the *density of population*, and the consequent number of schools required.

Where a district is formed of parts of two or more towns, the law now requires that all the children in such district shall be returned as from the town having jurisdiction over the district. For this reason the figures in this Table cannot be made to show *precisely* what they are designed to show.

The rank of towns in this Table may be compared with their rank in Table II.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.	1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.
1	1	Hartford,	$4996	48	34	Ellington,	$2788
2	2	Watertown,	4757	31	35	Lebanon,	2777
4	3	West Hartford,	4617	26	36	Westport,	2766
3	4	New Haven,	4268	32	37	Woodbridge,	2737
5	5	Darien,	4234	43	38	New Milford,	2731
6	6	Bethlehem,	4184	35	39	Bloomfield,	2712
7	7	Scotland,	3987	42	40	Middlefield,	2710
9	8	Middletown,	3655	34	41	Roxbury,	2698
10	9	Stonington,	3607	41	42	Litchfield,	2697
8	10	South Windsor,	3373	40	43	Farmington,	2612
13	11	Winchester,	3364	28	44	Fairfield,	2607
20	12	Essex,	3293	36	45	Guilford,	2587
46	13	Lisbon,	3287	38	46	Meriden,	2537
22	14	East Haven,	3174	47	47	Wolcott,	2511
14	15	Pomfret,	3166	62	48	Easton,	2491
27	16	Westbrook,	3161	45	49	Wallingford,	2467
16	17	Norwich,	3161	56	50	Brooklyn,	2414
23	18	Washington,	3150	51	51	Southbury,	2413
11	19	Stamford,	3143	70	52	Hamden,	2412
15	20	Saybrook,	3133	54	53	New Fairfield,	2410
25	21	New London,	3110	71	54	Avon,	2393
21	22	Suffield,	3030	61	55	Bridgeport,	2391
12	23	Wethersfield,	3021	53	56	Newington,	2385
24	24	Bethany,	2989	55	57	East Hartford,	2340
18	25	East Granby,	2972	64	58	Trumbull,	2334
80	26	Simsbury,	2908	69	59	North Branford,	2326
39	27	Reading,	2892	49	60	Danbury,	2324
29	28	Ridgefield,	2888	52	61	Middlebury,	2321
37	29	Orange,	2876	19	62	Woodbury,	2311
17	30	Andover,	2872	76	63	Windham,	2309
33	31	Brookfield,	2859	60	64	Portland,	2297
30	32	Goshen,	2814	59	65	Salisbury,	2291
44	33	Somers,	2806	86	66	Morris,	2287

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.
66	67	Bridgewater,	$2285
67	68	Hampton,	2279
65	69	Sharon,	2277
81	70	Plainville,	2269
58	71	Weston,	2250
50	72	Cheshire,	2218
73	73	Canton,	2214
57	74	Durham,	2206
92	75	Monroe,	2206
85	76	Waterbury,	2190
79	77	Hebron,	2182
72	78	Stratford,	2162
89	79	Franklin,	2142
63	80	Beacon Falls,	2141
102	81	Bristol,	2136
77	82	Norwalk,	2119
90	83	New Canaan,	2118
74	84	Huntington,	2108
78	85	Clinton,	2106
82	86	Harwinton,	2105
84	87	Madison,	2104
93	88	Norfolk,	2104
83	89	Old Saybrook,	2102
94	90	Sherman,	2090
91	91	Montville,	2057
88	92	Torrington,	2036
100	93	Prospect,	2019
68	94	Colchester,	2019
96	95	Griswold,	1970
87	96	Canaan,	1962
98	97	Windsor,	1960
112	98	Berlin,	1933
104	99	Salem,	1927
105	100	Plainfield,	1906
125	101	Bolton,	1905
111	102	Woodstock,	1899
114	103	East Haddam,	1897
107	104	Hartland,	1889
99	105	*Plymouth,	1881
106	106	Greenwich,	1877
116	107	Colebrook,	1871
103	108	North Haven,	1871
117	109	North Stonington,	1869
97	110	Naugatuck,	1859
101	111	Seymour,	1858
108	112	Manchester,	1846
115	113	Canterbury,	1835
95	114	Oxford,	1814
109	115	Branford,	1797
119	116	Groton,	1795
121	117	North Canaan,	1787
122	118	Southington,	$1773
113	119	Barkhamsted,	1766
124	120	Coventry,	1765
136	121	Chester,	1746
126	122	East Windsor,	1745
118	123	Newtown,	1744
120	124	Union,	1715
123	125	Milford,	1711
110	126	Bozrah,	1680
75	127	Chaplin,	1661
129	128	Vernon,	1607
135	129	Cornwall,	1604
130	130	Haddam,	1599
133	131	Derby,	1595
131	132	Killingworth,	1595
137	133	Cromwell,	1585
132	134	Mansfield,	1584
143	135	Ledyard,	1577
139	136	New Britain,	1573
144	137	Enfield,	1544
142	138	Rocky Hill,	1541
138	139	Thompson,	1540
148	140	Ashford,	1507
145	141	Wilton,	1496
140	142	Chatham,	1495
149	143	Granby,	1489
141	144	Waterford,	1480
146	145	Bethel,	1470
127	146	Columbia,	1464
128	147	Warren,	1447
154	148	Old Lyme,	1432
151	149	Glastonbury,	1430
134	150	Marlborough,	1418
155	151	East Lyme,	1376
152	152	Stafford,	1375
153	153	New Hartford,	1355
160	154	Preston,	1341
150	155	Killingly,	1328
147	156	Putnam,	1316
156	157	Sterling,	1315
162	158	Tolland,	1300
158	159	Burlington,	1298
157	160	Sprague,	1283
159	161	Kent,	1268
163	162	Eastford,	1129
161	163	Willington,	1117
164	164	Lyme,	1117
165	165	Windsor Locks,	1061
166	166	Voluntown,	664
*	*	Thomaston,	*

* Thomaston included in Plymouth.

The same figures are next given by Counties.

TABLE I.—continued.

In which the Towns of each County are arranged according to their amount of taxable property to each child between the ages of four and sixteen years.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.
		HARTFORD CO.	
1	1	Hartford,	$4996
2	2	West Hartford,	4617
3	3	South Windsor,	3373
6	4	Suffield,	3030
4	5	Wethersfield,	3021
5	6	East Granby,	2972
13	7	Simsbury,	2908
7	8	Bloomfield,	2712
8	9	Farmington,	2612
11	10	Avon,	2393
9	11	Newington,	2385
10	12	East Hartford,	2340
14	13	Plainville,	2269
12	14	Canton,	2214
16	15	Bristol,	2136
15	16	Windsor,	1960
19	17	Berlin,	1933
17	18	Hartland,	1889
18	19	Manchester,	1846
20	20	Southington,	1773
21	21	East Windsor,	1745
23	22	New Britain,	1573
25	23	Enfield,	1544
24	24	Rocky Hill,	1541
26	25	Granby,	1489
27	26	Glastonbury,	1430
22	27	Marlborough,	1418
28	28	Burlington,	1298
29	29	Windsor Locks,	1061
		NEW HAVEN CO.	
1	1	New Haven,	4268
2	2	East Haven,	3174
3	3	Bethany,	2989
6	4	Orange,	2876
4	5	Woodbridge,	2737
5	6	Guilford,	2587
7	7	Meriden,	2537
9	8	Wolcott,	2511
8	9	Wallingford,	2467
11	10	Southbury,	2413
15	11	Hamden,	2412
14	12	North Branford,	2326
12	13	Middlebury,	2321
10	14	Cheshire,	2218
17	15	Waterbury,	$2190
13	16	Beacon Falls,	2141
16	17	Madison,	2104
20	18	Prospect,	2019
22	19	North Haven,	1871
19	20	Naugatuck,	1859
21	21	Seymour,	1858
18	22	Oxford,	1814
23	23	Branford,	1797
24	24	Milford,	1711
25	25	Derby,	1595
		NEW LONDON CO.	
1	1	Stonington,	3607
5	2	Lisbon,	3287
2	3	Norwich,	3161
3	4	New London,	3110
4	5	Lebanon,	2777
7	6	Franklin,	2142
8	7	Montville,	2057
6	8	Colchester,	2019
9	9	Griswold,	1970
10	10	Salem,	1927
12	11	North Stonington,	1869
13	12	Groton,	1795
11	13	Bozrah,	1680
15	14	Ledyard,	1577
14	15	Waterford,	1480
16	16	Old Lyme,	1432
17	17	East Lyme,	1376
19	18	Preston,	1341
18	19	Sprague,	1283
20	20	Lyme,	1117
		FAIRFIELD CO.	
1	1	Darien,	4234
2	2	Stamford,	3143
7	3	Reading,	2892
5	4	Ridgefield,	2888
6	5	Brookfield,	2859
3	6	Westport,	2766
4	7	Fairfield,	2607
12	8	Easton,	2491
9	9	New Fairfield,	2410
11	10	Bridgeport,	2391
13	11	Trumbull,	2334
8	12	Danbury,	2324

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.
10	13	Weston,	$2250
18	14	Monroe,	2206
14	15	Stratford,	2162
16	16	Norwalk,	2119
17	17	New Canaan,	2118
15	18	Huntington,	2108
19	19	Sherman,	2090
20	20	Greenwich,	1877
21	21	Newtown,	1744
22	22	Wilton,	1496
23	23	Bethel,	1470
		WINDHAM CO.	
1	1	Scotland,	3987
2	2	Pomfret,	3166
3	3	Brooklyn,	2414
6	4	Windham,	2309
4	5	Hampton,	2279
7	6	Plainfield,	1906
8	7	Woodstock,	1899
9	8	Canterbury,	1835
5	9	Chaplin,	1661
10	10	Thompson,	1540
12	11	Ashford,	1507
13	12	Killingly,	1328
11	13	Putnam,	1316
14	14	Sterling,	1315
15	15	Eastford,	1129
16	16	Voluntown,	664
		LITCHFIELD CO.	
1	1	Watertown,	4757
2	2	Bethlehem,	4184
3	3	Winchester,	3364
5	4	Washington,	3150
6	5	Goshen,	2814
9	6	New Milford,	2731
7	7	Roxbury,	2698
8	8	Litchfield,	2697
4	9	Woodbury,	2311
10	10	Salisbury,	2291
14	11	Morris,	2287
12	12	Bridgewater,	2285
11	13	Sharon,	2277
13	14	Harwinton,	2105
17	15	Norfolk,	2104
16	16	Torrington,	2036
15	17	Canaan,	1962
18	18	*Plymouth,	1881
20	19	Colebrook,	1871
21	20	North Canaan,	1787
19	21	Barkhamsted,	1766
23	22	Cornwall,	1604
22	23	Warren,	$1447
24	24	New Hartford,	1355
25	25	Kent,	1268
*	*	Thomaston,	*
		MIDDLESEX CO.	
1	1	Middletown,	3655
3	2	Essex,	3293
4	3	Westbrook,	3161
2	4	Saybrook,	3133
5	5	Middlefield,	2710
7	6	Portland,	2297
6	7	Durham,	2206
8	8	Clinton,	2106
9	9	Old Saybrook,	2102
10	10	East Haddam,	1897
13	11	Chester,	1746
11	12	Haddam,	1599
12	13	Killingworth,	1595
14	14	Cromwell,	1585
15	15	Chatham,	1495
		TOLLAND CO.	
1	1	Andover,	2872
2	2	Somers,	2806
3	3	Ellington,	2788
4	4	Hebron,	2182
7	5	Bolton,	1905
6	6	Coventry,	1765
5	7	Union,	1715
9	8	Vernon,	1607
10	9	Mansfield,	1584
8	10	Columbia,	1464
11	11	Stafford,	1375
13	12	Tolland,	1300
12	13	Willington,	1117

		THE COUNTIES.	1873-74.	1874-75.
1	1	New Haven,	$3114	$3082
2	2	Hartford,	2931	3020
3	3	Middlesex,	2569	2626
4	4	New London,	2448	2498
5	5	Fairfield,	2403	2362
6	6	Litchfield,	2326	2325
7	7	Windham,	1775	1747
8	8	Tolland,	1699	1707
		The State,	2613	2623

* Thomaston included in Plymouth.

TABLE II.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the percentage of their taxable property appropriated for Public Schools during the year ending August 31st, 1875.

The basis of comparison is the Grand List completed in 1874. The moneys included in this computation are those received for school purposes from Town Taxes, District Taxes, and Voluntary Contributions. The amount is given in mills and hundredths of a mill on the dollar; or the figures may be read so many dollars and cents on each thousand dollars.

This table is designed to show how much money was raised for public schools in each town, according to its *pecuniary ability.* The rank of the towns in this Table may be compared with their rank in Table I.

For a statement of the amount raised and received in each town for every child enumerated, see Table III.

In addition to the moneys included in this Table, each town paid, in proportion to its Grand List, its share of the amount distributed from the State Treasury to the several towns according to their respective number of children enumerated in January, 1875.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
30	1	Southington,	$13.43	138	30	West Hartford,	$3.98
114	2	Chaplin,	9.60	33	31	New Britain,	3.95
65	3	East Windsor,	7.38	59	32	New Canaan,	3.95
14	4	Ashford,	7.27	19	33	Meriden,	3.91
55	5	North Branford,	7.12	77	34	East Haddam,	3.89
68	6	Torrington,	7.10	62	35	Columbia,	3.89
7	7	Windsor,	6.93	48	36	Prospect,	3.87
99	8	Danbury,	6.42	13	37	Bethel,	3.85
8	9	Derby,	6.08	36	38	Oxford,	3.81
9	10	Killingworth,	5.62	38	39	Cornwall,	3.81
133	11	New Hartford,	5.56	126	40	Bloomfield,	3.79
4	12	Windsor Locks,	5.33	34	41	Easton,	3.73
28	13	Canton,	5.28	5	42	Waterbury,	3.72
12	14	Vernon,	5.16	22	43	Chatham,	3.71
17	15	Enfield,	5.09	40	44	Kent,	3.69
90	16	East Hartford,	4.82	60	45	Sharon,	3.65
6	17	Wallingford,	4.64	37	46	Groton,	3.62
20	18	Norwalk,	4.53	1	47	Plainville,	3.62
32	19	Hartland,	4.52	47	48	Hartford,	3.50
43	20	*Plymouth,	4.44	61	49	Madison,	3.47
16	21	Bristol,	4.41	39	50	Windham,	3.46
23	22	Putnam,	4.36	111	51	Burlington,	3.45
41	23	Farmington,	4.34	25	52	Tolland,	3.43
31	24	Huntington,	4.28	26	53	Union,	3.43
10	25	Killingly,	4.25	18	54	Preston,	3.42
91	26	Mansfield,	4.16	44	55	Voluntown,	3.39
35	27	Glastonbury,	4.09	57	56	Canterbury,	3.31
53	28	Brooklyn,	4.04	54	57	Marlborough,	3.28
27	29	Seymour,	3.99	50	58	Willington,	3.27

* Including Thomaston.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
29	59	Bridgeport,	$3.24
2	60	Coventry,	3.23
113	61	Colchester,	3.20
86	62	Haddam,	3.19
49	63	Norwich,	3.16
51	64	Branford,	3.13
79	65	Cromwell,	3.11
56	66	Barkhamsted,	3.10
15	67	Sterling,	3.04
96	68	Bolton,	3.01
93	69	Greenwich,	3.01
3	70	Naugatuck,	2.97
70	71	Harwinton,	2.94
87	72	Berlin,	2.91
81	73	Rocky Hill,	2.89
119	74	East Granby,	2.83
42	75	Granby,	2.82
82	76	Eastford,	2.82
155	77	Stonington,	2.78
103	78	Ellington,	2.77
76	79	New Fairfield,	2.74
73	80	Chester,	2.72
24	81	Manchester,	2.70
116	82	Canaan,	2.68
166	83	Sprague,	2.67
105	84	Griswold,	2.67
85	85	Sherman,	2.67
46	86	New Haven,	2.66
84	87	Portland,	2.64
63	88	New London,	2.63
72	89	Bethany,	2.63
124	90	South Windsor,	2.62
58	91	Warren,	2.61
88	92	Woodbridge,	2.60
74	93	Franklin,	2.60
117	94	Saybrook,	2.60
109	95	Somers,	2.60
21	96	Beacon Falls,	2.60
45	97	North Stonington,	2.58
108	98	Fairfield,	2.56
75	99	Clinton,	2.53
160	100	Plainfield,	2.51
140	101	Wilton,	2.50
141	102	Guilford,	2.47
127	103	Stratford,	2.45
107	104	Middletown,	2.45
66	105	Trumbull,	2.44
137	106	Durham,	2.43
98	107	Hebron,	2.40
100	108	Ledyard,	2.38
143	109	Lebanon,	2.36
78	110	Hamden,	2.35
145	111	Southbury,	2.34
110	112	Stafford,	2.31
64	113	Andover,	2.31
52	114	Montville,	$2.29
71	115	Salem,	2.28
102	116	Colebrook,	2.27
80	117	Winchester,	2.26
67	118	Waterford,	2.25
125	119	Reading,	2.24
120	120	Brookfield,	2.18
94	121	Orange,	2.18
132	122	Old Lyme,	2.18
11	123	Simsbury,	2.17
92	124	Roxbury,	2.17
104	125	Ridgefield,	2.17
118	126	Newtown,	2.15
115	127	Morris,	2.14
101	128	East Lyme,	2.14
122	129	Norfolk,	2.10
159	130	Avon,	2.09
97	131	Hampton,	2.09
136	132	Middlefield,	2.07
83	133	Woodstock,	2.03
130	134	Stamford,	2.01
131	135	Scotland,	2.01
123	136	Bethlehem,	1.99
135	137	Suffield,	1.95
128	138	Westbrook,	1.94
149	139	Salisbury,	1.94
69	140	Lyme,	1.90
142	141	New Milford,	1.88
139	142	Washington,	1.87
121	143	Cheshire,	1.83
112	144	Weston,	1.80
95	145	North Haven,	1.76
146	146	Monroe,	1.74
152	147	Woodbury,	1.71
161	148	Watertown,	1.66
89	149	Lisbon,	1.65
165	150	Westport,	1.62
147	151	Thompson,	1.58
150	152	East Haven,	1.56
134	153	Bridgewater,	1.55
144	154	Middlebury,	1.52
148	155	Goshen,	1.45
154	156	Wethersfield,	1.44
153	157	Litchfield,	1.44
158	158	Bozrah,	1.38
151	159	Pomfret,	1.36
163	160	Darien,	1.30
106	161	Wolcott,	1.29
156	162	Newington,	1.17
157	163	North Canaan,	1.17
129	164	Essex,	1.16
164	165	Milford,	1.00
162	166	Old Saybrook,	0.85
*	*	Thomaston,	*

* Included in Plymouth.

The order of the Towns in the several Counties is as follows:

TABLE II—continued.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the percentage of their property appropriated for Public Schools during the year ending August 31st, 1875.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
		HARTFORD CO.	
9	1	Southington,	$13.43
17	2	East Windsor,	7.38
3	3	Windsor,	6.93
2	4	Windsor Locks,	5.33
8	5	Canton,	5.28
6	6	Enfield,	5.09
20	7	East Hartford,	4.82
10	8	Hartland,	4.52
5	9	Bristol,	4.41
13	10	Farmington,	4.34
12	11	Glastonbury,	4.09
26	12	West Hartford,	3.98
11	13	New Britain,	3.95
24	14	Bloomfield,	3.79
1	15	Plainville,	3.62
15	16	Hartford,	3.50
21	17	Burlington,	3.45
16	18	Marlborough,	3.28
19	19	Berlin,	2.91
18	20	Rocky Hill,	2.89
22	21	East Granby,	2.83
14	22	Granby,	2.82
7	23	Manchester,	2.70
23	24	South Windsor,	2.62
4	25	Simsbury,	2.17
29	26	Avon,	2.09
25	27	Suffield,	1.95
27	28	Wethersfield,	1.44
28	29	Newington,	1.17
		NEW HAVEN CO.	
12	1	North Branford,	7.12
4	2	Derby,	6.08
2	3	Wallingford,	4.64
7	4	Seymour,	3.99
5	5	Meriden,	3.91
10	6	Prospect,	3.87
8	7	Oxford,	3.81
3	8	Waterbury,	3.72
13	9	Madison,	3.47
11	10	Branford,	3.13
1	11	Naugatuck,	2.97
9	12	New Haven,	2.66
14	13	Bethany,	2.63
16	14	Woodbridge,	2.60
6	15	Beacon Falls,	$2.60
21	16	Guilford,	2.47
15	17	Hamden,	2.35
23	18	Southbury,	2.34
17	19	Orange,	2.18
20	20	Cheshire,	1.83
18	21	North Haven,	1.76
24	22	East Haven,	1.56
22	23	Middlebury,	1.52
19	24	Wolcott,	1.29
25	25	Milford,	1.00
		NEW LONDON CO.	
2	1	Groton,	3.62
1	2	Preston,	3.42
15	3	Colchester,	3.20
4	4	Norwich,	3.16
18	5	Stonington,	2.78
20	6	Sprague,	2.67
14	7	Griswold,	2.67
6	8	New London,	2.63
10	9	Franklin,	2.60
3	10	North Stonington,	2.58
12	11	Ledyard,	2.38
17	12	Lebanon,	2.36
5	13	Montville,	2.29
9	14	Salem,	2.28
7	15	Waterford,	2.25
16	16	Old Lyme,	2.18
13	17	East Lyme,	2.14
8	18	Lyme,	1.90
11	19	Lisbon,	1.65
19	20	Bozrah,	1.38
		FAIRFIELD CO.	
11	1	Danbury,	6.42
2	2	Norwalk,	4.53
4	3	Huntington,	4.28
6	4	New Canaan,	3.95
1	5	Bethel,	3.85
5	6	Easton,	3.73
3	7	Bridgeport,	3.24
10	8	Greenwich,	3.01
8	9	New Fairfield,	2.74
9	10	Sherman,	2.67
13	11	Fairfield,	2.56
20	12	Wilton,	2.50

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
18	13	Stratford,	$2.45
7	14	Trumbull,	2.44
17	15	Reading,	2.24
16	16	Brookfield,	2.18
12	17	Ridgefield,	2.17
15	18	Newtown,	2.15
19	19	Stamford,	2.01
14	20	Weston,	1.80
21	21	Monroe,	1.74
23	22	Westport,	1.62
22	23	Darien,	1.30
		WINDHAM CO.	
12	1	Chaplin,	9.60
2	2	Ashford,	7.27
4	3	Putnam,	4.36
1	4	Killingly,	4.25
7	5	Brooklyn,	4.04
5	6	Windham,	3.46
6	7	Voluntown,	3.39
8	8	Canterbury,	3.31
3	9	Sterling,	3.04
9	10	Eastford,	2.82
16	11	Plainfield,	2.51
11	12	Hampton,	2.09
10	13	Woodstock,	2.03
13	14	Scotland,	2.01
14	15	Thompson,	1.58
15	16	Pomfret,	1.36
		LITCHFIELD CO.	
7	1	Torrington,	7.10
16	2	New Hartford,	5.56
3	3	*Plymouth,	4.44
1	4	Cornwall,	3.81
2	5	Kent,	3.69
6	6	Sharon,	3.65
4	7	Barkhamsted,	3.10
8	8	Harwinton,	2.94
13	9	Canaan,	2.68
5	10	Warren,	2.61
11	11	Colebrook,	2.27
9	12	Winchester,	2.26
10	13	Roxbury,	2.17
12	14	Morris,	2.14
14	15	Norfolk,	2.10
15	16	Bethlehem,	1.99
21	17	Salisbury,	1.94
19	18	New Milford,	1.88
18	19	Washington,	1.87
22	20	Woodbury,	1.71
25	21	Watertown,	$1.66
17	22	Bridgewater,	1.55
20	23	Goshen,	1.45
23	24	Litchfield,	1.44
24	25	North Canaan,	1.17
*	26	Thomaston,	*
		MIDDLESEX CO.	
1	1	Killingworth,	5.62
5	2	East Haddam,	3.89
2	3	Chatham,	3.71
8	4	Haddam,	3.19
6	5	Cromwell,	3.11
3	6	Chester,	2.72
7	7	Portland,	2.64
10	8	Saybrook,	2.60
4	9	Clinton,	2.53
9	10	Middletown,	2.45
14	11	Durham,	2.43
13	12	Middlefield,	2.07
11	13	Westbrook,	1.94
12	14	Essex,	1.16
15	15	Old Saybrook,	0.85
		TOLLAND CO.	
2	1	Vernon,	5.16
8	2	Mansfield,	4.16
6	3	Columbia,	3.89
3	4	Tolland,	3.43
4	5	Union,	3.43
5	6	Willington,	3.27
1	7	Coventry,	3.23
9	8	Bolton,	3.01
11	9	Ellington,	2.77
12	10	Somers,	2.60
10	11	Hebron,	2.40
13	12	Stafford,	2.31
7	13	Andover,	2.31

		THE COUNTIES.	1873-74.	1874-75.
3	1	Hartford,	$3.76	$3.91
1	2	Tolland,	4.03	3.60
4	3	Windham,	3.32	3.30
5	4	Fairfield,	3.03	3.24
2	5	New Haven,	3.95	3.00
6	6	New London,	2.88	2.85
8	7	Litchfield,	2.38	2.74
7	8	Middlesex,	2.60	2.51
		The State,	$3.38	$3.22

* Thomaston included with Plymouth.

TABLE III.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the amount of money which they report as raised and received for the Public Schools from all sources for each child enumerated; not including money for new school houses.

The money raised for building new school houses is not included in these computations, because it is for a special and occasional object. The twenty-four towns in which additional money was raised for that object are designed by a *.

☞ See page 220, also note on page 231. Table II, on the previous pages, shows how much each town raised in proportion to its pecuniary ability.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.	1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.
4	1	*Hartford,	$16.56	33	43	Enfield,	$11.00
8	2	Farmington,	15.46	39	44	*Windsor,	10.94
64	3	Clinton,	15.27	58	45	Madison,	10.78
16	4	Canton,	14.99	72	46	Somers,	10.76
1	5	Wallingford,	14.48	60	47	Prospect,	10.69
9	6	*New Haven,	14.11	88	48	*Bloomfield,	10.61
117	7	*East Windsor,	13.88	161	49	New Hartford,	10.51
2	8	Wolcott,	13.25	12	50	Winchester,	10.50
30	9	Brooklyn,	12.98	32	51	Franklin,	10.43
11	10	Derby,	12.88	48	52	New Fairfield,	10.41
52	11	Easton,	12.85	7	53	Andover,	10.38
22	12	*West Hartford,	12.78	83	54	Lebanon,	10.37
10	13	Killingworth,	12.69	103	55	Mansfield,	10.32
13	14	Norwalk,	12.60	34	56	Seymour,	10.26
18	15	Middletown,	12.59	35	57	Wethersfield,	10.21
23	16	Woodbridge,	12.46	49	58	Westbrook,	10.19
79	17	*Torrington,	12.45	40	59	Fairfield,	10.16
36	18	Hartland,	12.42	89	60	*North Branford,	10.13
26	19	New London,	12.36	38	61	Chatham,	10.03
27	20	South Windsor,	12.30	62	62	Brookfield,	9.97
67	21	*East Hartford,	12.20	84	63	Reading,	9.93
15	22	Bethlehem,	12.19	63	64	Harwinton,	9.83
5	23	*Norwich,	12.11	65	65	Colchester,	9.79
28	24	Huntington,	12.10	37	66	Ridgefield,	9.72
45	25	Scotland,	12.03	127	67	Bolton,	9.69
61	26	*Danbury,	11.99	3	68	Simsbury,	9.67
14	27	Windham,	11.79	95	69	*Plainville,	9.64
50	28	East Granby,	11.78	82	70	Canterbury,	9.61
54	29	Ellington,	11.69	70	71	New Britain,	9.58
145	30	*Waterbury,	11.66	71	72	Groton,	9.54
46	31	Sharon,	11.64	75	73	Washington,	9.51
29	32	Bethany,	11.63	94	74	Berlin,	9.49
74	33	†Plymouth,	11.47	90	75	Coventry,	9.48
68	34	Watertown,	11.39	86	76	Cornwall,	9.47
19	35	*Meriden,	11.33	59	77	Marlborough,	9.45
43	36	Guilford,	11.32	108	78	Durham,	9.44
124	37	*Stonington,	11.24	44	79	Roxbury,	9.42
6	38	*Bristol,	11.15	121	80	Orange,	9.39
41	39	Saybrook,	11.11	98	81	East Haddam,	9.37
25	40	Vernon,	11.06	47	82	Hebron,	9.37
17	41	Bridgeport,	11.03	109	83	Glastonbury,	9.26
20	42	Oxford,	11.01	102	84	*Ashford,	9.21

† Including the new town of Thomaston.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.	1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.
55	85	Barkhamsted,	$9.21	128	127	Litchfield,	$7.85
56	86	Lisbon,	9.20	125	128	Manchester,	7.83
143	87	Avon,	9.19	138	129	Ledyard,	7.82
42	88	Union,	9.18	76	130	Preston,	7.81
104	89	Trumbull,	9.15	131	131	East Haven,	7.79
96	90	Columbia,	9.15	152	132	Burlington,	7.78
137	91	Southbury,	9.05	142	133	Monroe,	7.78
81	92	Suffield,	9.04	122	134	Rocky Hill,	7.75
69	93	Portland,	9.03	112	135	Granby,	7.63
91	94	Sherman,	9.02	24	136	*Killingly,	7.60
107	95	Middlefield,	8.88	141	137	Cromwell,	7.59
57	96	Beacon Falls,	8.84	85	138	Weston,	7.58
113	97	North Stonington,	8.74	157	139	Westport,	7.49
110	98	Haddam,	8.73	93	140	Warren,	7.35
139	96	Greenwich,	8.71	51	141	Sterling,	7.34
135	100	Darien,	8.70	155	142	Wilton,	7.24
31	101	Bethel,	8.68	134	143	Willington,	7.18
78	102	Hamden,	8.67	99	144	Cheshire,	7.10
115	103	Branford,	8.66	136	145	Bridgewater,	7.01
77	104	*Southington,	8.64	140	146	Newtown,	7.00
114	105	New Milford,	8.64	130	147	Middlebury,	7.00
147	106	Putnam,	8.56	87	148	Essex,	6.96
116	107	Griswold,	8.53	148	149	Eastford,	6.91
133	108	Stratford,	8.48	146	150	*Salisbury,	6.63
53	109	Windsor Locks,	8.47	97	151	*Chaplin,	6.62
126	110	Canaan,	8.42	153	152	Waterford,	6.56
111	111	*Stamford,	8.37	144	153	North Haven,	6.55
106	112	Woodbury,	8.37	150	154	East Lyme,	6.47
119	113	Morris,	8.34	154	155	Stafford,	6.42
73	114	Hampton,	8.33	159	156	Old Lyme,	6.38
66	115	*New Canaan,	8.28	166	157	Sprague,	6.19
21	116	Naugatuck,	8.26	164	158	*Plainfield,	5.87
100	117	Montville,	8.22	149	159	Newington,	5.84
123	118	Tolland,	8.13	156	160	Voluntown,	5.50
132	119	Kent,	8.06	151	161	Lyme,	5.49
92	120	Goshen,	8.05	160	162	Bozrah,	5.47
101	121	Salem,	8.02	163	163	Thompson,	5.31
80	122	Pomfret,	8.02	162	164	North Canaan,	5.13
120	123	Colebrook,	7.99	165	165	Milford,	4.90
118	124	Norfolk,	7.94	158	166	Old Saybrook,	4.90
129	125	Chester,	7.93	†	167	Thomaston,	†
105	126	Woodstock,	7.88				

NOTE.—In preparing this table the design has been to omit all moneys *raised* for new school houses. The amounts *expended* for that object are given on page 220. But in several towns the amount excluded in these calculations differs from the amount there given. These differences are as follows: In Hartford, $46,343.00 excluded, instead of $23,657.85. In Bloomfield, $1,250 excluded. In East Windsor, $2.500, instead of $12,000. In Southington, $22,465, instead of $7,000. In Windsor, $1,400, instead of $12,000. In Meriden, $5,000, instead of $15,000. In Stonington, $4,053.07, instead of $15,000. In Danbury, $14,000, instead of $2,590.11. In Killingly, $1,500, instead of $4,500. In Plainfield, $2,367.53, instead of $6,267.11. In Torrington, $5,389.24, instead of $11,737.71. In Hebron, nothing excluded.

† New town, included in Plymouth.

The order of the Towns in each County is given below.

TABLE III.—continued.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the amount of money which they report as raised and received for Public Schools from all sources for each child enumerated.

Money for new school houses is not included. The towns in which additional money was raised for that purpose are designed by a *.

☞ See page 220, also note on page 231.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.
		HARTFORD CO.	
2	1	*Hartford,	$16.56
4	2	Farmington,	15.46
5	3	Canton,	14.99
24	4	*East Windsor,	13.88
6	5	*West Hartford,	12.78
10	6	Hartland,	12.42
7	7	South Windsor,	12.30
15	8	*East Hartford,	12.20
12	9	East Granby,	11.78
3	10	*Bristol,	11.15
8	11	Enfield,	11.00
11	12	*Windsor,	10.94
19	13	*Bloomfield,	10.61
9	14	Wethersfield,	10.21
1	15	Simsbury,	9.67
21	16	*Plainville,	9.64
16	17	New Britain,	9.58
20	18	Berlin,	9.49
14	19	Marlborough,	9.45
22	20	Glastonbury,	9.26
27	21	Avon,	9.19
18	22	Suffield,	9.04
17	23	*Southington,	8.64
13	24	Windsor Locks,	8.47
26	25	Manchester,	7.83
29	26	Burlington,	7.78
25	27	Rocky Hill,	7.75
23	28	Granby,	7.63
28	29	Newington,	5.84
		NEW HAVEN CO.	
1	1	Wallingford,	14.48
3	2	*New Haven,	14.11
2	3	Wolcott,	13.25
4	4	Derby,	12.88
8	5	Woodbridge,	12.46
24	6	*Waterbury,	11.66
9	7	Bethany,	11.63
5	8	*Meriden,	11.33
11	9	Guilford,	11.32
6	10	Oxford,	11.01
13	11	Madison,	10.78
14	12	Prospect,	10.69
10	13	Seymour,	10.26
16	14	*North Branford,	10.13
19	15	Orange,	$9.39
22	16	Southbury,	9.05
12	17	Beacon Falls,	8.84
15	18	Hamden,	8.67
18	19	Branford,	8.66
7	20	Naugatuck,	8.26
21	21	East Haven,	7.79
17	22	Cheshire,	7.10
20	23	Middlebury,	7.00
23	24	North Haven,	6.55
25	25	Milford,	4.90
		NEW LONDON CO.	
2	1	New London,	12.36
1	2	*Norwich,	12.11
13	3	*Stonington,	11.24
3	4	Franklin,	10.43
8	5	Lebanon,	10.37
5	6	Colchester,	9.79
6	7	Groton,	9.54
4	8	Lisbon,	9.20
11	9	North Stonington,	8.74
12	10	Griswold,	8.53
9	11	Montville,	8.22
10	12	Salem,	8.02
14	13	Ledyard,	7.82
7	14	Preston,	7.81
17	15	Waterford,	6.56
15	16	East Lyme,	6.47
18	17	Old Lyme,	6.38
20	18	Sprague,	6.19
16	19	Lyme,	5.49
19	20	Bozrah,	5.47
		FAIRFIELD CO.	
8	1	Easton,	12.85
1	2	Norwalk,	12.60
3	3	Huntington,	12.10
9	4	*Danbury,	11.99
2	5	Bridgeport,	11.03
7	6	New Fairfield,	10.41
6	7	Fairfield,	10.16
10	8	Brookfield,	9.97
12	9	Reading,	9.93
5	10	Ridgefield,	9.72
15	11	Trumbull,	9.15
14	12	Sherman,	9.02

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Am't for each child.
19	13	Greenwich,	$8.71
18	14	Darien,	8.70
4	15	Bethel,	8.68
17	16	Stratford,	8.48
16	17	*Stamford,	8.37
11	18	*New Canaan,	8.28
21	19	Monroe,	7.78
13	20	Weston,	7.58
23	21	Westport,	7.49
22	22	Wilton,	7.24
20	23	Newtown,	7.00
		WINDHAM CO.	
3	1	Brooklyn,	12.98
4	2	Scotland,	12.03
1	3	Windham,	11.79
8	4	Canterbury,	9.61
10	5	*Ashford,	9.21
12	6	Putnam,	8.56
6	7	Hampton,	8.33
7	8	Pomfret,	8.02
11	9	Woodstock,	7.88
2	10	*Killingly,	7.60
5	11	Sterling,	7.34
13	12	Eastford,	6.91
9	13	*Chaplin,	6.62
16	14	*Plainfield,	5.87
14	15	Voluntown,	5.50
15	16	Thompson,	5 31
		LITCHFIELD CO.	
10	1	*Torrington,	12.45
2	2	Bethlehem,	12.19
4	3	Sharon,	11.64
8	4	†Plymouth,	11.47
7	5	Watertown,	11.39
24	6	New Hartford,	10.51
1	7	Winchester,	10.50
6	8	Harwinton,	9.83
9	9	Washington,	9.51
11	10	Cornwall,	9.47
3	11	Roxbury,	9.42
5	12	Barkhamsted,	9.21
15	13	New Milford,	8.64
19	14	Canaan,	8.42
14	15	Woodbury,	8.37
17	16	Morris,	8.34
21	17	Kent,	8.06
12	18	Goshen,	8.05
18	19	Colebrook,	7.99
16	20	Norfolk,	7.94
20	21	Litchfield,	$7.85
13	22	Warren,	7.35
22	23	Bridgewater,	7.01
23	24	*Salisbury,	6.63
25	25	North Canaan,	5.13
†	26	Thomaston,	†
		MIDDLESEX CO.	
6	1	Clinton,	15.27
1	2	Killingworth,	12.69
2	3	Middletown,	12.59
4	4	Saybrook,	11.11
5	5	Westbrook,	10.19
3	6	Chatham,	10.03
11	7	Durham,	9.44
9	8	East Haddam,	9.37
7	9	Portland,	9.03
10	10	Middlefield,	8.88
12	11	Haddam,	8.73
13	12	Chester,	7.93
14	13	Cromwell,	7.59
8	14	Essex,	6.96
15	15	Old Saybrook,	4.90
		TOLLAND CO.	
5	1	Ellington,	11.69
2	2	Vernon,	11.06
6	3	Somers,	10.76
1	4	Andover,	10.38
9	5	Mansfield,	10.32
11	6	Bolton,	9.69
7	7	Coventry,	9.48
4	8	Hebron,	9.37
3	9	Union,	9.18
8	10	Columbia,	9.15
10	11	Tolland,	8.13
12	12	Willington,	7.18
13	13	Stafford,	6.42

		THE COUNTIES.	1873-4.	1874-5.
2	1	Hartford,	$14.24	$15.44
1	2	New Haven,	15.19	12.42
3	3	Fairfield,	10.53	10.83
4	4	New London,	10.40	10.48
6	5	Middlesex,	10.05	10.30
8	6	Litchfield,	8.82	9.86
5	7	Tolland,	10.15	9.50
7	8	Windham,	9.26	9.00
		The State,	$12.08	$11.81

† The new town of Thomaston is included with Plymouth.

TABLE IV.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the percentage of their children who attended the Public Schools during some part of the year ending August 31st, 1875.

This Table is formed by comparing the whole number of *different* scholars registered in each town with the number of children enumerated in January. 1875;—i. e., the numbers in column 12 with those in column 8 in the statistical tables of the several Counties, pages 202–217. The very large percentage in some towns results from one or more of the following causes: 1. The attendance of scholars over 16 years of age. 2. The attendance of those under 4 years of age. 3. The attendance of those residing in adjoining towns. 4. The removal of families with children into a town after the enumeration has been made.

In preparing this Table, those children who attended other schools than the Public Schools are not reckoned among attendants. In some towns a large proportion of the children are in private schools, as will be seen by column 13 in the tables above mentioned.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Reg'd over 16.	1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Reg'd over 16.
2	1	Bethany,	126.0	11	72	35	Colebrook,	104.4	7
1	2	Clinton,	123.0	75	97	36	Chester,	104.4	19
18	3	Eastford,	122.4	28	88	37	Tolland,	103.8	16
6	4	Killingworth,	122.2	21	37	38	Madison,	103.8	23
70	5	Wolcott,	118.8	3	24	39	Lebanon,	103.3	28
34	6	Roxbury,	118.4	22	40	40	Woodstock,	103.2	27
4	7	Hampton,	118.2	20	65	41	Sherman,	102.9	17
3	8	Hartland,	117.0	22	93	42	Burlington,	102.9	16
55	9	Easton,	114.1	19	20	43	Oxford,	102.6	21
39	10	Harwinton,	113.8	26	23	44	Montville,	102.5	32
29	11	Salem,	113.6	16	21	45	Willington,	102.4	4
67	12	Woodbridge,	113.5	14	5	46	Mansfield,	102.2	42
12	13	Scotland,	113.3	19	31	47	Chatham,	102.2	23
38	14	Ashford,	112 3	26	8	48	Prospect,	102.2	4
14	15	New Fairfield,	111.8	11	83	49	West Hartford,	102.1	20
10	16	North Stonington,	111.8	22	101	50	Bristol,	102.0	47
45	17	Franklin,	111.4	20	28	51	East Haddam,	101.8	28
15	18	Ledyard,	111.3	47	74	52	Sharon,	101.5	41
5	19	Chaplin,	110.6	16	92	53	Ellington,	101.1	4
57	20	Hebron,	110.0	16	9	54	Coventry,	101.1	25
22	21	Morris,	109.3	27	16	55	Columbia,	101.0	21
17	22	Canterbury,	108.7	29	30	56	Simsbury,	100.8	18
32	23	Ridgefield,	108.6	31	68	57	Wallingford,	100.7	37
105	24	Bolton,	108.5	13	69	58	Brookfield,	100.4	8
58	25	Watertown,	108.3	24	50	59	Canton,	100.0	30
7	26	Guilford,	108.3	42	81	60	Monroe,	100.0	18
60	27	Norfolk,	106.9	29	104	61	Old Lyme,	99.4	5
27	28	Pomfret,	106.5	28	35	62	Newtown,	99.4	30
25	29	Windham,	106.3	93	90	63	North Branford,	99.1	11
62	30	East Granby,	105.9	11	91	64	Plainville,	98.9	11
33	31	Andover,	105.6	10	59	65	Rocky Hill,	98.8	9
47	32	Warren,	105.4	19	42	66	Cornwall,	98.5	36
13	33	Bethlehem,	105.0	12	11	67	Union,	97.9	6
66	34	Westbrook,	104.9	5	126	68	Huntington,	97.9	13

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Reg'd over 16.	1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Reg'd over 16.
134	69	Portland,	97.7	12	108	119	East Windsor,	90.6	28
43	70	Naugatuck,	97.6	36	137	120	Waterbury,	90.5	24
131	71	Reading,	97.6	7	75	121	Bozrah,	90.1	11
111	72	Goshen,	97.5	4	119	122	Stonington,	89.9	37
99	73	Torrington,	97.5	33	113	123	Glastonbury,	89.9	11
49	74	Bethel,	97.4	16	82	124	Middlebury,	89.7	8
103	75	Avon,	97.3	4	143	125	Norwalk,	89.6	38
36	76	Branford,	97.1	28	121	126	Haddam,	89.4	14
54	77	Washington,	97.1	9	135	127	Darien,	89.3	17
61	78	Barkhamsted,	97.1	20	127	128	East Hartford,	89.3	12
52	79	Kent,	97.1	10	159	129	Middletown,	89.2	139
79	80	Somers,	97.1	4	112	130	New London,	89.1	60
77	81	Southbury,	96.9	19	138	131	Manchester,	89.0	38
160	82	Lisbon,	96.7	6	125	132	Beacon Falls,	87.4	4
41	83	Bridgewater,	96.7	7	132	133	North Haven,	87.1	2
120	84	Windsor,	96.6	19	100	134	Bridgeport,	86.9	46
46	85	Woodbury,	96.5	29	124	135	Berlin,	86.9	16
26	86	Bloomfield,	95.3	14	109	136	Windsor Locks,	86.8	17
163	87	Colchester,	95.2	24	118	137	Killingly,	86.7	70
130	88	Weston,	95.1	2	144	138	New Britain,	86.6	54
86	89	Preston,	95.0	27	78	139	South Windsor,	86.5	8
19	90	Cromwell,	94.8	2	139	140	Orange,	86.3	15
107	91	Stratford,	94.8	8	115	141	Newington,	86.2	1
48	92	Groton,	93.8	40	136	142	East Haven,	86.1	14
114	93	Vernon,	93.8	33	129	143	Hamden,	85.7	15
117	94	Essex,	93.8	8	150	144	Trumbull,	84.9	4
73	95	New Milford,	93.6	58	146	145	Norwich,	84.8	45
98	96	*Plymouth,	93.6	35	140	146	Danbury,	84.5	55
96	97	New Canaan,	93.5	21	123	147	Voluntown,	84.2	14
95	98	Waterford,	93.3	40	145	148	North Canaan,	83.7	7
76	99	Suffield,	93.1	13	142	149	Fairfield,	83.6	32
106	100	Marlborough,	93.0	0	64	150	Durham,	82.6	4
84	101	Canaan,	92.8	24	155	151	New Haven,	81.3	243
63	102	Cheshire,	92.7	18	148	152	Meriden,	80.9	35
128	103	Sterling,	92.5	12	147	153	Winchester,	80.8	47
71	104	East Lyme,	92.4	17	152	154	Greenwich,	79.8	56
87	105	Lyme,	92.3	11	153	155	New Hartford,	79.1	15
110	106	Wethersfield,	92.1	10	162	156	Hartford,	78.6	342
80	107	Griswold,	92.0	20	149	157	Westport,	75.6	28
151	108	Middlefield,	91.9	9	158	158	Enfield,	75.2	67
122	109	Salisbury,	91.9	38	141	159	Brooklyn,	74.8	41
102	110	Granby,	91.9	15	154	160	Plainfield,	74.7	23
89	111	Litchfield,	91.8	32	157	161	Stamford,	70.2	92
133	112	Farmington,	91.8	11	166	162	Thompson,	69.7	37
85	113	Derby,	91.5	44	164	163	Old Saybrook,	69.6	11
116	114	Stafford,	91.4	17	165	164	Milford,	67.2	2
53	115	Saybrook,	91.4	7	156	165	Sprague,	57.9	29
94	116	Wilton,	91.3	12	161	166	Putnam,	39.2	62
44	117	Seymour,	91.3	5	*	167	Thomaston,	---	*
56	118	Southington,	90.7	20					

* The new town of Thomaston is included with Plymouth.

The order of the Towns in each County is next given.

TABLE IV—continued.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the percentage of their children who attended Public Schools during some part of the year ending August 31st, 1875.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Reg'd over 16.
		HARTFORD CO.		
1	1	Hartland,	117.0	22
7	2	East Granby,	105.9	11
12	3	Burlington,	102.9	16
10	4	West Hartford,	102.1	20
13	5	Bristol,	102.0	47
3	6	Simsbury,	100.8	18
4	7	Canton,	100.0	30
11	8	Plainville,	98.9	11
6	9	Rocky Hill,	98.8	9
15	10	Avon,	97.3	4
22	11	Windsor,	96.6	19
2	12	Bloomfield,	95.3	14
8	13	Suffield,	93.1	13
16	14	Marlborough,	93.0	0
19	15	Wethersfield,	92.1	10
14	16	Granby,	91.9	15
25	17	Farmington,	91.8	11
5	18	Southington,	90.7	20
17	19	East Windsor,	90.6	28
20	20	Glastonbury,	89.9	11
24	21	East Hartford,	89.3	12
26	22	Manchester,	89.0	38
23	23	Berlin,	86.9	16
18	24	Windsor Locks,	86.8	17
27	25	New Britain,	86.6	54
9	26	South Windsor,	86.5	8
21	27	Newington,	86.2	1
29	28	Hartford,	78.6	342
28	29	Enfield,	75.2	67
		NEW HAVEN CO.		
1	1	Bethany,	126.0	11
12	2	Wolcott,	118.8	3
10	3	Woodbridge,	113.5	14
2	4	Guilford,	108.3	42
6	5	Madison,	103.8	23
4	6	Oxford,	102.6	21
3	7	Prospect,	102.2	4
11	8	Wallingford,	100.7	37
16	9	North Branford,	99.1	11
7	10	Naugatuck,	97.6	36
5	11	Branford,	97.1	28
13	12	Southbury,	96.9	19
9	13	Cheshire,	92.7	18
15	14	Derby,	91.5	44
8	15	Seymour,	91.3	5
21	16	Waterbury,	90.5	24
14	17	Middlebury,	89.7	8
17	18	Beacon Falls,	87.4	4
19	19	North Haven,	87.1	2
22	20	Orange,	86.3	15
20	21	East Haven,	86.1	14
18	22	Hamden,	85.7	15
24	23	New Haven,	81.3	243
23	24	Meriden,	80.9	35
25	25	Milford,	67.2	2
		NEW LONDON CO.		
5	1	Salem,	113.6	16
1	2	North Stonington,	111.8	22
6	3	Franklin,	111.4	20
2	4	Ledyard,	111.3	47
4	5	Lebanon,	103.3	28
3	6	Montville,	102.5	32
14	7	Old Lyme,	99.4	5
19	8	Lisbon,	96.7	6
20	9	Colchester,	95.2	24
11	10	Preston,	95.0	27
7	11	Groton,	93.8	40
13	12	Waterford,	93.3	40
8	13	East Lyme,	92.4	17
12	14	Lyme,	92.3	11
10	15	Griswold,	92.0	20
9	16	Bozrah,	90.1	11
16	17	Stonington,	89.9	37
15	18	New London,	89.1	60
17	19	Norwich,	84.8	45
18	20	Sprague,	57.9	29
		FAIRFIELD CO.		
5	1	Easton,	114.1	19
1	2	New Fairfield,	111.8	11
2	3	Ridgefield,	108.6	31
6	4	Sherman,	102.9	17
7	5	Brookfield,	100.4	8
8	6	Monroe,	100.0	18
3	7	Newtown,	99.4	30
13	8	Huntington,	97.9	13
15	9	Reading,	97.6	7
4	10	Bethel,	97.4	16

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Reg'd over 16.
14	11	Weston,	95.1	2
12	12	Stratford,	94.8	8
10	13	New Canaan,	93.5	21
9	14	Wilton,	91.3	12
19	15	Norwalk,	89.6	38
16	16	Darien,	89.3	17
11	17	Bridgeport,	86.9	46
21	18	Trumbull,	84.9	4
17	19	Danbury,	84.5	55
18	20	Fairfield,	83.6	32
22	21	Greenwich,	79.8	56
20	22	Westport,	75.6	28
23	23	Stamford,	70.2	92
		WINDHAM CO.		
5	1	Eastford,	122.4	28
1	2	Hampton,	118.2	20
3	3	Scotland,	113.3	19
8	4	Ashford,	112.3	26
2	5	Chaplin,	110.6	16
4	6	Canterbury,	108.7	29
7	7	Pomfret,	106.5	28
6	8	Windham,	106.3	93
9	9	Woodstock,	103.2	27
12	10	Sterling,	92.5	12
10	11	Killingly,	86.7	70
11	12	Voluntown,	84.2	14
13	13	Brooklyn,	74.8	41
14	14	Plainfield,	74.7	23
16	15	Thompson,	69.7	37
15	16	Putnam	39.2	62
		LITCHFIELD CO.		
3	1	Roxbury,	118.4	22
4	2	Harwinton,	113.8	26
2	3	Morris,	109.3	27
11	4	Watertown,	108.3	24
12	5	Norfolk,	106.9	29
8	6	Warren,	105.4	19
1	7	Bethlehem,	105.0	12
14	8	Colebrook,	104.4	7
16	9	Sharon,	101.5	41
6	10	Cornwall,	98.5	36
21	11	Goshen,	97.5	4
20	12	Torrington,	97.5	33
10	13	Washington,	97.1	9
13	14	Barkhamsted,	97.1	20
9	15	Kent,	97.1	10
5	16	Bridgewater,	96.7	7
7	17	Woodbury,	96.5	29
15	18	New Milford,	93.6	58
19	19	*Plymouth,	93 6	35
17	20	Canaan,	92.8	24
22	21	Salisbury,	91.9	38
18	22	Litchfield,	91.8	32
23	23	North Canaan,	83.7	7
24	24	Winchester,	80.8	47
25	25	New Hartford,	79.1	15
*	26	Thomaston,	*	
		MIDDLESEX CO.		
1	1	Clinton,	123.0	75
2	2	Killingworth,	122.2	21
8	3	Westbrook,	104.9	5
9	4	Chester,	104.4	19
5	5	Chatham,	102.2	23
4	6	East Haddam,	101.8	28
12	7	Portland,	97.7	12
3	8	Cromwell,	94.8	2
10	9	Essex,	93.8	8
13	10	Middlefield,	91.9	9
6	11	Saybrook,	91.4	7
11	12	Haddam,	89.4	14
14	13	Middletown,	89.2	139
7	14	Durham,	82.6	4
15	15	Old Saybrook,	69.6	11
		TOLLAND CO.		
7	1	Hebron,	110.0	16
11	2	Bolton,	108.5	13
5	3	Andover,	105.6	10
9	4	Tolland,	103.8	16
4	5	Willington,	102.4	4
6	6	Mansfield,	102.2	42
10	7	Ellington,	101.1	4
1	8	Coventry,	101.1	25
3	9	Columbia,	101.0	21
2	10	Union,	97.9	6
8	11	Somers,	97.1	4
12	12	Vernon,	93.8	33
13	13	Stafford,	91.4	17

THE COUNTIES.

1	1	Tolland,	97.9	211
2	2	Litchfield,	94.8	611
4	3	Middlesex,	94.6	377
3	4	New London,	89.8	537
6	5	Fairfield,	87.2	581
8	6	Hartford,	86.7	884
7	7	New Haven,	86.6	678
5	3	Windham,	83.7	545
		The State,	88.53	4424

* The new town of Thomaston is included in Plymouth.

TABLE V.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "registered in winter."

This Table shows the comparative *regularity* of attendance of children in the Public Schools in each town in the State during the winter of 1874–75. It is formed by comparing the numbers in column 9 with those in column 15, in the statistical tables of the several Counties on pages 202–217.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
61	1	New Haven,	84.4	35	45	Derby,	74.5
5	2	Clinton,	84.1	32	46	Guilford,	74.5
2	3	Somers,	83.3	63	47	Orange,	74.5
30	4	New London,	80.8	23	48	Thompson,	74.3
45	5	Putnam,	80.8	101	49	Chatham,	74.2
3	6	Canton,	80.7	106	50	East Haven,	74.1
42	7	Suffield,	80.6	41	51	Bridgeport,	74.1
81	8	*Plymouth,	80.4	1	52	Plainville,	74.0
48	9	Marlborough,	80.3	10	53	Bloomfield,	74.0
9	10	Norwich,	80.1	120	54	Burlington,	74.0
12	11	Avon,	79.8	69	55	Franklin,	73.9
29	12	Meriden,	79.8	92	56	East Haddam,	73.9
94	13	Wolcott,	78.8	20	57	Danbury,	73.9
39	14	Winchester,	78.7	157	58	Madison,	73.8
11	15	Vernon,	78.6	88	59	Simsbury,	73.7
76	16	Hartland,	78.4	7	60	Middlebury,	73.5
21	17	Enfield,	78.3	60	61	Torrington,	73.4
31	18	Windsor Locks,	78.2	50	62	Ellington,	73.2
158	19	Morris,	78.1	46	63	Mansfield,	73.0
52	20	Bethlehem,	77.8	67	64	Preston,	72.8
40	21	South Windsor,	77.7	145	65	Goshen,	72.7
59	22	Columbia,	77.3	8	66	Canterbury,	72.5
16	23	Killingworth,	77.3	103	67	Ledyard,	72.4
34	24	Wethersfield,	77.3	70	68	Prospect,	72.4
47	25	East Hartford,	77.2	123	69	Bristol,	72.3
27	26	Ashford,	77.0	65	70	Watertown,	72.2
36	27	Hampton,	76.5	56	71	Portland,	72.2
146	28	Westbrook,	76.1	66	72	Milford,	72.1
84	29	Colchester,	76.1	127	73	Griswold,	72.0
85	30	Saybrook,	76.0	55	74	Lyme,	72.0
99	31	Windham,	76.0	114	75	Barkhamsted,	71.9
43	32	Glastonbury,	76.0	24	76	Stafford,	71.9
33	33	Scotland,	75.9	68	77	Union,	71.9
37	34	Hartford,	75.8	75	78	Farmington,	71.8
51	35	Eastford,	75.7	53	79	Newington,	71.8
82	36	Killingly,	75.4	22	80	Stonington,	71.8
80	37	Windsor,	75.4	87	81	Tolland,	71.7
102	38	Berlin,	75.3	141	82	Cromwell,	71.5
105	39	Montville,	75.1	89	83	Rocky Hill,	71.4
125	40	} Haddam,	75.0	90	84	Southington,	71.4
93	41	} Willington,	75.0	54	85	East Windsor,	71.4
28	42	Brooklyn,	74.7	25	86	East Granby,	71.3
91	43	Middletown,	74.7	161	87	Weston,	71.3
64	44	New Britain,	74.6	26	88	Chester,	71.2

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
97	89	Hamden,	71.2
95	90	North Stonington,	71.0
83	91	Stratford,	70.9
19	92	Bolton,	70.8
107	93	West Hartford,	70.7
71	94	Waterbury,	70.6
38	95	Coventry,	70.5
74	96	Stamford,	70.5
136	97	Old Lyme,	70.4
109	98	Lisbon,	70.3
57	99	Lebanon,	70.2
62	100	North Haven,	70.2
121	101	Durham,	69.9
17	102	Hebron,	69.8
116	103	Groton,	69.8
72	104	Cornwall,	69.8
73	105	Seymour,	69.8
96	106	Plainfield,	69.8
113	107	Norfolk,	69.5
119	108	New Hartford,	69.5
100	109	Litchfield,	69.3
149	110	Branford,	69.1
13	111	Woodstock,	68.9
151	112	Granby,	68.6
15	113	Chaplin,	68.5
112	114	Bridgewater,	68.4
86	115	Colebrook,	68.4
108	116	East Lyme,	68.3
140	117	Cheshire,	68.3
18	118	Middlefield,	68.1
148	119	Woodbridge,	67.9
44	120	Essex,	67.9
98	121	Harwinton,	67.8
165	122	North Canaan,	67.7
4	123	Norwalk,	67.4
132	124	Washington,	67.4
147	125	Wallingford,	67.1
6	126	Pomfret,	67.0
14	127	Woodbury,	66.6
129	128	Salem,	66.1
78	129	Sterling,	65.2
110	130	Oxford,	65.0
166	131	Westport,	64.9
111	132	Canaan,	64.7
154	133	Brookfield,	64.6
58	134	Manchester,	64.5
77	135	North Branford,	63.8
138	136	Ridgefield,	62.9
117	137	Old Saybrook,	62.6
104	138	Darien,	62.6
134	139	Beacon Falls,	62.5
133	140	New Fairfield,	62.4
144	141	Newtown,	62.3
115	142	Fairfield,	62.3
128	143	Wilton,	62.2
122	144	Southbury,	62.2
153	145	Monroe,	61.9
118	146	Roxbury,	61.6
137	147	Bethel,	61.5
162	148	Salisbury,	61.5
142	149	Waterford,	61.2
124	150	Voluntown,	61.1
135	151	Bozrah,	60.8
126	152	Andover,	60.8
49	153	Naugatuck,	60.4
150	154	Reading,	60.3
79	155	Bethany,	60.2
163	156	Sharon,	60.0
155	157	Easton,	59.9
152	158	Trumbull,	59.9
143	159	Huntington,	57.9
130	160	Sherman,	57.5
131	161	New Milford,	56 5
156	162	Greenwich,	56.5
160	163	Warren,	56.4
159	164	New Canaan,	55.2
164	165	Sprague,	54.9
139	166	Kent,	53.5
*	167	Thomaston,	*

		THE COUNTIES.	1873-74.	1874-75.
5	1	New Haven,	71.8	77.0
2	2	Hartford,	73.8	75.2
1	3	Tolland,	73.8	74.4
4	4	New London,	72.5	73.8
6	5	Middlesex,	70.9	73.6
3	6	Windham,	73.5	72.4
8	7	Litchfield,	67.2	68.4
7	8	Fairfield,	70.0	67.2
		The State,	71.76	73.10

* The new town of Thomaston is included with Plymouth.

In the several Counties the Towns rank as follows:

TABLE V.—continued.

The Towns in each County arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "registered in winter."

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
		HARTFORD CO.	
2	1	Canton,	80.7
11	2	Suffield,	80.6
14	3	Marlborough,	80.3
4	4	Avon,	79.8
20	5	Hartland,	78.4
5	6	Enfield,	78.3
7	7	Windsor Locks,	78.2
10	8	South Windsor,	77.7
8	9	Wethersfield,	77.3
13	10	East Hartford,	77.2
12	11	Glastonbury,	76.0
9	12	Hartford,	75.8
21	13	Windsor,	75.4
25	14	Berlin,	75.3
18	15	New Britain,	74.6
1	16	Plainville,	74.0
3	17	Bloomfield,	74.0
27	18	Burlington,	74.0
22	19	Simsbury,	73.7
28	20	Bristol,	72.3
19	21	Farmington,	71.8
15	22	Newington,	71.8
23	23	Rocky Hill,	71.4
24	24	Southington,	71.4
16	25	East Windsor,	71.4
6	26	East Granby,	71.3
26	27	West Hartford,	70.7
29	28	Granby,	68.6
17	29	Manchester,	64.5
		NEW HAVEN CO.	
6	1	New Haven,	84.4
2	2	Meriden.	79.8
15	3	Wolcott,	78.8
4	4	Derby,	74.5
3	5	Guilford,	74.5
8	6	Orange,	74.5
17	7	East Haven,	74.1
25	8	Madison,	73.8
1	9	Middlebury,	73.5
10	10	Prospect,	72.4
9	11	Milford,	72.1
16	12	Hamden,	71.2
11	13	Waterbury,	70:6
7	14	North Haven,	70.2
12	15	Seymour,	69.8
24	16	Branford,	69.1
21	17	Cheshire,	68.3
23	18	Woodbridge,	67.9
22	19	Wallingford,	67.1
18	20	Oxford,	65.0
13	21	North Branford,	63.8
20	22	Beacon Falls,	62.5
19	23	Southbury,	62.2
5	24	Naugatuck,	60.4
14	25	Bethany,	60.2
		NEW LONDON CO.	
3	1	New London,	80.8
1	2	Norwich,	80.1
8	3	Colchester,	76.1
11	4	Montville,	75.1
7	5	Franklin,	73.9
6	6	Preston,	72.8
10	7	Ledyard,	72.4
15	8	Griswold,	72.0
4	9	Lyme,	72.0
2	10	Stonington,	71.8
9	11	North Stonington,	71.0
18	12	Old Lyme,	70.4
13	13	Lisbon,	70.3
5	14	Lebanon,	70.2
14	15	Groton,	69.8
12	16	East Lyme,	68.3
16	17	Salem,	66.1
19	18	Waterford,	61.2
17	19	Bozrah,	60.8
20	20	Sprague,	54.9
		FAIRFIELD CO.	
3	1	Bridgeport,	74.1
2	2	Danbury,	73.9
22	3	Weston,	71.3
5	4	Stratford,	70.9
4	5	Stamford,	70.5
1	6	Norwalk,	67.4
23	7	Westport,	64.9
18	8	Brookfield,	64.6
12	9	Ridgefield,	62.9
6	10	Darien,	62.6

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
10	11	New Fairfield,	62.4
14	12	Newtown,	62.3
7	13	Fairfield,	62.3
8	14	Wilton,	62.2
17	15	Monroe,	61.9
11	16	Bethel,	61.5
15	17	Reading,	60.3
19	18	Easton,	59.9
16	19	Trumbull,	59.9
13	20	Huntington,	57.9
9	21	Sherman,	57.5
20	22	Greenwich,	56.5
21	23	New Canaan,	55.2
		WINDHAM CO.	
10	1	Putnam,	80.8
6	2	Ashford,	77.0
9	3	Hampton,	76.5
15	4	Windham,	76.0
8	5	Scotland,	75.9
11	6	Eastford,	75.7
13	7	Killingly,	75.4
7	8	Brooklyn,	74.7
5	9	Thompson,	74.3
2	10	Canterbury,	72.5
14	11	Plainfield,	69.8
3	12	Woodstock,	68.9
4	13	Chaplin,	68.5
1	14	Pomfret,	67.0
12	15	Sterling,	65.2
16	16	Voluntown,	61.1
		LITCHFIELD CO.	
7	1	*Plymouth,	80.4
2	2	Winchester,	78.7
21	3	Morris,	78.1
3	4	Bethlehem,	77.8
4	5	Torrington,	73.4
20	6	Goshen,	72.7
5	7	Watertown,	72.2
14	8	Barkhamsted,	71.9
6	9	Cornwall,	69.8
13	10	Norfolk,	69.5
16	11	New Hartford,	69.5
10	12	Litchfield,	69.3
12	13	Bridgewater,	68.4
8	14	Colebrook,	68.4
9	15	Harwinton,	67.8
25	16	North Canaan,	67.7
18	17	Washington,	67.4
1	18	Woodbury,	66.6
11	19	Canaan,	64.7
15	20	Roxbury,	61.6
23	21	Salisbury,	61.5
24	22	Sharon,	60.0
17	23	New Milford,	56.5
22	24	Warren,	56.4
19	25	Kent,	53.5
*	26	Thomaston,	*
		MIDDLESEX CO.	
1	1	Clinton,	84.1
2	2	Killingworth,	77.3
15	3	Westbrook,	76.1
7	4	Saybrook,	76.0
13	5	Haddam,	75.0
8	6	Middletown,	74.7
10	7	Chatham,	74.2
9	8	East Haddam,	73.9
6	9	Portland,	72.2
14	10	Cromwell,	71.5
4	11	Chester,	71.2
12	12	Durham,	69.9
3	13	Middlefield,	68.1
5	14	Essex,	67.9
11	15	Old Saybrook,	62.6
		TOLLAND CO.	
1	1	Somers,	83.3
2	2	Vernon,	78.6
9	3	Columbia,	77.3
12	4	Willington,	75.0
8	5	Ellington,	73.2
7	6	Mansfield,	73.0
5	7	Stafford,	71.9
10	8	Union,	71.9
11	9	Tolland,	71.7
4	10	Bolton,	70.8
6	11	Coventry,	70.5
3	12	Hebron,	69.8
13	13	Andover,	60.8

* The new town of Thomaston is included with Plymouth.

TABLE VI.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "enumerated."

This Table is designed to show what proportion of children in each town were present, on the average, in the Public Schools, during the winter of 1874–75. It is formed by comparing the numbers in column 8 with those in column 15, in the statistical tables of the several Counties, on pages 202–217.

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
1	1	Clinton,	90.2	24	46	Lebanon,	60.6
8	2	Hartland,	78.9	76	47	Willington,	60.5
5	3	Scotland,	78.1	130	48	Burlington,	60.5
2	4	Killingworth,	75.8	83	49	*Plymouth,	60.4
6	5	Hampton,	75.8	61	50	Preston,	60.4
10	6	Somers,	75.6	35	51	East Granby,	60.4
82	7	Morris,	74.7	154	52	Colchester,	60.2
3	8	Canterbury,	72.3	17	53	South Windsor,	59.9
21	9	Eastford,	71.5	81	54	New Haven,	59.3
34	10	Avon,	71.5	33	55	Prospect,	59.1
9	11	Canton,	70.9	84	56	West Hartford,	59.0
13	12	Ashford,	70.2	87	57	Norfolk,	58.9
103	13	Wolcott,	69.8	86	58	Windham,	58.9
18	14	Ledyard,	69.6	111	59	Easton,	58.7
57	15	Harwinton,	69.2	93	60	Glastonbury,	58.6
70	16	Madison,	67.9	131	61	Windsor,	58.5
14	17	Franklin,	67.6	132	62	Barkhamsted,	58.2
28	18	Woodstock,	67.6	63	63	Bolton,	58.1
25	19	North Stonington,	67.2	95	64	Wallingford,	58.1
11	20	Columbia,	67.0	26	65	Coventry,	58.0
7	21	Bloomfield,	66.8	67	66	Cromwell,	57.9
55	22	Tolland,	65.1	99	67	Windsor Locks,	57.8
106	23	Woodbridge,	65.0	54	68	Portland,	57.6
51	24	Watertown,	64.9	64	69	East Windsor,	57.5
46	25	Chatham,	64.9	41	70	Ridgefield,	57.4
16	26	Westbrook,	64.8	19	71	Woodbury,	57.2
73	27	Rocky Hill,	64.7	77	72	East Hartford,	57.0
56	28	Suffield,	64.6	102	73	Marlborough,	57.0
43	29	Hebron,	64.6	39	74	Oxford,	56.7
31	30	Salem,	64.2	157	75	Lisbon,	56.5
20	31	Mansfield,	64.0	119	76	Old Lyme,	56.4
32	32	Bethlehem,	63.6	72	77	North Branford,	56.3
30	33	Union,	63.4	40	78	Wethersfield,	56.3
22	34	Montville,	62.9	66	79	Bridgewater,	56.1
23	35	Bethany,	62.5	145	80	Branford,	56.1
48	36	East Haddam,	62.2	69	81	Vernon,	56.0
12	37	Guilford,	61.8	79	82	Derby,	55.9
50	38	Plainville,	61.6	37	83	Chester,	55.9
27	39	Simsbury,	61.6	88	84	Brookfield,	55.5
47	40	Roxbury,	61.6	52	85	Bridgeport,	55.4
15	41	Pomfret,	61.3	159	86	Weston,	55.4
75	42	Saybrook,	61.1	78	87	Haddam,	55.2
62	43	Torrington,	60.8	29	88	Middlebury,	55.1
68	44	New Fairfield,	60.8	85	89	East Lyme,	55.0
38	45	New London,	60.6	114	90	Stratford,	54.9

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
71	91	Groton,	54.8
105	92	Norwich,	54.8
98	93	Bristol,	54.7
100	94	Colebrook,	54.7
80	95	Goshen,	54.7
126	96	Berlin,	54.0
58	97	Bethel,	54.0
42	98	Andover,	53.9
53	99	Stonington,	53.9
59	100	Lyme,	53.8
60	101	Seymour,	53.7
74	102	Southington,	53.5
36	103	Cornwall,	53.3
44	104	Norwalk,	53.3
91	105	Danbury,	53.2
4	106	Chaplin,	53.1
65	107	Middlefield,	53.1
89	108	Ellington,	53.0
112	109	Monroe,	52.8
133	110	New Britain,	52.8
96	111	Essex,	52.4
135	112	Farmington,	51.9
122	113	Washington,	51.7
104	114	Orange,	51.4
129	115	Litchfield,	51.3
94	116	Newtown,	51.2
125	117	Winchester,	51.0
101	118	Stafford,	50.9
141	119	Beacon Falls,	50.9
92	120	North Haven,	50.8
117	121	Cheshire,	50.8
139	122	Granby,	50.7
150	123	Reading,	50.6
137	124	East Haven,	50.6
110	125	Durham,	50.2
113	126	Hamden,	50.1
115	127	Meriden,	50.1
116	128	Killingly,	49.9
109	129	Griswold,	49.8
136	130	Manchester,	49.6
120	131	Waterford,	49.3
147	132	Sherman,	49.1
90	133	Newington,	49.0
140	134	Enfield,	48.3
158	135	Middletown,	47.9
143	136	Waterbury,	47.9
127	137	Canaan,	47.8
151	138	Hartford,	47.8
45	139	Southbury,	47.8
156	140	Sharon,	47.6
153	141	Salisbury,	47.4
108	142	Sterling,	47.3
134	143	Huntington,	47.1
162	144	North Canaan,	46.9
49	145	Naugatuck,	46.9
118	146	Wilton,	46.8
121	147	Darien,	46.2
123	148	Fairfield,	45.8
138	149	New Canaan,	45.1
128	150	Brooklyn,	44.4
97	151	New Milford,	44.3
124	152	Bozrah,	43.6
149	153	Trumbull,	43.5
107	154	Kent,	43.4
163	155	Milford,	43.0
152	156	New Hartford,	42.6
146	157	Stamford,	41.6
144	158	Voluntown,	41.6
142	159	Thompson,	41.0
160	160	Plainfield,	41.0
155	161	Warren,	40.5
165	162	Old Saybrook,	38.4
161	163	Greenwich,	37.3
164	164	Westport,	34.6
166	165	Sprague,	26.6
148	166	Putnam,	25.3
*	167	Thomaston,	*

		THE COUNTIES.	1873-74.	1874-75.
1	1	Tolland,	59.3	58.5
4	2	Middlesex,	53.9	55.6
3	3	New Haven,	54.1	55.2
2	4	New London,	55.4	54.8
8	5	Hartford,	51.1	53.3
7	6	Litchfield,	52.4	52.7
6	7	Fairfield,	53.4	50.0
5	8	Windham,	53.7	48.9
		The State,	53.50	53.29

* The new town of Thomaston is included in Plymouth.

The arrangement of the same figures by Counties appears below.

TABLE VI—continued.

The Towns in each County arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "enumerated."

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
		HARTFORD CO.	
2	1	Hartland,	78.9
6	2	Avon,	71.5
3	3	Canton,	70.9
1	4	Bloomfield,	66.8
12	5	Rocky Hill,	64.7
10	6	Suffield,	64.6
9	7	Plainville,	61.6
5	8	Simsbury,	61.6
22	9	Burlington,	60.5
7	10	East Granby,	60.4
4	11	South Windsor,	59.9
15	12	West Hartford,	59.0
17	13	Glastonbury,	58.6
23	14	Windsor,	58.5
19	15	Windsor Locks,	57.8
11	16	East Windsor,	57.5
14	17	East Hartford,	57.0
20	18	Marlborough,	57.0
8	19	Wethersfield,	56.3
18	20	Bristol,	54.7
21	21	Berlin,	54.0
13	22	Southington,	53.5
24	23	New Britain,	52.8
25	24	Farmington,	51.9
27	25	Granby,	50.7
26	26	Manchester,	49.6
16	27	Newington,	49.0
28	28	Enfield,	48.3
29	29	Hartford,	47.8
		NEW HAVEN CO.	
15	1	Wolcott,	69.8
9	2	Madison,	67.9
17	3	Woodbridge,	65.0
2	4	Bethany,	62.5
1	5	Guilford,	61.8
12	6	New Haven,	59.3
4	7	Prospect,	59.1
14	8	Wallingford,	58.1
5	9	Oxford,	56.7
10	10	North Branford,	56.3
24	11	Branford,	56.1
11	12	Derby,	55.9
3	13	Middlebury,	55.1
8	14	Seymour,	53.7
16	15	Orange,	51.4
22	16	Beacon Falls,	50.9
13	17	North Haven,	50.8
20	18	Cheshire,	50.8
21	19	East Haven,	50.6
18	20	Hamden,	50.1
19	21	Meriden,	50.1
23	22	Waterbury,	47.9
6	23	Southbury,	47.8
7	24	Naugatuck,	46.9
25	25	Milford,	43.0
		NEW LONDON CO.	
2	1	Ledyard,	69.6
1	2	Franklin,	67.6
5	3	North Stonington,	67.2
6	4	Salem,	64.2
3	5	Montville,	62.9
7	6	New London,	60.6
4	7	Lebanon,	60.6
10	8	Preston,	60 4
18	9	Colchester,	60.2
19	10	Lisbon,	56.5
15	11	Old Lyme,	56.4
12	12	East Lyme,	55.0
11	13	Groton,	54.8
13	14	Norwich,	54.8
8	15	Stonington,	53.9
9	16	Lyme,	53.8
14	17	Griswold,	49.8
16	18	Waterford,	49.3
17	19	Bozrah,	43.6
20	20	Sprague,	26.6
		FAIRFIELD CO.	
5	1	New Fairfield,	60.8
9	2	Easton,	58.7
1	3	Ridgefield,	57.4
6	4	Brookfield,	55.5
3	5	Bridgeport,	55.4
21	6	Weston,	55.4
11	7	Stratford,	54.9
4	8	Bethel,	54.0
2	9	Norwalk,	53.3
7	10	Danbury,	53.2

1873-74.	1874-75.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
10	11	Monroe,	52.8
8	12	Newtown,	51.2
20	13	Reading,	50.6
18	14	Sherman,	49.1
15	15	Huntington,	47.1
12	16	Wilton,	46.8
13	17	Darien,	46.2
14	18	Fairfield,	45.8
16	19	New Canaan,	45.1
19	20	Trumbull,	43.5
17	21	Stamford,	41.6
22	22	Greenwich,	37.3
23	23	Westport,	34.6
		WINDHAM CO.	
3	1	Scotland,	78.1
4	2	Hampton,	75.8
1	3	Canterbury,	72.3
7	4	Eastford,	71.5
5	5	Ashford,	70.2
8	6	Woodstock,	67.6
6	7	Pomfret,	61.3
9	8	Windham,	58.9
2	9	Chaplin,	53.1
11	10	Killingly,	49.9
10	11	Sterling,	47.3
12	12	Brooklyn,	44.4
14	13	Voluntown,	41.6
13	14	Thompson,	41.0
16	15	Plainfield,	41.0
15	16	Putnam,	25.3
		LITCHFIELD CO.	
10	1	Morris,	74.7
6	2	Harwinton,	69.2
5	3	Watertown,	64.9
2	4	Bethlehem,	63.6
4	5	Roxbury,	61.6
7	6	Torrington,	60.8
11	7	*Plymouth,	60.4
12	8	Norfolk,	58.9
20	9	Barkhamsted,	58.2
1	10	Woodbury,	57.2
8	11	Bridgewater,	56.1
14	12	Colebrook,	54.7
9	13	Goshen,	54.7
3	14	Cornwall,	53.3
16	15	Washington,	51.7
19	16	Litchfield,	51.3
17	17	Winchester,	51.0
18	18	Canaan,	47.8
24	19	Sharon,	47.6
22	20	Salisbury,	47.4
25	21	North Canaan,	46.9
13	22	New Milford,	44.3
15	23	Kent,	43.4
21	24	New Hartford,	42.6
23	25	Warren,	40.5
*	26	Thomaston,	*
		MIDDLESEX CO.	
1	1	Clinton,	90.2
2	2	Killingworth,	75.8
5	3	Chatham,	64.9
3	4	Westbrook,	64.8
6	5	East Haddam,	62.2
10	6	Saybrook,	61.1
9	7	Cromwell,	57.9
7	8	Portland,	57.6
4	9	Chester,	55.9
11	10	Haddam,	55.2
8	11	Middlefield,	53.1
12	12	Essex,	52.4
13	13	Durham,	50.2
14	14	Middletown,	47.9
15	15	Old Saybrook,	38.4
		TOLLAND CO.	
1	1	Somers,	75.0
2	2	Columbia,	67.0
8	3	Tolland,	65.1
7	4	Hebron,	64.6
3	5	Mansfield,	64.0
5	6	Union,	63.4
11	7	Willington,	60.5
9	8	Bolton,	58.1
4	9	Coventry,	58.0
10	10	Vernon,	56.0
6	11	Andover,	53.9
12	12	Ellington,	53.0
13	13	Stafford,	50.9

* The new town of Thomaston is included with Plymouth.

Condition of School Houses.

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.
Hartford,	16	0	0	16	--
Avon,	4	1	2	7	--
Berlin,	6	4	0	10	--
Bloomfield,	6	3	0	9	--
Bristol,	3	7	2	12	1
Burlington,	5	2	1	8	--
Canton,	2	3	3	8	--
East Granby,	2	2	2	6	--
East Hartford,	5	4	1	10	1
East Windsor,	8	3	0	11	1
Fairfield,	6	7	3	16	--
Farmington,	7	1	1	9	--
Glastonbury,	8	7	3	18	--
Granby,	4	5	1	10	--
Hartland,	7	2	0	9	--
Manchester,	5	4	0	9	--
Marlborough,	3	1	0	4	--
New Britain,	6	3	0	9	--
Newington,	0	3	1	4	--
Plainville,	1	1	0	2	--
Rocky Hill,	3	1	0	4	--
Simsbury,	7	4	0	11	--
Southington,	4	7	0	11	1
South Windsor,	9	1	0	10	--
Suffield,	11	0	0	11	--
West Hartford,	3	3	2	8	1
Wethersfield,	7	0	0	7	--
Windsor,	5	5	0	10	1
Windsor Locks,	1	0	0	1	--
Totals,	154	84	22	260	6
New London,	10	0	0	10	--
Norwich,	19	0	1	20	1
Bozrah,	4	1	1	6	--
Colchester,	6	7	1	14	--
East Lyme,	5	3	1	9	--
Franklin,	4	3	0	7	--
Griswold,	7	3	4	14	--
Groton,	6	3	1	10	--
Lebanon,	7	9	0	16	--
Ledyard,	8	5	1	14	--
Lisbon,	0	4	0	4	--
Lyme,	7	0	0	7	--
Montville,	6	5	1	12	--
North Stonington,	8	3	4	15	--
Old Lyme,	1	6	1	8	--
Preston,	4	4	4	12	--
Salem,	2	3	2	7	--
Sprague,	4	0	0	4	--
Stonington,	8	5	7	20	1
Waterford,	9	1	1	11	--
Totals,	125	65	30	220	2

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.
New Haven,	23	2	1	26	--
Beacon Falls,	3	0	0	3	--
Bethany,	3	0	1	4	--
Branford,	1	9	0	10	--
Cheshire,	7	1	4	12	--
Derby,	1	5	1	7	--
East Haven,	7	0	0	7	--
Guilford,	11	1	1	13	--
Hamden,	9	4	1	14	--
Madison,	8	3	2	13	--
Meriden,	8	1	3	12	1
Middlebury,	0	4	1	5	--
Milford,	4	4	3	11	--
Naugatuck,	0	7	0	7	--
North Branford,	6	0	1	7	1
North Haven,	2	5	1	8	--
Orange,	2	7	0	9	--
Oxford,	7	5	0	12	--
Prospect,	3	2	0	5	--
Seymour,	8	0	0	8	--
Southbury,	5	2	2	9	--
Wallingford,	8	1	3	12	--
Waterbury,	11	5	5	21	1
Wolcott,	2	4	0	6	--
Woodbridge,	3	1	1	5	--
Totals,	142	73	31	246	3
Bridgeport,	9	6	0	15	--
Danbury,	9	5	1	15	2
Bethel,	5	3	0	8	--
Brookfield,	4	1	3	8	--
Darien,	4	1	0	5	--
Easton,	7	1	0	8	--
Fairfield,	4	5	5	14	--
Greenwich,	15	3	1	19	--
Huntington,	9	2	1	12	--
Monroe,	4	3	0	7	--
New Canaan,	8	2	1	11	1
New Fairfield,	1	3	3	7	--
Newtown,	17	4	0	21	--
Norwalk,	9	2	0	11	--
Reading,	5	3	1	9	--
Ridgefield,	3	2	9	14	--
Sherman,	2	2	2	6	--
Stamford,	10	4	2	16	1
Stratford,	4	5	0	9	--
Trumbull,	4	2	0	6	--
Weston,	1	2	3	6	--
Westport,	7	1	2	10	--
Wilton,	3	3	4	10	--
Totals,	144	65	38	247	4

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.
Brooklyn,	5	3	1	9	..
Ashford,	8	2	0	10	1
Canterbury,	4	5	2	11	..
Chaplin,	5	0	0	5	1
Eastford,	2	4	2	8	..
Hampton,	3	4	0	7	..
Killingly,	8	6	1	15	1
Plainfield,	7	4	2	13	1
Pomfret,	4	3	1	8	..
Putnam,	3	4	0	7	..
Scotland,	5	0	0	5	..
Sterling,	2	7	0	9	..
Thompson,	8	2	3	13	..
Voluntown,	5	2	2	9	..
Windham,	7	3	1	11	..
Woodstock,	8	7	2	17	..
Totals,	84	56	17	157	4
Litchfield,	1	15	4	20	..
Barkhamsted,	0	8	3	11	..
Bethlehem,	4	1	3	8	..
Bridgewater,	1	2	2	5	..
Canaan,	3	3	4	10	..
Colebrook,	8	0	2	10	..
Cornwall,	12	3	1	16	..
Goshen,	8	2	2	12	..
Harwinton,	4	6	2	12	..
Kent,	7	4	2	13	..
Morris,	4	1	1	6	..
New Hartford,	2	7	1	10	..
New Milford,	5	8	5	18	..
Norfolk,	5	5	1	11	..
North Canaan,	5	0	0	5	..
Plymouth,	7	6	0	13	..
Roxbury,	4	1	2	7	..
Salisbury,	10	2	2	14	1
Sharon,	8	6	4	18	..
Torrington,	1	5	4	10	..
Warren,	3	1	2	6	..
Washington,	8	4	0	12	..
Watertown,	4	4	1	9	..
Winchester,	3	5	0	8	..
Woodbury,	4	6	4	14	..
Totals,	121	105	52	278	1

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.
Middletown,	7	14	1	22	..
Haddam,	5	6	2	13	..
Chatham,	2	4	5	11	..
Chester,	3	1	0	4	..
Clinton,	1	3	0	4	..
Cromwell,	6	0	0	6	..
Durham,	4	2	0	6	..
East Haddam,	11	4	2	17	..
Essex,	3	1	2	6	..
Killingworth,	4	3	0	7	..
Middlefield,	4	0	0	4	..
Old Saybrook,	1	2	1	4	..
Portland,	2	5	0	7	..
Saybrook,	0	1	3	4	..
Westbrook,	7	0	0	7	..
Totals,	60	46	16	122	0
Tolland,	4	7	1	12	..
Andover,	2	1	1	4	..
Bolton,	2	2	1	5	..
Columbia,	4	1	2	7	..
Coventry,	5	5	0	10	..
Ellington,	8	0	1	9	..
Hebron,	2	5	4	11	1
Mansfield,	8	4	2	14	..
Somers,	6	1	2	9	..
Stafford,	9	7	1	17	..
Union,	4	1	1	6	..
Vernon,	11	0	0	11	..
Willington,	4	3	2	9	..
Totals,	69	37	18	124	1

RECAPITULATION.

Hartford,	154	84	22	260	6
New Haven,	142	73	31	246	3
New London,	125	65	30	220	2
Fairfield,	144	65	38	247	4
Windham,	84	56	17	157	4
Litchfield,	121	105	52	278	1
Middlesex,	60	46	16	122	0
Tolland,	69	37	18	124	1
Totals,	899	531	224	1654	21

The Graded Schools in the State.

TOWNS.	2 Dep'ts.	3 "	4 "	5 "	6 "	7 "	8 "	9 "	10 "	11 "	12 "	13 "	14 "	19 "	22 "	Whole No. of Graded Schools.	Whole No. of Departments.
Hartford,	3	2	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	2	13	114
Berlin,	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	6
Bloomfield,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Bristol,	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	10
Canton,	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5
East Hartford,	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	9
East Windsor,	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	8
Enfield,	2	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	16
Farmington,	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	6
Glastonbury,	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
Granby,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Manchester,	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	13
New Britain,	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	4	24
Plainville,	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5
Simsbury,	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
Southington,	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	11
Suffield,	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	6
Windsor,	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	7
Windsor Locks,	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	7
Totals, 19 Towns,	25	10	5	6	1	3	--	1	--	2	1	--	1	--	2	57	258
New Haven,	3	--	6	2	1	2	1	--	--	--	7	1	--	--	--	23	165
Beacon Falls,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Branford,	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4
Cheshire,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Derby,	--	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	30
East Haven,	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	5
Guilford,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Hamden,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Meriden,	1	2	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	7	33
Naugatuck,	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	8
North Haven,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Orange,	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	5
Wallingford,	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	9
Waterbury,	5	--	4	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	34
Totals, 14 Towns,	17	7	17	4	2	2	2	--	1	1	7	1	--	--	--	61	303
New London,	--	1	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	22
Norwich,	3	1	6	3	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	63
Colchester,	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	6
Griswold,	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4
Groton,	4	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	12
Montville,	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
Preston,	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	5
Sprague,	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	8
Stonington,	1	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	17
Totals, 9 Towns,	13	7	12	5	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	141
Bridgeport,	5	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	11	63
Danbury,	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	5	28
Bethel,	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	6
Darien,	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
Fairfield,	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	5
Greenwich,	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	10
Huntington,	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
New Canaan,	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4
Norwalk,	2	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	7	38
Stamford,	1	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	17
Stratford,	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	9
Totals, 11 Towns,	17	8	6	1	1	3	1	1	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	42	187

TOWNS.	2 Dep'ts.	3 "	4 "	5 "	6 "	7 "	8 "	12 "	13 "	Whole No. of Graded Schools.	Whole No. of Departments.
Brooklyn,	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	6
Killingly,	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	4	13
Plainfield,	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	7
Putnam,	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	8
Thompson,	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	5
Windham,	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	3	15
Totals, 6 Towns,	7	5	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	16	54
Barkhamsted,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Bridgewater,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
New Hartford,	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	6
New Milford,	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
Norfolk,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
North Canaan,	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
Plymouth,	2	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	4	14
Salisbury,	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	6
Torrington,	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	6
Watertown,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Winchester,	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	9
Totals, 11 Towns,	14	2	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	20	56
Middletown,	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	5	24
Haddam,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Chatham,	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
Chester,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Clinton,	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	6
Cromwell,	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	6
East Haddam,	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
Middlefield,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Portland,	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	12
Totals, 9 Towns,	15	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	1	19	62
Tolland,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Coventry,	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
Somers,	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Stafford,	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	8
Vernon,	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	17
Totals, 5 Towns,	6	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	9	32

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	2 Dep'ts.	3 "	4 "	5 "	6 "	7 "	8 "	9 "	10 "	11 "	12 "	13 "	14 "	19 "	22 "	Whole No. of Graded Schools.	Whole No. of Departments.
Hartford,	19	25	10	5	6	1	3	--	1	--	2	1	--	1	--	2	57	258
New Haven,	14	17	7	17	4	2	2	2	--	1	1	7	1	--	--	--	61	303
New London,	9	13	7	12	5	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	141
Fairfield,	11	17	8	6	1	1	3	1	1	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	42	187
Windham,	6	7	5	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	54
Litchfield,	11	14	2	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	56
Middlesex,	9	15	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	19	62
Tolland,	5	6	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	9	32
Totals,	84	114	40	41	20	10	9	5	3	1	4	9	4	1	1	2	264	1093

A Statement of the Library Orders paid from the State Treasury for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.
Hartford,	First,	9th.*
"	South,	9th.*
"	Second North,	4th.*
"	West Middle,	11th.*
"	North East,	7th.*
"	High School,	8th.*
Berlin,	No. 7,	7th.
Bloomfield,	Centre,	4th.
"	South West,	2d.
Bristol,	No. 7,	2d.
"	No. 12,	3d.
Canton,	Collinsville,	9th.*
"	Suffrage,	2d.
"	South Centre,	6th.
East Granby,	No. 2,	2d.
"	No. 6,	1st.
East Hartford,	Centre,	2d.
"	Hocknum,	5th.
"	South East,	3d.
"	Mill,	3d.*
East Windsor,	No. 6,	2d.
Enfield,	No. 1,	6th.
"	No. 4,	6th.
Farmington,	Union,	9th.*
Glastonbury,	No. 2,	9th.
"	No. 6,	2d.
"	No. 12,	2d.
"	No. 15,	2d.
"	No. 16,	2d.
New Britain,	Union,	7th.*
Plainville,	Union,	5th.*
Simsbury,	Tariffville,	5th.*
"	Weatogue,	3d.
South Windsor,	No. 1,	13th.
"	No. 2,	9th.
"	No. 8,	9th,
"	No. 10,	4th.
Suffield,	North East,	6th.
Wethersfield,	No. 3,	10th.
Windsor,	No. 4,	5th.
"	No. 9,	3d.*

18 towns; 41 districts; 1, 1st installment; 10, 2d; 5, 3d; 3, 4th; 4, 5th; 4, 6th; 3, 7th; 1, 8th; 7, 9th; 1, 10th; 1, 11th; 1, 13th.

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.
New Haven,	City,	13th.*
"	Westville,	7th.*
Cheshire,	No. 1,	6th.
Derby,	No. 5,	4th.*
"	No. 6,	7th.*
East Haven,	Union,	6th.*
Guilford,	Union,	2d.*
Hamden,	No. 9,	4th.
Meriden,	Centre,	7th.*
Naugatuck,	Union City,	6th.*
North Branford,	No. 5,	2d.
North Haven,	No. 1,	3d.
"	No. 4,	1st.
"	No. 5,	1st.
"	No. 6,	10th.
Orange,	Union,	8th.*
"	Western,	2d.
Waterbury,	Centre,	16th.*
Wolcott,	South West,	3d.
Woodbridge,	North,	7th.
"	North West,	6th.
"	Middle,	6th.
"	South,	7th.
"	South West,	7th.

14 towns; 24 districts; 2, 1st installments; 3, 2d; 2, 3d; 2, 4th; 5, 6th; 6, 7th; 1, 8th; 1, 10th; 1, 13th; 1, 16th.

New London,	Union,	13th.*
Norwich,	3d, or Falls,	6th.*
"	Central,	7th.*
"	Town Street,	4th.*
Sprague,	No. 3,	12th.
Stonington,	No. 3,	8th.*
"	No. 9,	3d.*
Waterford,	No. 3,	1st.
"	No. 6,	3d.

5 towns; 9 districts; 1, 1st installment; 2, 3d; 1, 4th; 1, 6th; 1, 7th; 1, 8th; 1, 12th; 1, 13th.

Bridgeport,	Island Brook,	5th.*
"	E. Bridgeport,	4th.*
Danbury,	Centre,	10th.*
"	Great Plain,	5th.

(Continued.)

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.
Bethel,	Stony Hill,	1st.
"	Grassy Plain,	1st.*
Darien,	Noroton,	3d.
"	Ox Ridge,	2d.
"	Centre,	3d.*
"	Holmes,	5th.
Fairfield,	Middle,	3d.*
"	Mill Plain,	1st.
Huntington,	Ferry,	2d.*
New Canaan,	No. 2,	1st.
New Fairfield,	West Centre,	4th.
Norwalk,	Union,	3d.*
"	Down Town,	5th.*
"	So. 5 Mile River	1st.
"	North Centre,	1st.
"	Centre,	11th.*
"	Over River,	5th.*
Stratford,	Union,	2d.
"	Old North,	2d.
"	South Middle,	1st.
"	Old South,	1st.
"	West Stratford,	1st.*

10 towns; 26 districts: 9, 1st installments; 4, 2d; 4, 3d; 2, 4th; 5, 5th; 1, 10th; 1, 11th.

Canterbury,	No. 11,	3d.
Chaplin,	No. 1,	3d.
Killingly,	No. 4,	2d.
"	No. 6,	3d.
"	No. 7,	2d.
Plainfield,	Union,	3d.*
Putnam,	No. 1,	2d.
Pomfret,	No. 9,	1st.
Sterling,	No. 4,	4th.
Thompson,	No. 3,	1st.
"	No. 4,	3d.
Windham,	No. 3,	1st.

9 towns; 12 districts; 3, 1st installment; 3, 2d; 5, 3d; 1, 4th.

Bridgewater,	No. 1,	5th.
"	No. 2,	1st.
"	No. 3,	2d.
Colebrook,	Centre,	3d.
"	West,	1st.
"	Rock,	2d.
Cornwall,	No. 6,	5th.
Morris,	No. 3,	13th.
Norfolk,	Pond,	1st.
"	North Middle,	1st.
North Canaan,	No 2,	2d.
Plymouth,	No. 1,	7th.*
"	No. 10,	8th.*
Roxbury,	No. 1,	2d.
"	No. 5,	1st.
"	No. 8,	1st.
Torrington,	Wolcottville,	9th.*
"	Torringford, S.,	13th.
"	" C.,	13th.
"	" N.,	13th.
Winchester,	No. 1,	5th.*

10 towns; 21 districts; 6, 1st installments; 4, 2d; 1, 3d; 3, 5th; 1, 7th; 1, 8th; 1, 9th; 4, 13th.

Middletown,	City,	12th.*
Chatham,	North West,	3d.
Chester,	West,	2d.
Clinton,	Union,	8th.*
Cromwell,	High School,	2d.
Durham,	North,	1st.
"	South West,	3d.
East Haddam,	No. 16,	6th.
Middlefield,	South,	7th.
"	East,	3d.
"	Falls,	2d.
Old Saybrook,	Union,	5th.
Portland,	No. 2,	8th.*
"	No. 3,	7th.

10 towns; 14 districts; 1, 1st installment; 3, 2d; 3, 3d; 1, 5th; 1, 6th; 2, 7th; 2, 8th; 1, 12th.

Tolland,	No. 3,	2d.
Columbia,	West,	1st.
Coventry,	No. 5,	2d.
Mansfield,	No. 4,	3d.
Somers,	No. 4,	3d.
Vernon,	Rockville, E.,	13th.*
"	" W.,	5th.*

6 towns; 7 districts; 1, 1st installment; 2, 2d; 2, 3d; 1, 5th, 1, 13th.

SUMMARY.—82 towns; 154 districts; 24, 1st installments; 29, 2d; 24, 3d; 9, 4th; 14, 5th; 11, 6th; 13, 7th; 6, 8th; 8, 9th; 3, 10th; 2, 11th; 2, 12th; 8, 13th; 1, 16th.

Number and Residence of the Students in the Colleges and Professional Schools of Connecticut.

STATES.	1. Yale.	2. Trinity.	3. Wesleyan University.	4. Total.	5. Yale Theological.	6. Sheffield.	7. Other Students.	8. Yale Total.	9. Total in all Colleges.
Alabama,	1			1				1	1
Arkansas,						1		1	1
California,	7			7		5		12	12
Connecticut,	162	13	33	208	16	80	116	374	420
Delaware,			1	1			1	1	2
Georgia,		3	1	4					4
Illinois,	31			31	7	15	3	56	56
Indiana,	7		1	8	1	1	1	10	11
Iowa,	3	2		5	2		2	7	9
Kansas,							1	1	1
Kentucky,	6		1	7	1	1		8	9
Louisiana,	6			6		3	1	10	10
Maine,	10	3	14	27	4	2	2	18	35
Maryland,	2	2	4	8			1	3	9
Massachusetts,	42	8	28	78	12	5	6	65	101
Michigan,	3		1	4	4		1	8	9
Minnesota,	3	1		4				3	4
Mississippi,					1			1	1
Missouri,	7			7		2	1	10	10
Nebraska,					1	1		2	2
Nevada,	1			1				1	1
New Hampshire,	9		2	11	4		3	16	18
New Jersey,	27	6	18	51	2	8		37	61
New York,	173	16	45	234	8	47	14	242	303
North Carolina,		4		4					4
Ohio,	19	1		20	9	9	5	42	43
Oregon,	2			2				2	2
Pennsylvania,	33	15	15	63	9	5	5	52	82
Rhode Island,	2	3		5		2	1	5	8
South Carolina,	1	1		2				1	2
Tennessee,		2	1	3		1	3	4	7
Texas,			1	1					1
Vermont,	7	1	9	17	8	1		16	26
Virginia,							1	1	1
West Virginia,					1		1	2	2
Wisconsin,	6			6	3	1		10	10
District of Columbia,	5			5	1	2		8	8
OTHER COUNTRIES.									
Austria,							1	1	1
Chili,	2			2				2	2
China,	2			2		1		3	3
England,						1		1	1
Japan,	1	1		2			1	2	3
Mexico,						1		1	1
Norway,					1			1	1
Ontario,					1			1	1
Peru,						2		2	2
Quebec,			1	1					1
Sandwich Islands,							2	2	2
South Africa,	1			1				1	1
Syria,	1			1	1			2	2
Turkey,					2			2	2
Total,	582	82	176	840	99	197	*a*203	*a*1,081	*a*1,339

a Including thirty pupils in the Yale School of the Fine Arts, whose residence is not given.

SUMMARY.

The classified summary is given below. The totals of former years have been as follows: 1866, 883; 1867, 946; 1868, 960; 1869, 1,016; 1870, 1,037; 1871, 1,048; 1872, 1,137; 1873, 1,242; 1874, 1,290; 1875, 1,346.

I. Colleges.	
Yale College, (Academic)	582
Trinity College,	82
Wesleyan University,	176
Sheffield Scientific School,	197
Total in Colleges,	1,037
II. Theological Seminaries.	
Yale Theological Seminary,	99
Theol. Institute of Connecticut,	16
Berkeley Divinity School,	39
Total Theological students,	154
III. Other Professional Schools.	
Yale Law School,	76
Yale Medical School,	41
Total in these schools,	117
IV. *Graduate, Special and Art Students,	86
Grand Total,	1,394

* Not including those named elsewhere in the Catalogue.

THE TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.

An account of this fund is given on pages 114–116 of this Report. As there stated, this money was "deposited" with the several towns in this State in proportion to their respective population, as ascertained by the last census,* *i. e.*, the census of 1830.

On the two following pages is given a table showing the population of each town in 1830, and what towns have since been formed, with the date of their formation. Each of these latter towns is named in connection with that from which it was taken. A few towns have been formed from parts of two or more towns. In such cases the name of the new town is placed with the name of that from which the larger part of it was taken. This is true especially of Bloomfield (formerly Wintonbury), which was formed from *Wind*sor, Farming*ton*, and Sims*bury;* of Sprague, taken from Franklin and Lisbon; of Putnam, taken from Killingly, Thompson, and Pomfret; and of Andover, taken from Hebron and Coventry. In a few instances the name of the new town does not stand *next* to the name of that from which it was taken. Thus Newington was taken from Wethersfield, Windsor Locks from Windsor, Old Lyme from Lyme, Westbrook and Old Saybrook from Saybrook. In two cases towns formed since 1830 have been divided to form other new towns. Beacon Falls was thus taken principally from Bethany, partly from Oxford, etc., and Essex from Old Saybrook.

The amount of Town Deposit Fund held by each town is taken from "Bradley's Connecticut Register" for 1847, prepared under the supervision of Hon. Charles W. Bradley, then Secretary of State. It gives, from official sources, the facts as they were about ten years after the money was deposited with the towns. No more recent statement of these facts is known to have been published. It is desirable that the *present* condition of the fund in each town should be officially published.

* The Act was passed December, 1836.

TOWNS.	Population 1830.	Date of Formation.	Town Deposit Fund Jan., 1847.
HARTFORD COUNTY.			
Hartford,	9,789		$25,141.43
W. Hartford,		1854	
Avon,	1,025		2,632.54
Berlin,	3,037		7,800.04
New Britain,		1850	
Bristol,	1,707		4,384.16
Burlington,	1,301		3,341.41
Canton,	1,437		3,690.71
East Hartford,	2,237		5,745.48
E. Windsor,	3,536		9,081.64
S. Windsor,		1845	
Enfield,	2,129		5,467.99
Farmington,	1,901		4,882.41
Plainville,		1869	
Glastonbury,	2,980		7,653.63
Granby,	2,733		7,019.26
East Granby,		1858	
Hartland,	1,221		3,135.94
Manchester,	1,576		4,047.70
Marlborough,	704		1,808.12
Simsbury,	2,221		5,704.27
Southington,	1,844		3,736.02
Suffield,	2,690		6,908.82
Wethersfield	3,853		6,792.59
Rocky Hill,		1843	2,953.20
Newington,		1871	
Windsor,	3,220		5,231.71
Bloomfield,		1835	3,038.34
WindsorL'ks		1854	
Totals,	51,141		$130,197.41
NEW LONDON COUNTY.			
New London,	4,356		$11,187.67
Norwich,	5,179		13,301 41
Bozrah,	1,079		2,771.87
Colchester,	2,073		5,324.16
Franklin,	1,194		3,066.60
Sprague,		1861	
Griswold,	2,212		5,681.17
Groton,	4,805		6,839.48
Ledyard,		1836	5,501.37
Lebanon,	2,555		6,562.09
Lisbon,	1,166		2,994.68
Lyme,	4,092		7,636.69
East Lyme,		1839	3,451.29
Old Lyme,		1855	
Montville,	1,972		5,064.77
No. Stonington,	2,840		7,294.07
Preston,	1,935		4,969.72
Salem,	959		2,463.04
Stonington,	3,401		8,734.96
Waterford,	2,477		5,783.44
Totals,	42,295		$108,628.48

TOWNS.	Population 1830.	Date of Formation.	Town Deposit Fund Jan., 1847.
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.			
New Haven,	10,678		$27,424.67
Branford,	2,332		3,184.73
No. Branford		1831	2,804.64
Cheshire,	1,780		4,571.63
Derby,	2,253		5,806.46
Seymour,		1850	
East Haven,	1,229		3,156.49
Guilford,	2,344		6,020.19
Hamden,	1,666		4,278.85
Madison,	1,809		4,646.13
Meriden,	1,708		4,386.72
Middlebury,	816		2,095.77
Milford,	2,256		5,794.17
North Haven,	1,284		3,292.62
Orange,	1,341		4,592.92
Oxford,	1,763		4,527.98
Prospect,	651		1,671.99
Southbury,	1,557		3,998.91
Wallingford,	2,418		6,210.23
Waterbury,	3,070		7,884.78
Naugatuck,		1844	
Wolcott,	843		2,165.11
Woodbridge,	2.052		2,493.86
Bethany		1832	2,876.38
Beacon Falls,		1871	
Totals,	43,850		$113,885.23
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			
Bridgeport,	2,800		$7,191.33
Danbury,	4,311		11,072.09
Bethel,		1855	
Brookfield,	1,255		3,223.26
Darien,	1,212		3,112.84
Fairfield,	4,226		7,697.32
Westport,		1835	5,609.22
Greenwich,	3,801		9,762.24
Huntington,	1,371		3,521.19
Monroe,	1,522		3,909.02
New Canaan,	1,830		4,690.05
New Fairfield,	939		2,411.68
Newtown.	3,096		7.951.57
Norwalk,	3,792		7,877.09
Reading,	1,686		4,330.20
Ridgefield,	2,305		5,920.01
Sherman,	947		2,432.23
Stamford,	3,707		9,520.83
Stratford,	1,814		4,658.97
Trumbull,	1,242		3,199.88
Weston,	2,997		7,106.59
Easton,		1845	
Wilton,	2,097		5,385.81
Totals,	46,950		$120,583.42

TOWNS.	Population 1830.	Date of Formation.	Town Deposit Fund Jan., 1847.
WINDHAM COUNTY.			
Brooklyn,	1,451		$3,726.66
Ashford,	2,661		6,834.34
Eastford,		1847	
Canterbury,	1,880		4,828.87
Chaplin,	807		2,072.66
Hampton,	1,101		2,827.74
Killingly,	3,257		8,365.08
Putnam,		1855	
Plainfield,	2,289		5,878.93
Pomfret,	1,978		5,380.17
Sterling,	1,240		3,184.73
Thompson,	3,380		8,680.97
Voluntown,	1,304		3,349.12
Windham,	2,812		7,222.86
Scotland,		1857	
Woodstock,	2,917		7,491.84
Totals,	27,077		$69,843.97
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.			
Litchfield,	4,456		$11,444.70
Morris,		1859	
Barkhamsted,	1,715		4,404.69
Bethlehem,	906		2,326.92
Canaan,	2,301		5,909.74
No. Canaan,		1858	
Colebrook,	1,332		3,421.04
Cornwall,	1,714		4,402.14
Goshen,	1,734		4,453.50
Harwinton,	1,516		3,893.60
Kent,	2,001		5,139.24
New Hartford,	1,766		4,535.68
New Milford,	3,979		10,219.41
Bridgewater,		1856	
Norfolk,	1,485		3,813.98
Plymouth,	2,064		5,301.05
Thomaston,		1875	
Roxbury,	1,122		2,881.69
Salisbury,	2,580		6,626.22
Sharon,	2,615		6,716.19
Torrington,	1,651		4,240.33
Warren	986		2,532.38
Washington,	1,621		4,163.28
Watertown,	1,500		3,852.50
Winchester,	1,766		4,575.68
Woodbury,	2,045		5,252.24
Totals,	42,855		$110,106.20

TOWNS.	Population 1830.	Date of Formation.	Town Deposit Fund Jan., 1847.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.			
Middletown,	6,892		$17,700.97
Cromwell,		1851	
Middlefield,		1866	
Haddam,	3,025		7,769.21
Chatham,	3,646		4,606.31
Portland,		1841	4,606.31
Durham,	1,116		2,866.27
East Haddam,	2,664		6,993.58
Killingworth	2,484		6,376.75
Clinton,		1838	
Saybrook,	5,018		7,617.32
Chester,		1836	2,224.18
Westbrook,		1840	3,046.40
Old Sayb'k		1852	
Essex,		1854	
Totals,	24,845		$63,807.30
TOLLAND COUNTY.			
Tolland,	1,698		$4,361.04
Bolton,	744		1,910.85
Columbia,	962		2,470.75
Coventry,	2,119		5,442.31
Ellington,	1,455		3,736.93
Hebron,	1,937		4,974.88
Andover,		1848	
Mansfield,	2,661		6,734.34
Somers,	1,429		3,670.16
Stafford,	2,515		6,459.36
Union,	711		1,826.10
Vernon,	1,164		2,989.56
Willington,	1,305		3,351.67
Totals,	18,700		$47,927.95

THE COUNTIES.

	Popula'n 1830.	Town Deposit Fund Jan.'47.
Hartford,	51,141	$130,197.41
New Haven,	43,850	113,885.23
New London,	42,295	108.628.48
Fairfield,	46,950	120,583.42
Windham,	27,077	69,843.97
Litchfield,	42,855	110,106.20
Middlesex,	24,845	63,807.30
Tolland,	18,700	47,927.95
The State,	297,713	$764,979.96
Amount deposited,		$763,661.83

NORMAL SCHOOL EXPENSES.

The Normal School year begins September 1st and of course ends with August. As the Legislature will hereafter convene in January, the school year and the financial year of the State will more nearly correspond. Hitherto it has been customary to give the expenses of the school in two parts—first for the school year, balancing the account as it may stand in August; and second, to add a detailed statement of expenses incurred from September to May. As stated in the last Report, there was an unexpended balance in September, 1874, of $ 19.28
The annual appropriation is - - - - - - 12,000.00
Total for the year 1874–5, - - - - - - 12,019.28

A detailed account of the payments made by the Board of Education for the Normal School from September, 1874, to May, 1875, was given in the last report, as duly audited by Judge Elisha Carpenter, amounting to $9,231.99. The following is a statement of the payments made during the rest of the school year to September, 1875.

W. T. Fenn	$32.20
W. F. Bullen	3.00
S. Walker & Co.	7.00
M. R. Woodman	6.00
W. B. Dwight	12.07
John S. Wilson	16.20
Butler & Thompson	5.50
John A. Williams	45.60
Oliver Stanley	10.00
Felt & Norton	2.10
George C. Newell	11.75
I. N. Carleton	450.00
Wm. B. Dwight	525.00
Emma M. Goldthwaite	262.50
Ella J. Gibbs	250.00
C. E. Bush	100.00
M. C. Cowles	150.00
Ralph G. Hibbard	125.00
W. L. Cooke	1.25
Brown & Ellis	3.70
John H. Austin	1.68
Amount	$2,020.55

Amount brought up	$2,020.55
W. J. Anderson	8.00
I. N. Carleton	1.50
L. O. Smith	225.08
D. M. Rogers & Co.	1.14
Oviatt & Baker	56.25
Chas. C. Chatfield	25.00
Water	19.00
Gas	9.12
Walter Gladden	1.00
W. A. Mowry	25.00
Estes and Lauriatt	7.00
N. York, N. H. & Hartford R. R.	.65
C. W. Flagg	.55
Henry Barnard	132.00
	$2,531.84
Amount rep. last year, as above,	9,231.99
Total expend'd last school y'r,	$11,763.83
Amount for the year, as above,	12,019.28
Cash balance on hand,	255.45

This cash balance, $255 45, was set aside for the increase of the library, of which there is much need. There has been an unexpected delay in this purchase in order to secure the lowest possible terms for the books desired.

The following is a list of the bills paid during the present school year, from September, 1875, to May, 1876. The

vouchers having been audited and the account approved by John S. Dobson and Greene Kendrick, Auditors for Institutions aided by State Appropriations, have been deposited, as in former years, with the Comptroller.

Wm. Upton	$100.00
R. L. Perkins	44.10
D. M. Rogers & Co.	2.37
L. O. Smith	364.75
I. N. Carleton	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.	1.27
J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.	77.25
Wm. Upton	8.24
C. C. Chatfield	25.00
Isaac N. Carleton	300.00
Wm. B. Dwight	200.00
Ella J. Gibbs	100.00
Celeste E. Bush	100.00
Celestia D. Browning	100.00
John H. Austin	1.55
Gas Light Co.	3.04
Macmillan & Co.	4.00
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.	.80
Harper & Brothers	3.25
J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.	10.80
Adams Express	.60
Harper & Brothers	23.15
Adams Express	.75
O. D. Case & Co.	16.50
W. F. Bullen	3.00
L. O. Smith	145.03
Felt & Norton	.56
Prang & Co.	1.50
John A. Williams	5.70
Oviatt & Baker	10.50
I. N. Carleton	546.15
Ella J. Gibbs	182.05
Celeste E. Bush	182.05
Celestia D. Browning	182.05
M. Jennie Atwood	197.44
William B. Dwight	392.30
Ralph G. Hibbard	141.00
E. B. Benjamin	53.07
J. M. Hoppin	14.00
Post Office, box rent	1.00
Cloyes & Damon	7.51
Emmons & Stewart	15.50
Collins & Northend	90.01
C. Hamlin	15.00
Appleton & Co.	2.70
M. W. Davis	11.25
E. D. & H. C. Marsh	16.00
John H. Austin	2.70
Cowperthwaite & Co.	9.10
W. L. Cooke	1.87
Gas Light Co.	3.98
J. G. Barnett	70.00
J. G. Barnett	30.00
Collins & Northend	33.75
A. R. Woodruff	1.45
Amount	$3,860.64

Amount brought up	$3,860.64
W. T. Fenn	17.25
I. N. Carleton	2.75
Oviatt & Baker	12.00
I. N. Carleton	692.30
Wm. B. Dwight	484.61
Wm. B. Dwight	14.30
Ralph G. Hibbard	115.41
Ella J. Gibbs	230.77
C. E. Bush	230.77
M. Jennie Atwood	161.53
Celestia D. Browning	230.77
A. J. Sloper	10.00
I. N. Carleton	300.00
Celestia D. Browning	100.00
C. E. Bush	230.77
Celestia D. Browning	230.77
M. Jennie Atwood	207.70
I. N. Carleton	392.30
Wm. B. Dwight	484.61
Ralph G. Hibbard	115.38
Ella J. Gibbs	230.77
G. & C. Merriam	24.30
Henry Barnard	30.00
N. P. Penfield	.50
R. L. Perkins	1.50
B. C. Porter	14.38
Genin Brothers	14.40
Adams Express	.40
J. W. Vail	.40
Benerman & Wilson	20.00
Boyle & Magness	12.00
Adams Express	1.60
Appleton & Co.	32.40
Gas Light Co.	5.20
Emma Pease	72.00
Wm. Upson	19.42
I. N. Carleton	1.50
N. R. Worden	15.00
Emmons & Stewart	18.52
John Williams	11.84
John A. Williams	27.62
John A. Williams	24.65
John W. Vail	14.05
John H. Austin	2.75
Adams Express	.40
J. G. Baird	2.76
Amount	$8,722.99
Amount drawn from the State up to May 27,	$9,450.00
Cash balance on hand, September, 1875,	255.45
Total,	$9,705.45
Amt. expended, May 27, 1876,	8,722.99
Cash balance on hand,	$982.46

INSTITUTE EXPENSES.

According to a rule adopted some years ago, the Institute account has closed each year in May. Institutes have often been held during the month of April, and thus the full account has been included in the Report made in May to the Legislature. In last year's Report the amount given as expended for Institutes was $2,533.07, but the amount charged to the Board for the same purpose in the Report of the Comptroller was only $2,000. The comparison of the two accounts might seem to imply that $533.07 had been expended more than was received from the State. The fact is that on April 16, 1875, $500 were drawn to pay the expenses already incurred, leaving a balance of $33.07 less 95 cents, (the balance on hand in 1874) (33.07 – .95) or $32.12 due the Board in May, 1875. In the Comptroller's account this sum of $500 was properly charged with the account of the year ending March 31st, 1876, though in the Institute account it was used to pay the debt of the previous year. The amount really drawn for the Institute expenses for the *current year*, from May, 1875, to May, 1876, was but $2,000. The annual appropriation is $3,000. Of this sum the Board each year have expended only what the interests of our schools seemed to require. The Institutes and local educational meetings have been managed with strict economy. The ordinary payment to lecturers has been $10 a lecture and traveling expenses. The following is a list of the individual receipts for all moneys paid out on account of Institutes. Some of the small receipts for telegrams and expressages have been grouped together for the sake of brevity. I have always aimed to procure and preserve formal receipts for every item of expenditure however small. As usual these receipts have been audited and approved by Judge Carpenter, the Auditor of the Board of Education and deposited with the State Comptroller.

O. A. Dorman	$5.70	Amount brought up	$136.83
C. F. North	20.00	I. N. Carleton	26.00
Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor	86.88	G. & C. Merriam	7.00
E. Want	14.00	E. Steiger	7.00
C. H. Corbin	6.25	J. B. Carrington	6.00
N. Y. Silicate Slate Co.	4.00	T. A. Thacher	15.00
Amount	$136.83	Amount	$197.83

Amount brought up	$197.83
Wm. T. Hayes	30.00
Skinner & Sperry	2.90
Henry Barnard	5.00
Judd & White	4.30
John G. Baird	25.00
Thos. B. Stockwell	15.00
N. D. Sperry	5.00
W. Wallack	7.00
Adams Express	.85
M. H. Rogers	3.50
L. Papanti	4.00
Wm. T. Hayes	20.00
E. B. Cruttenden	33.00
A. S. Barnes & Co.	9.29
G. P. Putnam's Sons	1.00
Fred. S. Jewell	10.00
H. D. Gates	18.00
C. Gabrielle	24.25
Henry E. Sawyer	10.00
L. L. Camp	10.00
B. Miller	3.00
E. A. Apgar	50.00
W. Scott	3.00
Jno. G. Baird	22.00
Leonard Bacon	28.00
L. E. Pease	11.50
Thomas B. Stockwell	10.00
W. H. Niles	155.00
Adams Express	1.40
W. E. Lyman	6.30
E. A. Apgar	40.00
T. A. Thacher	28.00
Wm. H. Stevens	4.00
Edwin Leigh	25.00
H. J. Atwater	5.00
J. N. States	20.00
F. E. Hinman	1.50
A. B. Mather	1.00
A. H. Bradley	42.25
Wm. H. Niles	100.00
M. J. Taylor	48.00
J. C. Bodwell	161.60
W. H. Stiles	1.00
Jno. G. Baird	34.17
New Haven Paper Co.	2.50
Leonard Bacon	14.00
Cowperthwaite & Co.	6.00
Noah Porter	15.00
Benj. Jepson	15.50
E. A. Apgar	47.00
E. A. Apgar	50.00
A. Raymond	1.50
Wallace Dann	8.00
B. F. Birdsall	24.50
Wm. H. Niles	100.00
Telegrams from May to Oct.	14.41
I. N. Carleton	12.44
I. N. Carleton	14.56
Amount	$1,563.05

Amount brought up	$1,563.05
L. L. Camp	10.00
Thomas A. Thacher	24.00
S. T. Dutton	25.00
J. C. Bodwell	88.24
Henry E. Sawyer	10.00
A. Parish	12.00
Ralph H. Park	55.00
Adams Express	1.25
B. J. Case	6.50
I. N. Carleton	20.00
Leonard Bacon	15.00
Noah Porter	15.00
J. Preston	2.50
P. B. Hulse	6.00
I. N. Carleton	12.00
T. A. Thacher	24.00
9 Telegrams	3.06
E. Steiger	4.00
J. A. Bostwick	20.00
T A. Conklin	46.25
T. A. Thacher	22.00
Wm. T. Hayes	20.00
Plimpton Mfg. Co.	5.25
H. J. Atwater	5.82
I. N. Carleton	17.00
J. Rossler	6.67
N. D. Sperry	30.00
H. A. Hazen	100.00
Plimpton Mfg. Co.	16.75
I. N. Carleton	11.60
H. Chapman & Brother	3.90
J. M. Chichester	2.40
Plimpton Mfg. Co.	9.75
Wm. T. Hayes	20.00
H. J. Atwater & Co.	1.25
8 Telegrams	2.99
J. C. Bodwell	14.16
J. C. Bodwell	12.66
Adams Express Co.	2.40
Jas. Fairman & Co.	12.00
Wm. T. Hayes	10.00
I. N. Carleton	63.48
T. W. Bicknell	35.50
G. A. Root	6.50
O. A. Dorman	2.43
Adams Express	.50
J. M. Hoppin	10.00
T. A. Thacher	15.00
Cyrus Northrop	15.00
N. D. Sperry	30.00
Am't expended the last year,	$2,467.86
Am't expended previous year above amount received	32.12
Total	$2,499.98
Am't received from the State,	2,000.00
Am't due from the State, May 1st, 1876	$499.98

A LIST OF THE SCHOOL VISITORS

OF ALL THE TOWNS IN THE STATE.

These lists are reported by the Visitors of the several towns; the name of the Chairman of the Board, when known, is placed first, and that of the Secretary second. Acting Visitors are in most cases distinguished by a *. The P. O. address is given, except when it is the name of the town.

ANDOVER, E. P. Skinner, E. D. White, *R. E. Phelps, A. Phelps, N. B. Lyman, A. H. Lyman, C. H. Loomis, J. S. Topliff, Wm. Dorrance.

ASHFORD, *H. W. Morey, (Westford,) *J. D. Gaylord, George Platt, John T. Green; S. B. Tifft and G. E. S. Amidon, (Westford.)

AVON, Rev. A. Goldsmith and *M. C. Woodford, (West A.,) *A. U. Thompson, Rev. H. Clark, N. L. Case, L. M. N. Wolf, (Collinsville.)

BARKHAMSTED, Sheldon Merrill, *Monroe Hart, *O. S. Rexford, (Winsted,) S. A. Munson, (Riverton,) Rev. G. B. Atwell and E. J. Youngs, (Pleasant Valley.)

BEACON FALLS, C. F. Clark, *J. C. Coe, S. Z. Elkins, Rev. James Taylor, James Lee, C. H. Lounsbury.

BERLIN, Joseph Whittlesey, *Cyrus Root, Jr., S. F. Talmadge; Samuel Upson and G. W. Winchell, (Kensington,) G. L. Taylor, (W. Meriden.)

BETHANY, *Rev. W. L. Woodruff, *S. R. Woodward, *Rev. C. W. Colton.

BETHEL, Willis Judd, *Rev. G. F. Waters, Rev. G. A. Parkington, F. Shepard, *C. H. Benedict, W. H. Judson.

BETHLEHEM, W. R. Harrison, *G. M. Kasson, *M. S. Todd, Theodore Bird, N. L. Bloss, M. E. Beecher.

BLOOMFIELD, S. J. Mills, *Dr. Henry Gray, John Wilcox, W. G. Case, J. C. Capen, Rev. A. Booth; S. B. Newberry and H. O. Haskins, (Lindville.)

BOLTON, Henry Alvord, *Rev. Wm. E. B. Moore, Dr. C. F. Sumner, E. D. Alvord, W. C. White, H. C. Carver.

BOZRAH, (All A. V.) Rev. N. S. Hunt, Albert Waterman, Rev. F. E. Fellows, C. A. Gager; S. H. Allen and G. H. Fuller, (Bozrahville.)

BRANFORD, *J. J. Bartholomew, L. S. Bagley, H. M. Babcock, J. E. Russell, H. Hubbard, R. Dibble, D. T. Hammer, W. Russell, Dr. N. B. Hall, Rev. H. Olmstead, W. E. Fowler, M. K. Northam, (Stony Creek.)

BRIDGEPORT, J. C. Loomis, H. T. Shelton, *Dr. A. H. Abernethy, D. H. Sterling, F. W. Zingsem, James Staples, Andrew Burke, Edward Sterling, J. D. Alvord, David Ginand, G. W. Bacon, J. S. Hanover.

BRIDGEWATER, Peter Wooster, *Rev. J. B. Doolittle, Rev. W. B. Colburn, Burr Mallett, George Miner, F. A. Peck.

BRISTOL, *Rev. Dr. L. Griggs, B. F. Hawley, Rev. M. B. Roddan, Rev. J. D. Gilliland, Rev. C. H. Riggs, Rev. D. DeWolf.

BROOKFIELD, Rev. F. A. Fiske, *Rev. A. C. Pierce, Dr. A. L. Williams and H. P. Beers, (all B. Center,) E. T. Shepard, (Southville,) E. N. Hawley, (Hawleyville.)

BROOKLYN, E. L. Preston, *C. E. Hazen, Dr. Wm. Woodbridge; E. L. Cundall, Willard Day and *Frank Day, (W. Killingly.)

BURLINGTON, Samuel Russell, *S. A. Keeney, Bradford Pond.

CANAAN, *Rev. W. C. Smith, *Rev. N. G. Bonney, Dr. J. A. Gillette and M. A. Dean, (all Falls Village,) C. L. Ensign and E. B. Gillette, (South C.)

CANTERBURY, Dr. E. Baldwin, (South C.) *Rev. J. R. Freeman, W. S. Adams, C. S. Burlingame, Elderkin Waldo, Henry Kendall, Nathan Allen, (Westminster,) Amos Witter, (Parkerville,) Clifton Peck, (Hanover.)

CANTON, B. O. Higley, *W. W. Bidwell and Dr. G. F. Lewis, (Collinsville,) G. J. Case, Rev. D. B. Hubbard, (C. Centre.)

CHAPLIN, Rev. C. E. Griggs, *Rev. F. Williams, Joseph Foster, D. A. Griggs, J. W. Lincoln, Charles Peck, (North Windham.)

CHATHAM, (East Hampton P. O.) *F. A. Lillie, *Rev. J. S. Ives, S. L. Strong, P. H. Albright, Rev. F. B. Hornbrooke, Wm. H. Bevin, *Rev. D. Denison, (Cobalt,) F. E. Shepherd, (Middle Haddam.)

CHESHIRE, Rev. Dr. S. G. Horton, *J. P. Beach, *C. T. Hotchkiss and R. H. Guilford, (West C.,) T. A. Cook, F. Doolittle.

CHESTER, Joshua L'Hommedieu, *Dr. S. W. Turner, Rev. W. D. Morton, J. T. Clark, S. C. Silliman, Dr. A. Pratt.

CLINTON, G. E. Elliott, E. W. Wellman, *E. C. Winslow, *J. B. Wright, J. L. Davis, E. R. Kelsey, J. D. Leffingwell, J. H. Merrills, F. A. Sturges, A. Hull, A. M. Wright, J. A. Spencer.

COLCHESTER, A. A. Baker, *Rev. S. G. Willard, *D. S. Bigelow, (Westchester.) Dr. R. R. Carrington, R. C. Foote, Demas Carrier, (No. Westchester.)

COLEBROOK, E. Carrington, *H. A. Smith, M. L. Phelps, L. O. Bass; Rev. R. H. Maine, H. Deming and J. A. Moore, (Robertsville,) W. P. Lawrence, (Mill Brook,) O. E. Murphy, (C. River.)

COLUMBIA, N. K. Holbrook, *Rev. F. D. Avery, E. D. Dewey, C. H. Smith, W. A. Collins, Dr. J. LaPierre.

CORNWALL, John Catlin, *M. S. Nickerson, (West C.) W. F. Harrison, (C. Bridge,) T. P. Baldwin, Rev. C. N. Fitch, (North C.,) A. D. Warner, (West C.)

COVENTRY, (all A. V.) Rev. W. J. Jennings, C. W. Lee, M. B. Bennett; Martin Parker and C. A. Kingsbury, (South C.,) A. S. Hawkins, (Willimantic.)

CROMWELL, Albert Dowd, *W. E. Hulbert, *Rev. H. S. Stevens, S. P. Polley, Rev. W. A. Stickney, H. A. Ely.

DANBURY, L. D. Brewster, *Dr. E. F. Hendrick, *Rev. D. M. Hodge, E. J. Patrick, L. P. Treadwell, Samuel Tweedy.

DARIEN, Charles Brown, *Rev. Louis French, (West D.,) M. E. Mead, C. A. Andrews, J. Curzon, J. B. Selleck, W. H. Bates, C. S. Whitney, C. A. Bates.

DERBY, John Lindley, (Ansonia,) *Rev. L. B. Baldwin, *S. M. Gardner, C. N. Rogers, G. H. Peck, M. E. Banks, B. F. Culver, Dr. G. L. Beardsley, Rev. H. T. Brady, (Ansonia.)

DURHAM, *W. C. Fowler, (D. Centre,) *H. G. Newton, H. S. Merwin; J. E. Francis, W. A. Hart and J. E. Bailey, (D. Centre.)

EASTFORD, *A. J. Bowen, Rev. C. M. Jones, C. E. Barrows, S. O. Bowen; N. P. Clark and J. H. Bullard, (Phœnixville.)

EAST GRANBY, Clinton Phelps, *B. E. Smith, H. L. Clark; V. H. Viets and F. F. Stevens, (Copper Hill.)

EAST HADDAM, *Rev. S. M'Call; *S. R. Holmes and *I. D. Burnham, (Hadlyme,) *F. A. Tiffany, *C. W. Chapman, (Millington,) H. B. Niles.

EAST HARTFORD. E. H. Little, (Burnside,) E. R. Ensign. (Hockanum,) E. W. Hayden, H. R. Hayden, F. R. Childs.

EAST HAVEN, Hiram Jacobs, *Rev. E. E. Hall, Willis Hemingway, (all Fair Haven,) Rev. O. E. Shannon, S. W. F. Andrews, Edward Allen.

EAST LYME, J. S. Clark, (Niantic,) *E. L. Beckwith, *W. T. Cutter, W. P. Moore; Charles Babcock and E. W. Beckwith, (Niantic.)

EASTON, *R. H. Wheeler, *W. H. Grumman, Henry Wakeman, F. R. Wheeler, W. H. Everett, G. A. Freeborn.

EAST WINDSOR, J. S. Allen, *Rev. L. T. Spaulding, Andrew Hamilton, Dr. E. R. Leonard, (all Broad Brook,) *S. Terry Wells, P. L. Blodgett, H. S. Allen, J. F. Fitte, Rev. E. Goodridge, (Warehouse Point.)

ELLINGTON, Sylvester Morris, *Edwin Talcott, Rev. G. I. Wood, Henry McKnight, Otis Loomer, Dr. J. A. Warren, I. Bancroft; E. H. Dimock and H. C. Abrom, (Square Pond.)

ENFIELD, J. L. Houston, *Dr. E. F. Parsons, *Rev. John Howson, Chester Johnson, L. A. Upson, (all Thompsonville,) *C. M. Abbe, (Broad Brook,) Edward Prickett and H. R. Chapin, (Hazardville,) T. B. Potter.

ESSEX, *Giles Potter, C. S. Munger, J. E. Redfield. W. H. Williams, G. R. Stillman, E. W. Redfield, M. D. Mather, Edwin Pratt; *S. M. Pratt, S. M. Comstock, E. R. Comstock and Egbert Ball, (Centre Brook.)

FAIRFIELD, *Rev. John Warren, (Black Rock,) *Rev. J. K. Lombard, Samuel Morehouse; *W. B. Meeker and *J. F. Jennings, (Southport,) *Dr. M. V. B. Dunham, (Greenfield Hill.)

FARMINGTON, Edward Norton, *Julius Gay, William Gay, E. L. Hart, Thomas Treadwell, Rev. E. A. Smith, C. L. Whitman; Rev. J. A. Smith and Rev. E. B. Brown, (Unionville.)

FRANKLIN, *S. A. Frink, (Baltic,) *G. H. Griffing, H. L. M. Ladd, H. W. Kingsley, T. G. Kingsley, (Yantic.)

GLASTONBURY, (all A. V.) Rev. T. B. Fogg, J. W. Hubbard, A. A. Babcock, (all South G.,) Rev. W. S. Wright, W. H. Griswold; G. C. Andrews, L. T. Hollister and A. C. Clark, (East G.,) N. W. French, (Naubuc.)

GOSHEN, F. A. Lucas, (West G.,) *Lyman Hall, Henry Norton, S. A. Bartholomew, J. H. Wadhams, M. D. F. Smith, (West G.)

GRANBY, Lucian Reed, (West G.,) *Anson Cooley, (North G.,) *Rev. T. D. Murphy; *Rev. Z. D. Baird and Wallace Kendall, (West G.,) Rev. H. P. Osgood, A. L. Loveland and J. G. Rowley, (North G.,) L. C. Spring.

GREENWICH, *Frank Shepard, *M. L. Mason, *Jabez Mead, *Moses Cristy, L. A. Lockwood, (Riverside,) Lorenzo Finney, (Mianus.)

GRISWOLD, Rev. J. W. Tuck, (Jewett City,) *Joel Button, B. T. Lewis, B. C. Kegwin, (Glasko,) J. D. Eccleston, (Preston,) H. A. Burlingame, (Voluntown.)

GROTON, *W. H. Potter, (Mystic River,) *S. S. Lamb, (Mystic,) Rev. J. D. S. Pardee, (Mystic River,) David A. Daboll, (Centre Groton,) Rev. N. T. Allen, Rev. J. A. Woodhull.

GUILFORD, Rev. Dr. L. T. Bennett, *Charles Griswold, *Henry Fowler, Dr. G. P. Reynolds, J. S. Benton, Rev. T. L. Day, G. B. Spencer; *J. R. Rossiter and E. W. Rossiter, (North G.)

HADDAM, J. H. Russell, *S. W. Shailer, Orrin Shailer, 2d, Isaac Arnold, Bezaleel Shailer, A. W. Tyler, (Tylerville,) Ansel Spencer and G. A. Freeman, (Higganum,) L. N. Arnold, (Haddam Neck.)

HAMDEN, G. S. Benham, *Elias Dickerman, (Whitneyville,) *Dr. E. D. Swift, A. O. Beach; A. H. Smith and Andrew McKeon, (Mt. Carmel.)

HAMPTON, David Greenslit, *Henry Clapp, J. W. Congdon, Wm. Brown, Alfred Hammond, J. W. Clark, R. W. Robinson, Alphonso Albro, (Clark's Corner.)

HARTFORD, Dr. David Crary, F. A. Brown, *Dr. E. K. Hunt, Rev. J. H. Twitchell, John R. Buck, M. R. West, N. B. Stevens, Erastus Collins, Hawley Kellogg.

HARTLAND, *H. L. Wilcox and T. E. Williams, (West H.,) Rev. L. Warner and J. S. Twining, (East H.,) G. A. Thompson, E. A. Collins, (Granville Corners, Mass.)

HARWINTON, Rev. George Curtiss, *Dr. Virgil Bulle, M. L. Goodwin, Martin Cook, Ambrose Fenn, Isaac T. Rowe.

HEBRON, *Rev. H. Bryant, *W. H. Horton, (Gilead,) *Andrew Short, F. C. Bissell, G. R. Bestor, C. L. Phelps; R. P. Gilbert, C. N. Brown and E. C. Allen, (Gilead.)

HUNTINGTON, Dr. G. A. Shelton, *D. S. Brinsmade, F. G. Perry, G. M. Wakelee, (all Birmingham,) *S. B. Cocks, C. E. Lattin.

KENT, *John Chase, *G. A. Vincent, Perry Hufcut, Rev. Emerson Jessup, W. O. Page, Moses Smith.

KILLINGLY, Dr. Samuel Hutchins, *Anthony Ames, Wm. E. Hyde, (all West K.,) D. C. Jenks, H. H. Green, T. W. Greenslit, Dr. E. A. Hill, (East K.,) G. W. Pike and C. H. Wright, (South K.)

KILLINGWORTH, *Francis Turner, *N. H. Evarts, *J. H. Lane.

LEBANON, (all A. V.,) Rev. D. B. Lord, G. D. Spencer, Isaac Gillett, Justin Clark, E. S. Hinckley, John N. Abell, (Liberty Hill.)

LEDYARD, George Fanning, *W. T. Cook, Rev. C. Cutting, J. A. Gallup, I. A. Chapman, J. S. Spicer; C. M. Gallup and W. J. Brown, (Mystic,) C. H. Chapman, (Gale's Ferry.)

LISBON, J. K. Adams, (South Canterbury,) *C. J. Bromley and Henry Lyon, (Jewett City.)

LITCHFIELD, G. M. Woodruff, *J. R. Farnum, M. R. Gaines, Rev. G. M. Wilkins, Rev. G. A. Graves, A. J. Pierpont; *T. L. Jennings and G. W. Bement, (Bantam,) *Rev. W. Howard, (Northfield.)

LYME, J. W. Bill; *H. B. Sisson and *Dr. J. G. Ely, (Hamburgh,) Rev. Dr. E. F. Burr, William Hall, W. O. Spencer, (Hadlyme.)

MADISON, *Rev. J. A. Gallup, *J. H. Meigs, Dennis Tuttle, W. B. Munger; *J. M. Hill and S. Y. Ives, (North M.)

MANCHESTER, Rev. S. W. Robbins, *R. R. Dimock, (South M.,) *Dr. O. B. Taylor, Dr. C. W. Jacques, (Buckland,) Jasper Fitch and O. W. Keeney, (North M.)

MANSFIELD, *L. R. Dunham, (Eagleville,) *Rev. K. B. Glidden, R. P. Barrows, Dr. E. G. Sumner, G. A. Hammond, Dr. O. B. Griggs, (all M. Centre,) Henry Huntington, (M. Depot,) J. S. Hawks, (Gurleyville,) L. H. Hooker, (Mount Hope.)

MARLBOROUGH, *J. J. Bell, *John Lord, Joseph Kneeland, Homer Skinner, W. E. Jones, A. B. Latham.

MERIDEN, Eli Ives, *L. G. Riggs, C. R. Fasy, J. H. Huggins, A. B. Mather, Dr. C. H. Gaylord, (all West M.,) Dr. C. H. S. Davis, Rev. C. A. Graeber, J. S. Wightman, (South M.)

MIDDLEBURY, Dr. M. DeForest, Jr., *Rev. L. Abbott, H. W. Munson, A. S. Clark, F. Chamberlain.

MIDDLEFIELD, Charles Hubbard, *Rev. A. C. Denison, P. M. Augur, W. A. Rockwell, M. W. Terrill, G. W. Bacon.

MIDDLETOWN, (all A. V.,) S. A. Robinson, S. J. Starr, W. T. Elmer, I. M. Hubbard, G. W. Guy, H. H. Wilcox.

(City District,) Rev. Dr. F. Gardiner, Dr. G. W. Burke, *Rev. C. L. Loomis, E. B. Nye, S. L. Warner, A. Newton, A. W. Bacon, C. C. Hubbard, H. D. A. Ward.

MILFORD, I. T. Rogers, *J. W. Fowler, *Rev. G. H. Griffin, *N. E. Smith, A. A. Baldwin, P. S. Bristol, Rev. J. A. Biddle, C. F. Bosworth, C. W. Baldwin, W. H. Pond, A. C. Platt, N. Tomlinson.

MONROE, James Burr, *Rev. D. Osborn, (Stepney,) F. M. Cargill: Andrew Leavenworth, B. H. French and David Warner, (Stepney.)

MONTVILLE, C. E. Wheeler, *S. H. Browning, *A. A. Parker, *M. V. Brainerd, Joseph Latimer, W. B. Walden, (Uncasville;) Mark Latimer, H. R. Strickland and W. F. Thatcher, (Chesterfield.)

MORRIS, *L. B. Hall, *Robert Pierpont, S. M. Ensign, S. W. S. Skilton, C. S. Loveland, Dwight Griswold.

NAUGATUCK, H. H. Johnson, *Rev. J. L. Scott, *Dr. F. B. Tuttle, B. A. Peck, M. S. Baldwin.

NEW BRITAIN, J. N. Bartlett, *Charles Northend, Rev. H. L. Griffin, Rev. L. Daly, W. L. Humason, J. H. Beach, Elihu Burritt, Rev. J. V. Schofield, W. W. Woodruff, L. O. Smith, John O'Brien, Bernard Moffit.

NEW CANAAN, L. M. Monroe, *Rev. J. Greenleaf, Dr. W. G. Bronson, F. M. Bliss, W. E. Husted, J. F. Silliman.

NEW FAIRFIELD, J. J. Treadwell, *H. H. Wildman, *Rev. E. B. Claggett, D. B. Rogers, G. W. Wheeler, W. J. Kellogg, (Brookfield.)

NEW HARTFORD, *Rev. J. H. Betts, (Pine Meadow,) *N. B. Merrill, (Nepaug,) John Richards, *Rev. F. H. Adams, J. B. Foster, Rev. F. W. Hoyt, (Bakerville.)

NEW HAVEN, (City District,) H. M. Welch, S. E. Merwin, Jr., Maier Zunder, J. E. Earle, W. C. Robinson, N. T. Bushnell, Samuel Hemingway, G. H. Watrous, M. F. Tyler. Horace Day, Secretary, *A. Parish, Superintendent.

(Westville District,) (Westville P. O.,) Charles Clapp, H. S. Hotchkiss, *L. W. Peck, L. W. Beecher, J. D. Payne, W. C. Whipple, D. G. Mitchell, E. P. Merriman, J. N. Austin.

NEWINGTON, Jedediah Deming, *J. S. Kirkham, C. K Atwood, S. N. Steele, E. M. Steele, J. G. Stoddard.

NEW LONDON, †H. P. Haven, *Ralph Wheeler, J. C. Learned, I. C. Tate, George Strong, Henry Potter, Rev. J. P. Brown, Benjamin Stark, John Bishop.

NEW MILFORD, *A. N. Baldwin, (Northville;) *C. A. Todd, W. H. Smith, E. F. Morehouse, J. W. Addis, P. N. Hall, E. S. Green; *Scott Buckingham, (Northville,) *S. C. Ferriss, (Gaylordsville.)

NEWTOWN, C. C. Warner, *S. B. Wheeler, *H. A. Hawley, *E. L. Johnson, *John O. Dolohery, *C. M. Parsons, (Sandy Hook.)

NORFOLK, Riley Stillman, *Mrs. C. H. Mills, *Miss Harriet Brown, F. E. Porter, H. J. Holt, S. D. Northway, L. D. Alling, Silas Palmer, Robbins Battell.

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PUBLIC ACTS RELATING TO EDUCATION, PASSED MAY SESSION, 1875.

Chapter XXXII.

An act relating to the Consolidation of School Districts.

Section 1. No town shall vote to abolish all the school districts and parts of school districts within its limits, and assume and maintain control of the public schools therein, except said vote be taken by ballot, and at the annual town meeting of said town, upon notice thereof given in the warning of said meeting.

Sec. 2. Whenever such vote shall be taken in any town, the selectmen shall provide a ballot-box for that purpose, marked "Consolidation of Districts," and those favoring such consolidation shall deposit in said box a ballot with the word "Yes" written or printed thereon, and those opposing such consolidation shall deposit therein a ballot with the word "No" written or printed thereon. And in towns divided into wards or voting districts for annual town meetings, such a ballot box shall be provided at each of such wards or voting districts; and the ballots shall be examined, assorted, counted and declared, in the manner provided by existing laws.

Sec. 3. Whenever a school district is formed from parts of two or more towns, either of such towns shall have power to divide such district by annexing that part of such district lying in said town to any other adjoining district therein; *provided*, that the remainder of said district so divided shall not contain less than forty persons between four and sixteen years of age; *and provided further*, that this section shall not apply to that portion of the town of Haddam lying on the east side of the Connecticut river.

Chapter LIX.

An Act relating to Education.

By this act, Section 98 of the School law of 1872, or title eleven, chapter ten, section two, of the general statutes, revision of 1875, is amended by striking out all after the word "pay" in the last line of said section, and substituting the following:

"Unless such register shall have been so kept and filled out during the time for which any payment may be made."

The whole section, as amended, reads thus: "The teacher of every public school shall keep and fill out the school register provided by the State, in the manner and form required by the State Board of Education, and deliver it at the close of each term to the School Visitors; and no teacher shall be entitled to receive any pay, *unless such register shall have been so kept and filled out during the time for which any payment may be made.*"

Chapter LXIX.

An Act amending Title XI of the General Statutes.

By this act, section 111 of the school law of 1872, (page 33 of pamphlet), or title eleven, chapter eleven, section eleven, of the general statutes, revision of 1875. is amended by inserting in the second line immediately after the words "school visitors," the words "or acting school visitor or visitors."

The section, as amended, reads as follows: "At the close of each term of school in any district, and on the certificate of the School Vistors, *or Acting School Visitor or Visitors*, that the school or schools of the district," etc.

Chapter CIII.

An Act in alteration of the General Statutes relating to Education.

Section 1. There shall be in every town a board of school visitors, composed of three, six, or nine members, as such town may determine; who shall be divided into three equal classes; the first class to hold office until the next annual town meeting, the second class, until the second annual town meeting following, and the third class, until the third annual meeting following, and until others are elected in their places; *provided, however*, that where said board is composed of only three members, they shall not be so divided into classes, and shall be elected for three years. Should any vacancy occur, the remaining members of the board may fill it until the next annual town meeting, when all vacancies shall be filled.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

[This modifies section 24 of the law of 1872, or title eleven, chapter two, section two, of the general statutes, revision of 1875. The principle of minority representation remains in force as under section 25 of the law of 1872, which reads thus: "If the number to be chosen be three, then no person shall vote for more than two."]

CORRECTIONS.

Page 123, note, last line but one, for "at," read "of."
Page 130, lines 11 and 13, strike out marks of parenthesis.

INDEX.

Page.

ACADEMIES, ... 127, 132
Addenda, ... 277
Advanced pupils, provision for, ... 120–128
Agent of Board of Education, Report of, ... 135–139
Apparatus and Library, ... 14, 250
Appendix to Report, ... 197–277
Appropriation to schools from the State Treasury, ... 13, 15, 219
Attendance improving, ... 7
Average attendance of children in public schools, ... 12, 218
" " " " " percentage of in each town, 238–245
" length of public schools, ... 11, 218
Baird, J. G., Article by, ... 91–134
Baptist churches in Connecticut, beginning of, ... 99
Beers, H. A., Article by, ... 70–91
Berkeley Divinity School, ... 67, 253
Board of Education, advantages of, ... 149–153
" " " Agent of, ... 8, 135–139
" " " Members of, ... 2
" " " Organization of, ... 120
" " " Report of, ... 5–10
"Brother Jonathan," 48, 55
Bushnell, Horace, Article by, ... 17–56
Centennial Exposition and Connecticut schools, ... 9, 153, 154
" Tree-Planting, ... 144–149
Changes of school laws inexpedient, ... 5
Charter of Connecticut, ... 95, 105, 107, 108
Children enumerated, 1875, ... 11, 218
" " 1876, ... 14
" " 1865–75, ... 15
" " not in any school, ... 12, 218
" in factories, employment of, ... 134–139
" percentage of registered, ... 12
" " " in each town, ... 234–237
" " " average attendance in each town, ... 238–245
" neglected, ... 134–139
" registered, number of, ... 11, 12, 218
" " percentage of, in each town, ... 234–237
" " " " average attendance in each town, 238–245

Codes of Colonial times, 93, 94, 96, 97, 101, 102, 103, 129, 133
College proposed at New Haven, 1648, 120
Colleges in Connecticut, 57–91, 252, 253
" " " number and residence of students in, 252–253
Colony of New Haven, 22, 29, 91, 92, 94, 101, 120, 121, 122
" " united with Connecticut, 95, 122
"Colony School," New Haven, 121, 122
Committee for schools, 97
Comparative wealth of all the towns in the State, 222–225
Compensation of lecturers at Institutes, 258
Compulsory education in former times, 93, 94, 95
Connecticut, early civil constitution of, 23
" honorable history of, 17–56
" School Fund, 103, 107–116
" " dividends from, 103, 113
County Grammar Schools, 95, 125–127
Deaf-mutes, Whipple's Home School for, 140–143
Districts, beginning of, 97–98
" powers of, 98–99, 127
" taxes by, 104
Economy in conducting Teachers' Institutes, 258
Education and politics, 150-151
" " and the Centennial, 9, 153–154
Educational Map of Connecticut, 9
Employment of children, 134–139
Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, 62, 127
Episcopal Church in Connecticut, beginning of, 99
Establishing of schools, 91–100
Expenditures for public schools, 1874–5, 14, 219
Expenses of the Normal School and Teachers' Institutes, 1875–76, 256–259
Fairfield County, Grammar School, 95, 125
" organized, 95
" school statistics of, by towns, 208–209
Fine Arts, school of, Yale College, 89
"Fire Lands," 109
Funds for school purposes, 102, 103, 104–116, 122–126.
Graded schools, 127
" number of, 13, 249
" " in each town, 248–249
Grammar schools, 94, 95, 122, 126, 127
Hart, Samuel, Article by, 62–70
Hartford County, Grammar School, 123, 124, 126
" organized, 95
" school statistics of, by towns, 202–203
" High School, 124, 127
High schools, 127, 128
Historical estimate of Connecticut, 17–56
Historical sketch of Wesleyan University, 57–62
" " Trinity College, 62–70

Historical sketch of Yale College, ... 70–91
" " education in Connecticut, ... 91–134
History in public schools, ... 16
Hopkins, Edward, bequest of, ... 105, 122–124
" Grammar Schools, ... 21, 123, 124, 127
Institutes, ... 133, 155, 258, 259
"Jurisdiction" of New Haven, ... 22, 29, 91, 92, 94, 101, 120, 121, 122
" " " united with Connecticut, ... 95, 122
Law School of Yale College, ... 88, 252–253
Legislation concerning schools, 1650–1875, ... 91–133
" " " 1875, ... 269–270
Length of school terms, ... 11, 95, 96, 100, 132, 218
Libraries and apparatus, amount expended for, ... 14, 219, 250–251, 277
List of School Visitors in all the towns, ... 260–268
Litchfield County, school statistics of, by towns, ... 212–213
Local Funds, history of, ... 104–107
" " income of, ... 13, 15
Maintenance of schools, 1642–1876, ... 100–116
Medical School of Yale College, ... 87, 252, 253
Methodist Episcopal Church and Education, ... 57
Middlesex County, school statistics of, by towns, ... 214–215
Milford Graded School, ... 139–140
Money per child for public schools in each town, ... 230–233
Names of persons mentioned in this Report, (see List of School Visitors, 260–268 also, Expenses of the Normal School and Teachers' Institutes, 256–259):

Abbe, S., 111; Adams, C., 69; Adams, J., 44, 81; Allen, E., 40, 81; Allston, W., 86; Andrew, S., 72; Andrews, —, 92; Andross, E., 32, 105, 125, 129; Arkwright, R., 150; Arnold, B., 27, 40; Ashurst, H., 29; Austin, A., 107.

Bacon, L., 91; Baird, J. G., 155; Baldwin, R. S., 56; Bancroft, G., 17, 20, 24, 25; Bangs, H., 58, 59; Barber, D., 23; Barlow, J., 81, 83; Barnard, H., 119, 133; Bartlett, R., 105, 124, 125; Beecher, L., 87; Beers, H. A., 70; Beers, S. P., 113; Bellamy, J., 49; Berkeley, G., 76, 77, 78; Bonaparte, N., 36; Bradley, C. W., 253; Brainard, D., 78; Brainard, J. G. C., 49; Brewster, G., 50; Brocklesby, J., 68; Brown, D., 76; Brownell, T. C., 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 69; Burgess, G., 68; Burke, E., 83; Burnham, G. W., 69; Bushnell, H., 16, 17.

Calhoun, J. C., 26, 52; Caripal, H. I., 80; Carpenter, E., 151, 152, 256; Caulkins, F. M., 125; Charles the Second, 107, 108; Chastellux, M. de, 82; Chester, J., 44; Clap, T., 73, 75, 78, 79, 80; Clark, A., 60; Clark, L., 57, 59; Cleveland, H. M., 151; Copley, J. S., 78; Cotton, J., 23; Cowper, W., 82; Crary, I. E., 51; Cromwell, O., 36; Cullick, J., 122, 123: Cummings, J., 60; Cutler, T., 76, 77.

Daggett, N., 79; Davenport, J., 22, 31, 49, 92, 122, 123; Day, J., 54, 80, 86; Desborough, S., 23; Dobson, J. S., 257; Dwight, Theodore, 50; Dwight, Timothy, 49, 79–87.

Eaton, T., 23, 94, 122, 123; Edmunds, W., 109; Edwards, J., 49, 77; Eliot, S., 68; Elliott, G. E., 151; Ellsworth, O., 26, 27, 28; Ellsworth, W. W., 119; Emmons, N., 49; Emery, J., 58.

Fisk, W., 58, 59; Fitch, J., 50; Fletcher, B., 32; Foss, C. D., 61; Franklin, B., 77, 80.

Gage, Gen. —, 42; Gibbons, W., 126; Gilbert, S., 109; Goodwin, D. R., 68; Goodwin, W., 122, 123; Gould, J., 28; Griffin, E. D., 49; Grosvenor, T., 109.

Hale, Nathan, 47, 48, 83; Hall, Lyman, 34; Hallock, F. G., 49; Hamilton, Alex., 26; Hart, J., 71; Hart, S., 62; Haynes, J., 21, 25, 36; Hemingway, J., 71; Hillhouse, James, 52, 53, 80, 112, 113, 147; Hillhouse, J. A., 49; Hooker, D., 71; Hooker, T., 22, 25, 36, 49; Hopkins, Edward, 21, 36, 105, 122, 123, 124, 126; Hopkins, L., 83; Hopkins, S., 49; Howe, Lord, 40, 43, 44; Hyde, A., 277; Hyde, N., 277; Hubbard, E., 109; Huber, J. F., 58; Humphreys, D., 45, 80, 82, 83; Hunt, E. K., 154.

Ingersoll, C. R., 145.

Jackson, A., 68, 69; Jarvis, S. F., 64; Jefferson, T., 81; Johnson, S., 51, 76, 77; Johnson, Dr. S. of England, 81; Jones, W., 80; Judd, O., 61.

Kendrick, G., 257; Kent, J., 28, 78; Kerfoot, J. B., 68; "King Philip," 38; Kingsley, J. L., 30, 87; Kinsley, Dr., 50; Kirby, E., 28; Kneller, G., 73; Knowlton, T., 44, 47.

Lane, H. B., 60; Larabee, W. C., 58, Ledyard, W., 47; Leete, W., 121; Lord, N., 277; Lucky, S., 58; Ludlow, R., 21, 25; Luther, M., 22; Lyman, P., 39.

Madison, J., 26, 82; Magoun, W., 58; Marsh, J., 58; Marsh, O. C., 89; Martindale, S., 58; Mason, J., 22, 35, 36, 37; Merritt, T., 58; Milton, J., 75; Mitchell, D. G., 148; Monroe, J., 83; More, H., 75; Morgan, C., 71.

Northrop, B. G., 148; Nott, E., 277; Nott, S., 277.

Olin, S., 59, 60; Olmstead, H., 117.

Paine, T., 81; Parsons, N., 47; Partridge, A., 57: Patterson, W., 27; Peabody, G., 89; Penn, W., 108; Percival, J. G., 49; Peters, J. S., 68; Peters, S., 27; Phelps, W. W., 91; Phillips, J., 83; Pierpont, J., 49; Pierrepont, E., 88; Pierson, A., 71, 72; Pitt, W., 32, 39; Pope, A., 77, 81; Porter, N., 80; Potter, G., 135, 136, 139; Prescott, W., 40–45; Putnam, A. M., 142; Putnam, Israel, 39–47, 82; Pynchon, T. R., 69.

Reeve, T., 28; Rich, I., 60: Rogers, I. T., 139; Rogers, Dr., 29; Root, J., 47.

Saltonstall, G., 29, 73, 76; Seabury, S., 62; Seymour, T. T., 111; Sheffield, J. E., 68, 88; Shepard, C., 46; Sherman, R., 26, 27; Silliman, B., 87; Smalley, J., 49; Smibert, —, 77, 78; Smith, A. W., 58, 59, 60; Smith, I., 28; Smith, J. M., 58; Southey, R., 82; Spencer, J., 47; Stiles, E., 76, 80; Street, A. R., 89; Swett, Col., 44.

Taylor, Col., 73; Thacher, T. A., 151; Thompson, L., 71; Thomson, R., 123; Totten, S., 66, 67; Treadwell, J., 109, 111; Trumbull, B., 105; Trumbull, J. H., 25; Trumbull, John, 49, 80–83; Trumbull, Col. John, 85; Trumbull, Jonathan, 39, 47, 48, 49, 108.

Wadsworth, James, 109; Wadsworth, Joseph, 32; Wait, M., 109; Waite, M. R., 88; Walker, F. A., 89; Walworth, R. H., 28; Ward, A., 41, 42; Warner, S., 40; Warren, J., 41; Warren, N., 66; Warren, S., 66; Washington, G., 45–49; Way, D. M., 143; Wayland, F., 58; Wheaton, N. S., 54, 64, 66; Whipple, Z. C., 143; Whitefield, G., 78; Whitfield, H., 121; Whitney, E., 50; Whitney, J., 45; Whitney, W. D., 89; Whittlesey, C.,

78; Williams, E., 72; Williams, J., 67, 68; Willoughby, F., 123; Winchester, C. T., 57; Winthrop, J., 21, 30, 31, 95; Wolcott, O., 47; Woodruff, G. M., 151; Woolsey, T. D., 80, 88, 91; Wooster, D., 39, 47.
Yale, Elihu, 73.
Neglected children, ... 134–139
" New Connecticut," 109
New Haven county, Grammar School, ... 122–126
" " " organization of, ... 95
" " " School statistics of, by towns, ... 204–205
New London county, Grammar School, ...
" " " organization of, ... 95
" " " school statistics of, by towns, ... 206–207
Non-attendants, number of, ... 12, 218
Normal School, ... 7, 133, 256, 257
Parishes, or societies, in school affairs, ... 97, 102
Peabody Museum, of Yale College, ... 89
Plainfield Academy, ... 127, 277
Planting of trees, ... 7, 144–149
Private Schools, ... 12, 124, 127, 132, 218
Professional Schools in Connecticut, number and residence of students, .. 252–253
Rate-bills, ... 92, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104
Receipts for public schools, 1865–75, ... 15
" " " " 1874–5, ... 13, 14
Religious teaching in schools, ... 94, 116, 117, 128, 129
Report of Board of Education, ... 5–10
" " Agent of the Board, ... 135–139
" " Secretary of the Board, ... 11–156
Rogers, I. T., Article by, ... 139–140
School Districts, beginning of, ... 97, 98
" " number of, ... 11, 218
" " powers of, ... 98, 99
" Fund, history of, ... 107–114
" " income of distributed, 1865–75, ... 15
" " " " " 1875, ... 6, 13
" " rates of dividend, 1826–1876, ... 113
" Houses, condition of, ... 13, 246–247
" " money expended for, 1874–5, ... 6, 7, 14, 220
" " new, ... 13, 220, 246–247
" Laws, changes of inexpedient, ... 7
" " enacted in 1875, ... 269–270
" Libraries and Apparatus, money expended for, 1874–6, ... 14, 221
" " " " " order drawn for, 1875–6, ... 250–251, 277
" Societies, ... 98
" " funds, ... 127
" Terms, length of, ... 11, 95, 96, 100, 132, 218
" Visitors, early laws respecting, ... 116, 117
" " list of in all the towns, ... 260–268
" " reports, printing of, ... 7
Schools of Connecticut in the Centennial, ... 9, 153–154

"Select Schools," 124, 127, 132
Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, ... 88, 252–253
Social distinctions in colonial times, ... 76, 129
Staples Free School, ... 127
State appropriation for schools, ... 13
" Board of Education, ... 2, 120, 149–153
" Library appropriations, ... 14, 221, 250, 251
" Supervision of schools, ... 117–120
" Tax for schools, ... 104
Statistics of schools, general summary, ... 11–15, 218, 219
" " " tables of, by towns and counties, ... 202–219
" " " " " " " explanation of, ... 199–201
Studies pursued in the earlier schools, ... 128–133
Supervision of schools, ... 116–120, 151
Tables of comparison of towns, ... 222–245
Taxable property, per centage of paid for schools in each town, ... 226–229
" " per child in each town, ... 222–225
Taxes, amount raised by, for schools, 1874–5, ... 13, 14, 219
" " " " " 1865–75, ... 15
" for schools, ancient laws respecting, ... 92. 94, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104
" " " law of 1700 concerning, ... 102
Teachers, female, number and wages of, ... 12, 13
" Institutes, ... 133, 155. 258, 259
" " detailed account of expenses, ... 258–259
" male, number and wages of, ... 12, 13
" new, number of, ... 13
" permanently continued, ... 13
" wages, average and total paid for, 1874–5, ... 13, 14
Theological schools in Connecticut, ... 67, 87, 252, 253
Tolland County, school statistics of, by towns, ... 216–217
Town Deposit Fund, distribution of, ... 253–255
" " " history of, ... 114–116
" " " income from, ... 13, 15
" Reports, printing of, ... 7
Town School Funds, ... 104–107
Trees, planting of, ... 7, 144–159
Trinity College, historical sketch of, ... 62–70
" " number and residence of students in, ... 252
Tuition fees, ... 92, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 127
Union of Districts, ... 100, 117
Union of Districts, in Milford, ... 139
Wages of teachers, ... 6, 13, 218
Washington College, ... 62
Wesleyan University, historical sketch of, ... 57–62
" " number and residence of students in, ... 252
"Western lands," 105–107
"Western reserve," 109–111
Whipple's Home School for deaf mutes, ... 140–143
Winchester, C. T., Article by, ... 57–62

Windham County, school statistics of, by towns, ... 210, 211
Yale College, historical sketch of, ... 70–91
" " number and residence of students in, ... 252, 253
" " law department, ... 88
" " medical " 87
" " theological department, ... 87
Yale, Elihu, ... 73

ADDENDA.

I. [The following paragraph should have appeared at the foot of page 251.]

Number of districts (marked *) which received *multiple appropriations*, 51. Amount paid to those districts, $2.200. Whole amount drawn from the Treasury for 154 districts, $2,825. Seven towns drew the full amount to which they were entitled, viz: *New Britain*, *Plainville*, New Haven, Woodbridge, *New London*, Darien, and *Clinton*. Those in *italics* drew as Union Districts. These seven towns also drew their full amounts the previous year.

II. In the "Memoirs of Eliphalet Nott, D.D., L.L.D., for sixty-two years President of Union College," which have been published the present year, there is contained a copy of a document which throws some light upon the course of study pursued in the common schools of Connecticut in the latter part of the 18th century. Dr. Nott was born in Ashford, June 25th, 1773. In his seventeenth year he became a member of the family of his brother, Rev. Samuel Nott, for seventy years, (1772–1852,) pastor of the church in Franklin, in which town he began his career as instructor, so long continued and so full of honor. At twenty years of age, he had acquired so high a reputation for skill and success as a teacher that he was appointed "Rector" of Plainfield Academy, at that time one of the most important institutions of its class in the country. Upon leaving Franklin for Plainfield he bore with him the following testimonial:

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE SCHOOL AT PLAINFIELD, AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This may certify that Mr. Eliphalet Nott, of Franklin, is a young gentleman of unblemished moral and religious character, and that he hath taught, in said town, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and several branches of the mathematics, with uncommon success. He has gained the love of his pupils, together with the universal esteem and respect of his employers. With his knowledge of the languages we are not acquainted, and can only say that from our acquaintance with the man and his instructor [his brother] we presume it is good. However, we can, with propriety, recommend Mr. Nott to you, sirs, as a man of ability, possessed of a happy talent in forming the young mind; as one who is worthy of your employ, and in whose integrity you may safely confide.

NATHAN LORD, Esq.,
NATHANIEL HYDE, M.D.,
ANDREW HYDE. } *Selectmen.*

FRANKLIN, Sept. 30, 1793.

* See pages 155 and 156.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WEST MERIDEN, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, CONN.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

CONNECTICUT

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

AT WEST MERIDEN,

FOR THE YEAR 1875,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1876.



Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

WEST MERIDEN:

PRESS OF E. A. HORTON & COMPANY.

1876.

NAMES, RESIDENCES AND EXPIRATIONS

OF COMMISSION OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

ROSWELL BROWN, HARTFORD, Hartford County.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - - - - - - 1877.

HIRAM A. YALE, MERIDEN, New Haven County.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - - - - - - 1877.

S. B. COCKS, HUNTINGTON, Fairfield County.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - - - - - - 1878.

F. O. BENNETT, BROOKLYN, Windham County.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - - - - . - 1878.

DELOS H. STEPHENS, BARKHAMSTED, Litchfield County.
TERM EXPIRES, - - . - - - - - - 1879.

CHARLES FITZGERALD, MIDDLETOWN, Middlesex County.
TERM EXPIRES - - - - - - - . - 1879.

W. P. BENJAMIN, NEW LONDON, New London Co.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - - - - - - 1876.

HENRY McCRAY, ROCKVILLE, Tolland County.
TERM EXPIRES - - - - - - - - - 1876.

Additional Trustees Appointed under the Act of July 23d, 1875.
Term of Same Expiring July 1st, 1876:

HON. EDWARD W. SEYMOUR, LITCHFIELD.
HON. BENJ. DOUGLASS, MIDDLETOWN.
HON. GOODWIN COLLIER, HARTFORD.
HON. CHAS. L. ENGLISH, NEW HAVEN.

W. P. BENJAMIN, *President.*

S. B. COCKS, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. P. BENJAMIN, HIRAM A. YALE,
HENRY McCRAY.

D. H. STEPHENS and HIRAM A. YALE, *Auditors of Accounts.*

OFFICERS.

E. INGHAM, Supt. and Treasurer.

J. W. BROWN, Asst. Supt. and Prin. Teacher.

Mr. Wm. MOTHERSILL,
Miss C. B. GROW,
Miss A. D. DRESSER,
Miss A. J. PLUMMER,
Miss M. E. WATKINS.
} Teachers.

Miss. E. R. BENETT, Matron.

Mrs. J. H. WATERMAN, Overseer Sewing Room.

J. O. EDWARDS, Farmer.

M. D. GOVE, Assist. Farmer.

S. T. BENNETT, Carpenter.

J. W. SAYRE, Assist. Carpenter.

F. B. SHEPARD, Overseer Chair Shop.

W. C. O'KEEF, Overseer Shoe Shop.

J. B. PORTER, Boys' Cook and Dining Room.

J. M. JEWELL, Yard Master.

MARY GREEN, Laundry.

O. H. SMITH, Watchman.

R. T. BISHOP, Gardener and Fireman.

E. A. PARISH, Nurse.

State of Connecticut.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, May Session, 1876.

GENTLEMEN:

The Trustees of the State Reform School, in conformity with the provisons of the act passed in 1851, establishing said school, hereby respectfully submit their twenty-fourth annual report.

The whole number of boys received into the school since its opening in 1854 is - - - - - - 2456

The number of boys in the school on the 31st day of March, 1875 was - - - - - - - 296

There have been received during the year 1876:

From	Hartford County, - - - -	45
	New Haven County, - - -	53
	New London County, - - - -	12
	Fairfield County, - - - -	27
	Litchfield County, - - - -	8
	Middlesex County, - - - -	2
	Tolland County, - - - -	5
	Windham County, - - - -	6
Boarders	- - - - - -	7
Returned	- - - - - -	5
Making a total for the year of	- - - -	466
Discharged during the year	- - -	121
And there remained in the school April 1st, 1876,	-	345

Notwithstanding that the utmost economy and frugality consistent with the welfare of the boys, and the interest of the State has been practiced during the past year, we are compelled to report a financial deficiency, which is owing to the depression in all branches of business—chair work with the rest—in consequence of which the boys' earnings have been materially decreased, and also owing to some extra expenses, imposed on the property of the school by the city, for grading, relaying sidewalks, etc.

The amount of the deficiency is $856.13, as can be seen by referring to the report of the Treasurer hereto annexed, and for which provision should be made by your honorable body.

The changes, improvements and repairs, have been conducted steadily and economically during the last year, and fully and satisfactorily answer the purposes for which they were designed. For the further necessities of the school we refer you to the report of the Superintendent, who after considering them well and carefully, has only recommended those that are absolutely required, and which we think it will be for the interest of the State to provide for.

It is with sincere gratitude that we report the uniform good health of the school. No deaths have occurred during the last year, and but few cases of serious illness, which is owing in a great measure, we think, to the watchful care of Mr. and Mrs Ingham, and the assisting officers, and the skillful treatment of the attending physician.

In view of the sorrowful but obvious fact, that the number of boys requiring reformatory discipline is rapidly increasing, and that while the State exists, an institution of this kind will be one of its necessities, we would suggest the propriety of the General Assembly taking some steps to place the school on a basis more in keeping with the spirit of the age. Reform Schools in other states are adopting the *family* system, the boys being classed or graded and placed in families of fifty each, and are domiciled in plain comfortable homes, on different parts of a farm. The commissioners of the Ohio Reform School in writing on the subject, say of their school: "This is the first reformatory in the United States founded on the open plan, the family, and not the congregate system. On these Hocking Hills was established the first *home* for bad boys in our broad land, and the experiment of holding them without walls, cells, and bars of iron, made a success. We claim that our institution is founded on the true principle, and the experience of eighteen years has proved the facts. No high fences are used to restrain them, they are trusted to go about the farm, or to town on business, and without danger of escape."

Connecticut has a farm large enough, and we know that a large part of our boys are reliable enough to be trusted in like manner, but Meriden has been so prosperous and grown so rapidly since

the establishment of the school, that the school buildings are partially surrounded by the residences of her citizens; and not only they but the inhabitants generally remonstrate strongly if the boys are allowed in the streets. Consequently we are obliged to restrict them to the yards, and are unable to make such a separation and classification as would be most conducive to their well being and reformation. Land five or six miles from Meriden, remote from any large city or borough would be just as valuable for all the requirements of the school; and the probability of our being unable, owing to the extreme stagnation of business, to keep the boys at work indoors, renders it imperative for some steps to be taken to prevent their remaining idle. Idleness is the great bane of reformatory institutions; while boys kept steadily at work certain hours of each day will be cheerful, contented and healthy, and enjoy every moment of the hours devoted to recreation, the same boys allowed in idleness will be sullen, discontented, insubordinate and unhappy—a burden to themselves and a four-fold care to those having them in charge; while it makes their lives here almost unbearable and militates sadly against all attempts for their reformation.

The only resort then is to get them out on the farm. To accomplish which as at present situated, keep our boys on and the city boys off, would require an extensive corps of overseers, or a cordon of police.

A serious objection to the present location is the fact that Meriden, like all other manufacturing cities, sends more or less of her bad boys to the school; these having their friends and chums in the streets, and in such close proximity, are the cause of constant anxiety and trouble to the officers of the school, as hardly a day passes without an attempt being made by them to communicate with, and convey restricted articles to the inmates.

The land owned by the state, connected with the school, has for city purposes become very valuable, and the wants of the city have caused the authorities thereof, to lay out a broad street running north and south through the centre of the farm, which is not only a serious detriment to it, but will be a source of expense to the State, without any compensating benefit, while the land is retained for farming purposes. Taking all these things in consideration, particularly the welfare of the boys, we think if the State should purchase land remote from Meriden or any other

large city or borough, erect thereon plain, substantial, comfortable buildings, it would not only be furthering its own interests but would materialy increase the chances of the boys becoming good men and citizens. Therefore while we do not deem it necessary for the state to make any appropriation at the present time, we thought it proper to make the suggestions, for the consideration of the members of the General Assembly, and the people at large.

The Trustees have made frequent and unannounced visits of inspection of the school during the last year, and as yet have found no cause to change their opinion of the Superintendent, Mr. Ingham,and all, both the old board and the new, heartily endorse his manner of conducting the school, and believe him to be capable, efficient and well calculated for the position he occupies. And of the many visitors at the school during the same time, each and all have expressed themselves highly pleased and never fail to comment on the good behavior of the boys, the management and discipline of the institution.

The terms of office of the Trustees from Tolland and New London Counties expire this year, and it devolves on the Senate to fill the vacancies.

We herewith present the reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Physician, with a statement of the general affairs of the school, all of which is

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. BENJAMIN,
HENRY McCRAY,
ROSWEL BROWN,
HIRAM A. YALE,
S. B. COCKS,
F. O. BENNETT,
CHAS. L. ENGLISH,
CHARLES FITZGERALD.
BENJ. DOUGLAS,
GOODWIN COLLIER,
E. W. SEYMOUR,
DELOS H. STEPHENS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } MERIDEN, April 28, 1876.
COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, }

Personally appeared, Roswell Brown, Henry McCray, F. O. Bennett, Charles L. English, Hiram Yale, Charles Fitzgerald, and S. B. Cocks, and made oath to the truth of the matters by them above signed, before me. GEORGE W. SMITH.

Justice of the Peace.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT AND REPORT.

Hitherto the practice has been to make up the statement of the financial condition of the institution, on the 1st of April, without regard to outstanding bills, payable or receivable, which method does not give the true standing of the institution.

Desiring to correct this, at the beginning of the present year all the unsettled accounts *pro* and *con*, bearing date prior to April 1st, 1875, were collected and adjusted accurately, and a statement of the same is herewith presented, while the current summary gives the true and exact condition of the finances of the State Reform School, at this date, April 1st, 1876.

Cash Balance reported April 1st., 1875,	$3273 66	
" Received after above date, belonging to last year,	9605 16	
Total,	$12,878 82	
Bills paid belonging to last year,	9122 50	
Leaving balance in Treasury,		$3756 32
Received from State Treasurer for board of boys,		30,874 18
" Farm,		289 27
" Chair Shop,		15,257 38
" Boarders,		603 50
" Surrender of Insurance Policies,		355 62
" Miscellaneous,		872 92
Due from various sources,		644 30
Deficiency,		856 13
		$53,509 62

Cash paid for provisions,	$10,342 45
" " Fuel and light,	3086 31
" " Salaries,	13,516 87
" " Freight,	790 36
" " Chair Shop,	11,715 12
" " Clothing and bedding,	4436 73
" " Books and Stationery,	885 08
" " For Traveling,	110 43
" " Shoe Shop,	893 98
" " Furniture,	428 35
" " Medicines,	147 02
" " Postage,	90 23
" " Stable,	670 49
" " Farm,	1438 43
" " Insurance,	1196 30
" " Construction and repairs,	1442 20
" " Water Rent,	350 00
" " Land "	75 00
" " Miscellaneous,	1894 27
	$53,509 62

E. INGHAM, *Treasurer.*

Approved,

HIRAM A. YALE, } *Auditors.*
D. H. STEPHENS, }

WEST MERIDEN, May 13th, 1876.

We hereby certify that we have examined all the vouchers and accounts of the State Reform School, for the year ending March 31st, 1876, and find the same satisfactory and correct.

JOHN S. DOBSON, } *Auditors for State Institutions*
GREENE KENDRICK, } *for* 1875 *and* 1876.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—

The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of this institution is herewith submitted to your consideration.

The whole number of boys connected with the school since its opening, March 1, 1854, is - - -		2456
Number in school March 31, 1875, - - - - -		296
Number received during the year ending March 31, 1876:		
From Hartford County, - - - - -	45	
New Haven County, - - - -	53	
New London County, - - -	12	
Fairfield County, - - - -	27	
Litchfield County, - - - -	8	
Middlesex County, - - - -	2	
Tolland County, - - - -	5	
Windham County, - - - -	6	
Boarders, - - - - -	7	
Returned, - - - - - -	5	
	170	
Total number during the year, - - -		466
Discharged in various ways, - - -		121
Remaining in the institution, April 1, 1876, -		345

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE AGE OF BOYS AT COMMITMENT.

Age.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Six,	0	1	1
Seven,	2	12	14
Eight,	1	29	30
Nine	6	64	70
Ten,	21	269	290
Eleven,	23	299	322
Twelve,	19	374	393
Thirteen,	28	363	391
Fourteen,	33	381	414
Fifteen,	24	463	487
Sixteen,	4	29	33
Seventeen,	2	4	6
Eighteen,	2	3	5
Total,	165	2291	2456

TABLE II.

SHOWING FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Theft,	74	1389	1463
Burglary,	3	105	108
Vagrancy,	8	103	111
Truancy,	49	236	285
Stubbornness,	0	50	50
Obtaining Goods on False Pretences,	2	15	17
Arson,	0	21	21
Cruelty to animals,	0	5	5
Sabbath-breaking,	0	1	1
Malicious mischief,	0	32	32
Assault,	8	91	99
Assault and battery,	1	33	34
Breach of the Peace,	8	27	35
Horse stealing,	0	9	9
Dirorderly Conduct,	0	9	9
Robbery	0	4	4
Trespass,	1	12	13
Forgery,	0	4	4
Driving horses without permission,	3	11	14
Lascivious carriage,	0	1	1
Profane cursing,	0	2	2
Getting on the cars,	0	2	2

	Past Year	Previously.	Total.
Abusive Language	0	1	1
Common drunkard,	0	9	9
Misdemeanor,	0	1	1
Fornication,	0	1	1
Breaking windows,	0	3	3
Attempt to kill,	0	1	1
Attempt to commit rape.	0	3	3
Rape,	0	2	2
Disobedience,	0	4	4
Placing obstructions on railroads,	0	1	1
Receiving stolen goods,	0	1	1
Intoxication,	1	2	3
Boarders,	7	100	107
Total,	165	2291	2456

TABLE III.

SHOWS BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Hartford Superior Court,	0	36	36
New Haven Superior Court,	0	66	66
Fairfield Superior Court,	1	57	58
Litchfield Superior Court,	0	19	19
Middlesex Superior Court	0	8	8
Tolland Superior Court,	0	11	11
New London Superior Court,	0	14	14
Windham Superior Court,	0	4	4
Hartford Police Court,	32	306	338
New London Police Court,	3	55	58
Norwich Police Court,	4	80	84
Waterbury Police Court,	9	57	66
New Britain Police Court,	2	66	68
Bridgeport Police Court,	6	149	155
Meriden Police Court,	8	79	87
New Haven City Court,	29	335	364
Stamford Police Court,	1	0	1
Norwalk City Court,	3	0	3
Justice Court, various towns,	60	849	909
Boarders,	7	100	107
Total,	165	2,291	2,456

TABLE IV.

SHOWS LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During Minority,	11	343	354
Till Reformed,	0	1	1
Till Sixteen,	0	4	4
Till Eighteen,	1	24	25
Till Twenty,	0	1	1
For Less than one year,	0	57	57
For one year,	33	173	206
For one year and six months,	1	31	32
For two years	38	474	512
For three years,	57	633	690
For four years,	7	147	154
For five years,	8	209	217
For six years,	1	43	44
For seven years,	0	24	24
For eight years,	0	20	20
For nine years,	1	2	3
For ten years,	0	3	3
Till costs are paid,	0	2	2
Boarders,	7	100	107
Total,	165	2,291	2,456

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE VARIOUS WAYS BY WHICH BOYS HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION

	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Placed with farmers,	3	312	315
Placed at various trades,	1	28	29
Sentence expired,	38	560	598
Returned to parents or friends,	65	866	931
Sent to Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	0	1	1
Sent to Hospital,	0	3	3
Returned to Providence Reform School,	0	1	1
Discharged to go to sea,	0	2	2
Discharged to enlist in the army,	0	26	26
Discharged to Selectmen,	0	1	1
Discharged for defective mittimus	0	6	6
Discharged by order of court	0	8	8
Discharged by Legislature	0	3	3
Remanded to alternate sentence,	0	27	27
Escaped,	11	73	84
Died,	0	26	26
Boarders left,	3	98	101
Total,	121	2,041	2,162

FARM.

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

50	tons of English hay,	$1,100 00
1	" rowen "	25 00
6	" meadow "	90 00
½	" barley straw,	5 00
1085	bushels of potatoes,	542 50
375	" turnips,	150 00
128	" carrots,	64 00
35	" table beets,	17 50
20	" onions,	10 00
30	" parsnips,	22 50
80	" sweet corn,	80 00
120	" broom-corn seed,	60 00
10	" shell beans,	12 50
75	" peas,	112 50
18	" barley, prime,	18 00
2544	pounds of pork,	305 28
1100	" beef,	132 00
210	" veal,	25 00
1000	" squashes,	15 00
8675	gallons of milk,	2428 00
200	cabbages	10 00
20	barrels of apples,	60 00
	swine,	500 00
	small fruits	300 00
25	cords of wood prepared for fuel,	200 00
2000	pounds of broom brush,	200 00
		$6,484 78

INVENTORY OF STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1, 1876.

1	pair of working oxen,	$325 00
1	thoroughbred short horn bull, "Gen. Dix,"	250 00
1	" " heifer, "Nellie"	250 00
3	" " cows,	500 00
6	high grade cows,	600 00
9	grade and native cows,	700 00
5	yearling heifers,	250 00
3	calves,	125 00
40	swine,	500 00
25	fowls	15 00
		$3,515 00

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF PROPERTY AT HORSE BARN.

1 pair work horses,	$600 00
1 " driving and work horses	600 00
1 " light harness	20 00
1 " heavy harness	15 00
1 " heavy harness	50 00
5 single harnesses	40 00
1 phaeton,	15 00
1 family carriage,	275 00
1 open carriage (3 seats)	175 00
2 buggies,	100 00
1 chair wagon,	275 00
1 business wagon,	40 00
1 work cart,	50 00
3 light sleighs,	60 00
1 heavy sleigh,	30 00
	$2,345 00

INVENTORY OF FARMING TOOLS ON HAND APRIL 1, 1876.

4 ox-carts,	$200 00
4 ox-sleds,	54 00
1 clipper mower,	50 00
1 iron roller,	20 00
1 horse rake,	30 00
1 horse fork,	15 00
1 Bullard's tedder,	40 00
2 wheelbarrows,	4 00
2 stone drags,	5 00
8 plows,	40 00
4 harrows,	30 00
2 cultivators,	12 00
1 corn-sheller,	3 00
2 broom cleaners,	5 00
1 hay cutter,	6 00
2 iron bars,	4 00
2 churn drills,	8 00
other quarry tools,	10 00
4 chains,	12 00
4 ox-yokes,	12 00
2 grindstones,	5 00
1 dozen shovels,	6 00
½ dozen scoop shovels,	4 00
2 grain shovels,	2 00
Amount over,	$577 00

Amount brought forward,	$577 00
4 manure forks,	4 00
½ dozen hoes,	2 00
4 scythes and snaths,	4 00
8 hay forks,	2 00
6 hay rakes,	1 00
2 spades	2 00
3 flails,	3 00
1 cross-cut saw,	4 00
5 wood saws,	2 50
6 axes,	3 00
steelyards,	4 00
platform scales,	12 00
1 root cutter,	6 00
6 baskets,	3 00
1 grain cradle,	5 00
1 drag rake,	2 00
2 whiffle-trees and chains,	3 00
2 bog knives,	3 00
75 haycaps and pins,	20 00
1 doz. corn cutters,	3 00
1 doz. bags,	3 00
½ doz. steel rakes,	4 00
1 cart neap,	10 00
Total,	$682 50

Gentlemen Trustees:

More than the foregoing statistics, in relation to the Reform School, of which you are the special guardians, is scarcely needed from me, inasmuch as you have been personally conversant and familiar with the management and internal workings of the Institution in the past year, and know of its changes, success and failures, of its wants and necessities. Nevertheless, custom—the practice of years—warrants reference to them in this paper. The changes, alterations, improvements and repairs ordered by your board have been steadily pursued and chiefly completed, and all fully answer the expectations entertained of their utility and advantage to the State's wards, whose interests solely have been kept steadily in view. Chief among them all, is the exchange of close locked cells for an open dormitory. Some apprehension was felt and expressed in the matter of controling so many boys as would under the proposed plan be brought together in an

open sleeping hall. But instead of its being more work to care for them, or more difficult to control them, it is much less. No lad has been locked up, except for punishment, for nearly a year. None have tried to take any advantage of the watchman, or to escape in the night time, from the hall, but rather the improvement in their feelings and conduct has been most marked and satisfactory.

The change of locality of the chapel from the fifth story of the main building to a close and contiguous proximity to the boys' yard, school-rooms and work-shops, is highly appreciated, offering a most convenient place for morning and evening devotions.

The officers' sleeping rooms, in the main building, finished from the old chapel, so pleasantly located, are a great improvement to the former rooms used for that purpose, in the shop building.

Other improvements of less magnitude have been made, such as the enlargement of the shoe shops, the construction of water closets for the night use of boys, introduction of gas-lights where lamps were, with danger, before used, etc., etc.

But the end is not yet. More is needed. Had you dwelt as I have with these three hundred and forty-five boys through the past winter, and have seen them, of necessity, in the yards, often almost over shoes in the proverbial "Meriden mud," and been witness to the amount of said mud upon the lads' clothes and brought into the buildings, in all the departments, you would, I am sure, be convinced that the yards—the boys' only play ground—should be fully concreted, a part of one having been so done some years since, as an experiment, and found to work admirably. The estimate for this is $1,000.

The subject of sewerage, so very important in all places—and especially in connection with such a large number of persons as are congregated here—deserves especial and immediate attention, and cannot safely be longer overlooked. (See Physician's report.) $1,000 is suggested as sufficient for the purpose.

The means at present provided for warming the house and shops are extremely imperfect, inconvenient and quite inadequate for the accomplishment of so important a purpose, to say nothing of danger from fire, so intensified by the presence of such a family. Think of it, Gentlemen.

In the north wing are two of "Gold's Patent Boilers" arranged for heating, by indirect radiation, nearly twice as much space as they are capable of doing with safety and success. In the south wing is a small hot air furnace, which warms four rooms and the front hall, at an expense of fuel, at least twice what it ought to cost. Then in two school rooms, chapel, work shops, hospital, wardroom, office, reception room and officers' private rooms, are heating stoves, 22 in all, while the large sleeping hall has no means whatever of being warmed. In my judgement, all of these should be abandoned, except the apparatus at the north end, and the entire institution warmed by steam, or hot water introduced by the most improved system of low pressure apparatus.

And inasmuch as this will without doubt enter into the plans of the Trustees of the institution at no distant day, it may be that the present extremely low price of material for such work would favor an immediate entrance upon the job. Ten thousand dollars may be necessary for the purpose.

There are several other matters that need attention and some expenditure, such as repainting the buildings, repairing the barns, draining some wet land, etc. For these $1,000 is suggested.

The City of Meriden has laid out a street 57 feet wide, extending quite across the farm in its widest part, cutting it nearly in halves, which will necessitate the building of two parallel lines of fence about 350 rods, which must be provided for sooner or later, according to the time when the city authorities shall order the said street opened.

I suggest a stone wall, the material for which is on the farm, and can be gathered by the boys with our own teams, but we shall be obliged to hire experienced men to build said wall, for which about $500.00 will be needed.

In the last season we have been obliged to expend $500.00 at the bidding of the city, in widening and relaying sidewalk on Colony street, against the real estate of the institution.

Likewise an assessment of $117.60 has been made for *benefits*, in laying out and altering Grove street. It is suggested the amounts should be reimbursed to the ordinary funds of the school.

Sanitary.

The truly wonderful immunity from sickness and casualty enjoyed in the institution, among both boys and officers, throughout the entire year, deserves especial mention, as demanding supreme gratitude from all interested. And who is not?

Only *one* case of *severe* or *dangerous* sickness, and no deaths among us, in the last fourteen months. And this, too, while epidemical diseases have been abundantly prevalent among children in this city and region, depriving many a household of its loved little ones. "Surely goodness and mercy have followed us."

Employment.

The boys have been employed as heretofore. The larger number cane-seating chairs, while a convenient number have worked in the tailor shop, the shoe shop, and on the farm, in the garden, in the kitchen, cook and dining rooms, sleeping halls, school rooms, etc.

One lad, with an occasional helper, has taken care of the stable and horses, done the driving, freighting, etc. Another has taken care of the piggery, containing a large herd of swine.

In all departments their labor has been utilized to the full extent of expediency, with a view to economy, as also to educate the boys to care and labor.

In chair-seating—the only business pursued for profit—Messrs. Mason & Co., of New York, who have furnished work so long, have given us only a limited supply, and have felt compelled by the depression of their business, to so cut down the prices for doing their work, that our net earnings amount to much less than in years past; and this state of things is likely to continue, from the vast competition we must meet from the numerous institutions, penal and charitable, that have adopted chair-seating as an employment for their inmates.

Notice comes to me while writing, that Messrs. Mason & Co. will not be able to give us as much work in the next year as in the past. So that provision will need to be made to meet the ordinary current expense of the institution.

In expenditures careful economy has been studied, and the expenses kept at the lowest point consistent with efficiency and the attainments of the real purpose of the State Reform School.

Not a dollar has been spent except for what seemed necessary, and then bottom prices have been sought and all goods purchased for ready cash, of the parties offering what was judged to be the best bargain. It is not safe to calculate that the expenses of the institution can be materially reduced in the next year.

Commitments and Discharges.

It is more than probable that some boys are committed to this institution that ought not to be. Some for a home, some to get them away from their homes, and some from motives of malice, on the part of complainant toward the child, or its parents or friends. Many of these are no more needing reform school discipline than the average of children throughout the State; and their detention can only be justified by the unfavorable influence an early discharge will have upon them, as also upon others, who do not, and cannot be made to see why their fellows are allowed to go, and they are compelled to remain.

I am fully satisfied that all commitments should be for the minority of the lad; the law to be amended to that effect, and that no child should be committed except for sufficient cause, and when so committed, he and his friends, should fully understand that he must *earn his discharge* or parole by *genuine reformation*, honest and true; the evidence of which to be satisfactory to the management.

Such is the law and practice in most reformatories, and is everywhere approved. Indeed it is coming to be experimentally, almost certain, that short sentences and the general understanding that only a brief detention will be insisted upon, is very seriously militating against the influence and beneficial results reasonably to be expected from such institutions.

In view of the fearful increase of crime, the tendencies of the age toward crime, the constantly multiplying sources of temptation, with the fearful and everywhere apparent results upon the children and youth of the land, it seems to me this matter should engage the most thoughtful and serious attention of your Board, and of the legislative power of the State. And while thus engaged, will it not be well to consider, whether the present entirely congregate system—the massing together of such a large number of boys, thus bringing into the most intimate and continuous inter-

course the good and bad—the extremes of youthful society—is the best that can be done; or whether better results would not probably, indeed certainly, attend the *family plan*, by which the delinquents could be classified according to their moral status and disciplinary needs?

I have no doubt as to the conclusion that would thus be reached, were the matter fully considered. I am so constantly, so forcibly, and keenly impressed with this matter, that I cannot pass it without urging it upon your attention. The result of shutting up together good and bad boys, and subjecting them to the same treatment, as must necessarily be done, to a large extent, with this number, and the arrangements and accommodations found here, is not doubtful or unseen, notwithstanding the best efforts of the most efficient officers and teachers.

Deportment and Discipline.

I am happy to be able to speak in praise of the general deportment of the boys, notwithstanding the adverse pressure that was brought to bear against the management; and the discipline of the school has been very easily maintained, without undue severity, while harmony and good feeling has prevailed among the boys and toward the officers.

The School.

In intellectual improvement, it is believed that in few schools is greater progress made; although the attainments are not of a high order—as would be expected—from a class of boys who have hitherto been little in school—oftentimes none at all—and if able to read, have read nothing, and have a taste for nothing higher or better than "Dime Novels" and "Police News."

Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography and Arithmetic, have the chief attention of the teachers, while History, Natural Philosophy and Book keeping are taught to those sufficiently advanced.

Library.

The boys need more good reading matter, to overcome the baneful influence of what they have hitherto read, as also to afford them entertainment and the means of knowledge. To this end,

their Library should be largely replenished with books, and the means supplied with which to furnish them, to some extent, with good weekly newspapers. $300 is asked for this purpose.

And here—in behalf of the boys—I desire to most sincerely thank the proprietors of the following named journals, for copies regularly and gratuitously mailed to the address of the "Reform School." And I assure those gentlemen that they could scarcely have done a more acceptable service to these lads.

The *Religious Herald*, *Christian Secretary*, *Courant*, *Post* and *Times* of Hartford.

The *Palladium*, *Journal and Courier* and *Register* of New Haven.

The *Sentinel and Witness* and the *Constitution* of Middletown.

The *Tolland County Journal*, of Rockville.

The *Danbury News*.

The *Norwalk Gazette*.

The *Bridgeport Standard*.

The *Weekly* and *Daily Republican*, *Daily Recorder*, *Daily Call* and *Citizen*, of Meriden.

The *Connecticut Valley Advertiser* of Moodus.

The *Daily Union*, Manchester, N. H.

Bureau of Educational Reports, from Hon. John Eaton of the Bureau of Education, Washington D. C.

I am happy to be able to report an efficient and faithful corps of officers—generally well adapted to this service—a consideration of great importance to the success of our work.

The wisdom of your selection of an Asssistant Superintendent, in the person of Mr. J. W. Brown, is more and more apparent as he comes to be better known and more familiar with his duties in this new field of labor.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I desire to give expression to the unfeigned gratitude I entertain toward you, for your uniform kindness to me and my friends, as also for your careful consideration and approval of my management, and for the unanimity of your support. And I beg to suggest, that so long as you may continue me in this trust, you will likewise continue your frequent visits and vigilant watchfulness, over this, the State's most far-reaching charity. Upon which, let us all reverently join to invoke the blessing of Almighty God and to seek personal direction in all our future acts.

Respectfully submitted,

E. INGHAM, Snperintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School of Connecticut;

GENTLEMEN:—The Physician to the school would respectfully report, that he has faithfully attended to the duties of his office during the past year. He has been a frequent visitor there to attend to the sick and give such directions as seemed to him best for the preservation of the health of the inmates.

There have been few cases of serious illness and no fatal results. The health of the boys has been remarkably good, and considering the large number congregated in the Institution, is without a parallel.

My intimate relations to the school enable me to say that these satisfactory results are due in a great degree to the intelligent and careful personal attention given it by the Superintendent, assisted by a watchful, working corps of assistants. And I should not be doing justice, if I did not particularly mention, that Mrs. Ingham has, when such service was needed, been very assiduous in personal attention to nursing and caring for the boys when sick.

In closing, I would most respectfully suggest the immediate adoption of some means of thoroughly warming the whole building. It seems necessary for the health and comfort of the boys that the sleeping halls should be warmed.

I beg leave again to call your attention to the matter of drainage, which I consider of vital importance to the continued well being of the Reformatory.

ASA M. CHURCHILL, M. D.,

Attending Physician.

MERIDEN, March 31st, 1876.

APPENDIX.

NAMES, RESIDENCE, COMMISSION, AND RETIREMENTS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT.

Date of Commission.			Date of Retirement.
1851,	Gideon Welles,	Hartford,	1853,
1851,	Philemon Hoadley,	New Haven,	1857,
1851,	E. S. Abernethy,	Bridgeport,	1853,
1851,	A. N. Baldwin,	West Milford,	1855.
1851,	Philo M. Jackson,	Norwich,	declined.
1851,	Erastus Lester,	Plainfield,	1854.
1851,	Henry D. Smith,	Middletown,	1853,
1851,	John H. Brockway,	Ellington,	1852.
1853,	Philip Ridley,	Hartford,	died in office, '63.
1853,	David Patchen,	Weston,	1854.
1853,	John P. Gulliver,	Norwich,	1854.
1853,	John S. Yeomans,	Columbia,	1856.
1853,	James Phelps,	Essex,	1855.
1854,	Fred. S. Wildman,	Danbury,	1858.
1854,	Moses Pierce,	Norwich,	1856.
1854,	John Gallup (2d),	Brooklyn,	1858.
1855,	Sylvester Spencer,	Litchfield,	resigned 1858.
1855,	Elihu Spencer.	Middletown,	declined.
1856,	Moses Culver,	Middletown,	1858.
1856,	Thomas Clark,	Coventry,	1860.
1856,	W. P. Benjamin,	New London,	still in office.
1857,	W. S. Charnley,	New Haven,	declined.
1858,	E. W. Hatch.	Meriden,	resigned 1859.
1858,	Horace Gaylord,	Ashford,	1862.
1858,	David P. Nichols,	Danbury,	1874.
1858,	Thos. A. Miller,	Torringford,	1859.
1858,	Benjamin Douglass,	Middletown,	still in office.
1859,	Hiram Foster,	Meriden,	"

Date of Commission.			Date of Retirement.
1859,	Dan'l. G. Platt,	Washington,	d'd in office '71.
1860,	Henry McCray,	Ellington,	still in office.
1862,	Roswell Brown,	Hartford,	"
1862,	William Swift,	Windham,	1866.
1863,	Henry G. Hubbard,	Middletown,	declined.
1866,	James B. Whitcomb,	Brooklyn,	1874.
1871,	George Langdon,	Plymouth,	1875.
1873,	Hiram A. Yale,	Meriden,	still in office.
1874,	S. B. Cocks,	Huntington,	"
1874,	F. O. Bennett,	Brooklyn,	"
1875,	Delos H. Stephens,	Barkhamsted,	"
1875,	Chas. Fitzgerald,	Middletown,	"
1875,	Edward W. Seymour,	Litchfield,	"
1875,	Goodwin Collier,	Hartford,	"
1875,	Charles L. English,	New Haven,	"

"A DAY'S DOINGS" AT THE REFORM SCHOOL MAY BE OF INTEREST.

Rise at 5:30 A. M., dress and all repair to the wash room, when every lad is required to wash his face and hands and comb his hair, then to the yards for half an hour's play. 6:30 breakfast; at 7 oclock, breakfast completed, the lads return to the yard for another half hour's recreation and preparation for work. At 7:30 all are called to line and detailed for duty, to the chair shops, the farm, the laundry, the cook room, the shoe shop, sleeping halls, the chapel, and any other places where there may be work to do.

At 9:15 the whistle calls all except the farm boys to the yard for a recess of fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which time all again return to duty and remain until 11:45, when preparation for dinner is in order. Washing and combing, etc. At exactly 12 o'clock the line of march is taken for the dinner table, where an half hour is spent, when to the yard and to play is again in order. At 1 o'clock the detail for labor is again made, to finish jobs and stints, not already completed. At 2 o'clock all are expected to have completed their tasks and they again go to the yard for half an hour, in which they again wash and get ready for school, which opens at 2:30, P. M., for a five hours session, with two recesses, one of fifteen minutes, and another of forty-five minutes for supper. At 7:30 P. M., the time for evening worship is signaled, and all gather in the chapel, and together unite in acts of devotion, after which the lads retire to their beds and are soon fast asleep.

WEEKLY BILL OF BOYS' FARE.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and Coffee. *Dinner*—Bread, Coffee and Gingerbread. *Supper*—Bread and Butter, with Gingerbread.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and Coffee. *Dinner*—Pork and Beans. *Supper*—Bread and Milk or Molasses.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and Coffee. *Dinner*—Corned Beef, Vegetables and Bread. *Supper*—Bread and Milk or Molasses.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and Coffee. *Dinner*—Beef Soup, with Vegetables and Bread. *Supper*—Bread and Molasses or Milk.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and Coffee. *Dinner*—Corned Beef, Vegetables and Bread. *Supper*—Mush, Hominy or Boiled Rice.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and Coffee. *Dinner*—Fish, Potatoes and Bread. *Supper*—Bread and Milk or Molasses.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and Coffee. *Dinner*—Stewed Peas, with Pork and Beans. *Supper*—Bread and Molasses or Milk.

BY-LAWS.

MEETINGS OF THE TRUSTEES.

SEC. 1. There shall be four regular meetings of the Board of Trustees held at the School in Meriden, on the second Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the July meeting shall be the annual meeting.

SEC. 2. There shall be as many meetings of the Executive Committee as the interests of the School require.

SEC. 3. Special meetings shall be called by the chairman at the written request of two members, *provided*, that ample notice, and the object of such meeting shall be given.

SEC. 4. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number present at any regular or special meeting may adjourn to any specified time.

SEC. 5. The Trustees from the different counties shall visit the school each month in which regular meetings do not occur in the following order:

Hartford County, February.	New Haven County, March.
New London County, May.	Fairfield County, June.
Windham County, August,	Litchfield County, September.
Middlesex County, November.	Tolland County, December.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

SEC. 6 The Board of Trustees shall be organized annually, at the regular meeting held in July, by the election by ballot, of a Chairman, Secretary, an Executive Committee to consist of three members, and an Auditing Committee to consist of two members.

CHAIRMAN.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preside at all meetings of the Board. In his absence, the Board shall appoint a chairman *pro tem.*

SECRETARY.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the Board, in a book provided for that purpose, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member; to prepare all documents and statements which may be ordered by the Board; to take charge of all communications and reply thereto in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the Board or Executive Committee, and he shall give notice by mail or otherwise of the time and place of each meeting.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SEC 9. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make, or order the Superintendent to make, all purchases for the School, to authorize such repairs as may from time to time be necessary; but no expenditure for repairs exceeding one hundred dollars shall be authorized except by the Board. They shall examine as to whether economy is observed in the different departments of the School, and the quantity and quality of food and clothing furnished. They shall once in each month, or oftener if they choose, without notice to Superintendent or other officers, inspect the school buildings, and all the departments, rooms, and closets thereof, and see that all are kept perfectly clean and neat; they shall enquire into the behaviour of all officers and employees, and in a book kept for that purpose, enter all their proceedings and observations, which book shall be laid before the Board at every meeting.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Auditing Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, thorougly and minutely, up to the 31st day of March in each year, and report thereon to the Board at the regular meeting held in the following April.

OFFICERS.

SEC. 11. The following named officers of the School, shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required, viz: a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, Treasurer, Chaplain, Physician, Matron, Teachers, Overseers of the workshops, and a Farmer.

SEC. 12. The several officers shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered in writing, except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates, the business and interests of the institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

He shall keep a journal, and daily make record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any members of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received, and copies of those sent, so far as important for reference. As Treasurer of the institution, in suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the institution.

He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bill for weekly board of delinquents, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm, or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases, and the cost of delivering the same at the institution.

He shall daily inspect every part of the premises, and have a watchful care over the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He, or the assistant superintendent shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and shall examine their letters before being sent away

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health from want of sufficient clothing by day or night, from wet feet, or from any other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons for any temporary services not provided for in these by-laws, and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Reform School, also communicate full information of the state of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At each April meeting he shall furnish the Board with a duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, up to the 31st of March; also a full schedule of all property of the institution, including everything in the care of the Farmer.

He shall at all times be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the institution.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent, acting as Chaplain, shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional services with the boys morning and evening, have charge of the Sabbath School, conduct the religious worship in the chapel on the Sabbath, and obtain such aid from the reverend clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary, and all other days set apart for religious observances, and to officiate at funerals.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times as may be determined on by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his other duties, and his position in the institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in April, the chaplain shall furnish his report, embracing the condition of this department, and facts respecting the reformatory influences effectively made use of in this Institution.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

SEC. 4. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of the Superintendent, necessary to be done, during his absence or inability.

It shall also be his duty to aid in the discipline, instruction, supervision and general management of the Institution, and to report to the Superintendent all instances of impropriety of conduct, neglect of duty, or violation of the rules and by-laws, which may come to his knowledge.

He may keep the account books of the Institution, and books in which shall be recorded the admissions, histories and discharges of the boys, and shall be responsible for their neatness and *accuracy*. He shall make out and record the indentures, and do all other necessary writing which may be required by the Superintendent.

He shall receive and attend visitors, and see to the proper intercourse between the boys and their friends.

PHYSICIAN.

SEC. 5. The Physician may visit the school and inspect the inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once a week, and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent.

He shall acquaint himself with the conditions of the boys, and give such directions to the nurse respecting the care and treatment of the sick, as shall be suited to their wants.

He shall also make any examinations and suggestions he may think proper as to the best means of preserving health, and with reference to the general sanitary condition of the Institution.

He shall present to the Trustees, at their meeting in April, a true and full report of the state of health among the boys during the past year.

THE MATRON.

SEC. 6. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family, and shall see that cleanliness, order, and propriety, are uniformly maintained in her departments.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of all the regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

TEACHERS.

SEC. 7. The Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound and practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the schoolrooms, and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission of the Superintendent.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care, and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus, and fixtures provided for the same, and by strict personal examination see that no injury or waste is suffered.

They shall assist in the Sabbath School, in the care of the boys on the Sabbath, in vocal music, and the principal teacher shall act as librarian to the boys.

OVERSEERS OF WORKSHOPS.

SEC. 8. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools used in their respective departments, and see that the same are carefully preserved and accounted for, shall see that all stock and material is worked with prudence and economy, and properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate accounts of the number of boys and time employed each day, of the work done, and of all articles made, and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleaning, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their work shops.

They shall have charge of the boys during work hours in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard or such other place and at such time as may be ordered by the Superintendent. They shall also assist the teachers, if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath, and in the Sabbath School.

WATCHMEN.

SEC. 9. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the institution.

The watchman on duty shall, if required, perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damage by fire, to prevent escapes, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times, as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

THE FARMER.

SEC. 10. The Farmer, under general or specific directions of the Superintendent, shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order, and economical use of everything connected therewith, and shall use every means in his power to increase and preserve the products of the farm.

He shall take charge of, work with, and be responsible for, such boys as the Superintendent may detail to be employed on the farm, and must patiently and perseveringly instruct them in the various kinds of farm work, require of them prompt obedience, and must by example, together with constant and vigilant supervision, teach them to faithfully perform all duties required of them.

He shall see that all domestic animals are cared for in the best manner, well fed, kept perfectly clean, and always kindly treated.

He shall keep an accurate account of everything purchased for, the labor performed on, and the amount of each kind of produce raised on the farm.

He shall see that all rules and regulations of the institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith. In no case shall he be absent from the premises without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent.

THE LIBRARY.

SEC. 11. A library of well selected books and maps, and of Sunday School books shall be kept at the School for the use and improvement of the inmates thereof.

The Superintendent, Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, shall be a Standing Committee on the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways, and means, to promote this department of the institution, and they shall report to the Board

of Trustees, at the quarterly meetings, the progress and condition of the Library, with a full list of all donations received for this object.

VISITORS.

SEC. 12. Visitors will always be welcome to visit the school, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 2 P. M., on week days, and on Sunday for the purpose of attending the religious exercises, but on that day they must leave immediately after the services are ended.

Parents will not be permitted to visit their children oftener than once a month, unless by special permission of the Superintendent; and any article designed for any inmate must pass through the hands of the officer in attendance.

All conversation with the inmates must be sufficiently loud to be heard by the attending officer.

No conversation will be allowed before the inmates having reference to their discharge from the institution.

Visitors passing through the house or shops must not go among the boys or address any conversation to them, except by permission of the attending officer.

Any visitor who shall attempt to give any inmate tobacco or other article secretly, shall be altogether excluded from the premises.

Visitors will not be permitted in or on the premises, except attended by an officer of the institution.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SEC. 13. The distribution of time for each working day shall not be less than six hours for labor, four hours for school, and from four and one-half to five hours for devotional exercises, incidental duties, and recreation.

The time of rising shall be at half past five o'clock, A. M., from the first day of March to the first day of November, and at six o'clock during the other four months. The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock, P. M.

All persons having requisite duties to perform, shall rise promptly at the ringing of the morning bell.

No explosive oils shall be used for lights, and no lights shall be used in or around the premises without being enclosed in glass or a lantern.

No person regularly employed at the institution shall be absent from his duties without permission from the Superintendent or the Executive Committee, and persons getting such permission will be required to procure a substitute, to be approved by the Superintendent, to fulfill his or her duties during their absence.

It shall be incumbent on each officer to see that all rules and regulations are strictly observed, and they shall promtly report any failures therein. As the great object is *reform*, the intercourse of *all* with the boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the School.

Every boy shall at all times be in the charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; and that person shall be held responsible for their safe keeping until entrusted to another person duly authorized.

No officer shall permit any boy to examine his keys, or to pass out of the yard or house without permission from the Superintendent; and any boy escaping by or through the neglect or carelessness of any officer, the whole or part of the expense incurred in his capture may be charged to such officer and deducted from his salary by order of the Trustees.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent; and no boy shall be kept or allowed to remain out of school without special permission from the Superintendent.

Any person having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, or mar, or deface the buildings, fixtures, or furniture.

All persons employed at the institution, who are in health, and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drink shall be brought to the institution, unless by order of the Physician. No officer or

assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor, nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No tobacco shall be furnished or allowed to the delinquents in any form.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this institution is to be a family, as well as a school for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore, *all* are expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of these rules and regulations, and hold themselves ready at all times for any emergency, to aid in preserving order, preventing escapes, and in maintaining the rules and discipline of the School, and by general and constants acts of accommodation, firmness, and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT.

SEC. 14. If any inmate shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of the Superintendent, or other officer having charge over him, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the labor or duty assigned him, or shall strike or resist an officer, or shall wilfully or by gross negligence or carelessness injure any property of the institution, or shall strike or otherwise abuse a fellow inmate, or shall be guilty of using indecent or profane language, or shall attempt to escape, or shall knowingly be guilty of any violation of the rules of the institution or of good order, *he may be punished*, either by the officer having charge at the time the offence was committed, or by the Superintendent, or under his direction, said offence to be in all cases reported to the Superintendent, or in his absence to the Assistant Superintendent before such punishment shall be inflicted; and all cases of punishment shall be reported to the Trustees at their next meeting.

As amended July 28, 1875.

In cases of a combination among the inmates to resist the authority of the officers, and in flagicious cases of wilful offences, punishment shall be promptly administered. In other cases,

great caution and forbearance shall be observed, but *some* punishment must follow the commission of every offence of a serious nature. In minor offences and indiscretions, gentle admonition and reproof shall be adopted.

In all cases care should be taken to impress the offenders with the conviction that the object in administering punishment is to subdue their vicious passions, to promote their welfare individually, to secure the good of the institution, and at the same time to convince them beyond a doubt that discipline and good order will be maintained at all hazards.

For the first offence the punishment shall be as light as the end to be obtained by it will allow. In cases of the repetition of the offence, or oft-repeated transgressions, the punishment may be increased in severity.

Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite article of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order, and to enforce the rules and regulations of the institution, by corporeal punishment by the Superintendent, or under his direction.

These by-laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended, or repealed, at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Amended, January 13th, 1875.

LAWS RELATING TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The following laws relating to commitments to the State Reform School are now in force :

When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any offence known to the laws of this State, and punishable by imprisonment other than such as may be punishable by imprisonment for life, the Court or Justice, as the case may be before whom such conviction shall be had, may, at their discretion, sentence such boys to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as is now provided by law for the same offence.

And if the sentence shall be to the Reform School, then it shall be in the alternative to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had not been passed. SEC. 4th of "An Act to establish the State Reform School," passed 1855.

All commitments to the Reform School of boys, of whatever age when committed, shall be for a term not longer than during their minority, nor less than ninety days, [the ninety days limitation has been altered by subsequent statute,] unless sooner discharged by the order of the Trustees, as herein provided, and whenever any boy shall be discharged therefrom, by the expiration of his term of commitment, or as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence.

SEC. 7 of above Act:

Any Justice of the Peace, before whom any juvenile delinquent may be lawfully committed to the State Reform School, may sentence such delinquent during his minority, provided that no Justice of the Peace shall sentence any delinquent as aforesaid to

said school, for a longer period than ninety days, [ninety days clause altered by subsequent statute,] unless upon the recommendation, at the time of such sentence, of a majority of the selectmen of the town in which such conviction is had.

SEC. 1 of Act of 1854:

No person shall hereafter be sentenced or committed to the State Reform School for any of the offences specified in the 24th and 25th sections of the "Act concerning Domestic Relations," or the 23d section of the "Act concerning Prisons."

SEC. 1 of Act of 1855:

No person under the age of ten years shall hereafter be committed to the State Reform School, *nor shall any person be so committed for a less period than nine months.*

SEC 3 of the Act of 1857:

Any parent may indenture his boy, or any guardian may indenture his male ward, to the State Reform School, for such length of time as may be agreed upon by such parent or guardian and the Trustees of said State Reform School, on condition that such parent or guardian shall pay the expenses of his boy or ward, so indentured as aforesaid, while at said State Reform School.

Act of 1859, SEC. 1.

An Act to arrest and punish Truants from School, Act of 1869.

SECTION 1.

That in any city of this State, the police, and in any borough or town, the bailiff or constable thereof, are empowered to arrest any and all minors between the ages of seven and sixteen years, habitually wandering or loitering about the streets or public places of the same, or anywhere beyond the proper control of parents or guardians, during the school term, and during the hours when school is in session.

SEC. 3. In case any arrest shall be made under the provisions of this statute, such minor, if not immediately returned to school, shall be taken before the judge of the criminal or police court of the city or borough, sitting in chambers, or before any justice of the peace in any borough or town, where such arrest is made,—and if it shall appear that such minor has no lawful occupation or business, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness, vice and immorality, or is an habitual truant, such minor may be committed to any institution of correction, or

house of reformation in said city, or to the State Reform School, for a term of not more than three years, or may be fined a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, for a repeated offence, after due admonition, at the discretion of the court, which fine shall be in all cases to be worked out, if not paid, according to the "Act concerning Crimes and Punishments," Title XII, Chapter IV, Connecticut Statutes, Revision of 1866.

Approved, July 9, 1869.

FORM OF INDENTURE ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School:

I hereby request that the boy named

received as indentured according to law, to the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, at WEST MERIDEN, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz.:

The price of board, education, training, and clothing for said boy, shall be at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per week, payable quarter-yearly in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in said Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support, and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment, and restraint, as all other inmates of said School.

[Signed.]

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT CONCERNING EDUCATION."

Resolved by this Assembly: That in the several reform schools of this State equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates thereof; and that every opportunity be allowed such clergymen to give to the inmates belonging to their respective denominations, such religious and moral instruction as said clergymen may desire, and the Trustees of said institutions shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with the proper management of said institutions, when and where such instruction may be given, and such instruction shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

Approved, July 25th, 1874.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Post Office address, West Meriden, Conn. Is located in the City of Meriden, one-half mile north from the Meriden Depot. Meriden is on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, half way between New Haven and Hartford, and eighteen miles from either place

The Reform School building is 300 feet long. It consists of a center four stories high, and two wings, three stories above the basement.

A rear wing eighty feet long and three stories high is used for work shops. The chapel is in the fourth story of the center building.

The farm contains 195 acres. It produces sixty tons of hay, and winters thirty head of cattle and four horses.

The whole cost of farm and building has been about $115,000.

The first boys were received March 1st, 1854.

The whole number to date, 2,456.

Boys between the ages of ten and sixteen may be sent for crime by the several courts of the State, for not less than nine months and during minority.

Boarders are received by indenture from parent or guardian for a period of six months, not less, but longer, and advance pay for three months is required at three dollars per week.

The inmates are required to labor at some domestic, farming, and mechanical employment six and one-half hours per day, and attend school four and one-half hours.

Much attention is paid to the moral training of the boys.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT

Industrial School for Girls.



Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in May, 1876.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
PELTON & KING, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1876.

Board of Directors and Officers.

SAMUEL C. HUBBARD, *President.*	Middletown.
THOMAS K. FESSENDEN, *Secretary,*	Farmington.
JOHN N. CAMP, *Treasurer,*	Middletown.

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL,	New Haven.
GEORGE G. SILL,	Hartford.
MARVIN H. SANGER,	Canterbury.

DIRECTORS ELECTED,

WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES RESPECTIVELY IN

1877.

GEORGE BEACH,	Hartford.
THOMAS K. FESSENDEN,	Farmington.
JOHN M. VAN VLECK,	Middletown.
FREDERIC GARDINER,	Middletown.

1878.

JAMES E. ENGLISH,	New Haven.
T. M. ALLYN,	Hartford.
SAMUEL RUSSELL,	Middletown.

1879.

H. D. SMITH,	Plantsville.
S. C. HUBBARD,	Middletown.
CHARLES FABRIQUE,	New Haven.
C. F. BROWNING,	Middletown.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, SAMUEL C. HUBBARD,
J. M. VAN VLECK, FREDERIC GARDINER,

VISITING COMMITTEE OF LADIES FOR YEAR 1876-7.

January and July.

MISS CLARA ALSOP, - - - - - - MIDDLETOWN.
MRS. WILLIAM W. BOARDMAN, - - - NEW HAVEN.

February and August.

MRS. S. C. HUBBARD, - - - - - MIDDLETOWN.
MISS MARY W. WELLS, - - - - - HARTFORD.

March and September.

MRS. SAMUEL D. HUBBARD, - - - - MIDDLETOWN.
MISS GERTRUDE MAY, - - - - - NORWICH.

April and October.

MISS MARGARET HUBBARD, - - - - MIDDLETOWN.
MISS E. W. DAVENPORT, - - - - - NEW HAVEN.

May and November.

MRS. B. DOUGLAS, - - - - - - MIDDLETOWN.
MISS ESTHER PRATT, - - - - HARTFORD.

June and December.

MISS EMILY TRACY, - - - - - - MIDDLETOWN.
MRS. E. K. HUNT, - - - - - - HARTFORD.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

S. N. ROCKWELL, - - - - - - - *Superintendent.*
MRS. M. E. ROCKWELL, - - - *Assistant Superintendent.*

PRATT HOME.

MRS. C. C. MOREHOUSE, - - - - - - - *Matron.*
MRS. ALMEDA GRISWOLD, - - - *Assistant Matron.*

STREET HOME.

MRS. R. A. PARDEE, - - - - - - - - *Matron.*
MRS. S. S. JOHNSON, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

TEACHERS.

MISS ADA E. SHEPPEY, - - - - - - *Principal.*
MISS FRANCES J. VASSEUR, - - *Intermediate and Music.*
MISS GERTRUDE W. HUBBELL, - - - - *Primary.*

IN CHARGE OF BOX FACTORY.

WATSON A. BUSHNELL, MISS HELEN G. FOWLER.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EDWARD C. ROCKWELL, AMOS S. BULLOCK.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, and to the Patrons and Friends of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

The Board of Directors respectfully present their Sixth Annual Report:

On no previous occasion have the condition and prospects of the Institution been so satisfactory as at present. The whole number received into the School since its opening in 1870, is 275, of whom 53 were received during the past year; these numbers embracing both commitments and returns. During the year 44 were dismissed. The present number is 100.

The average of monthly admissions from the opening of the school to April 1st 1875, was 3½, and for the past year is $4\frac{5}{12}$.

The number of cities and towns from which girls have been sent is 62, showing that all parts of the State need, and are alike partakers of the benefits of the School.

The average age of all received is 12⅔ years.

In appendix A., we have given a statement of the most important features of this School. These relate to its object and design, proper subjects, form and methods of organization, commitments, discipline, history and present condition.

In appendix B, will be found the laws of the State relating to the School, which are substantially in accordance with the wishes of the Directors. These statements and laws embody the conclusions and practical results to which we have been led by careful investigations, and by our experience and observation. We believe them to be in the main correct, and though we are far from claiming perfection for them, we desire no essential changes.

The success of the school is all that could be reasonably expected and far exceeds that which was predicted.

An impression has prevailed that the results of industrial and reformatory schools in the case of wayward girls are less satisfactory than of wayward boys. "But, says the 50th Report of the Managers of the Society for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, "the experience and observation of 40 years shows the opposite of this to be true." The briefer experience of our own school, as well as that of the Massachusetts Industrial School for Girls, has shown that not less than 75 per cent of the former inmates of these schools are doing well, and that the great majority will become respectable and useful women.

What a contrast do the happy condition and prospects of scores who are now loved and honored wives and mothers, and the centers of virtuous and happy homes, present to the career of sin and degradation which was apparently before them, had not a kind Providence placed them within the sheltering arms of our Industrial School.

The most noticeable event in the history of the past year, has been the erection of the "Allyn Home." Our last years report spoke of the great want which was pressing upon the School of additional accommodations for the increasing numbers, and for the better classification and discipline of its inmates.

This want has been promptly and generously met by a donation of $10,000 from the Hon. T. M. Allyn of Hartford. Mr. Allyn was among the earliest and most munificent friends of the School. His attention had been previously turned to the large number and pitiable condition of the neglected girls of Hartford. The plan of this School commended itself to him as feasible and wise, and enlisted alike his sympathies and aid. Through his influence the noble woman who founded the "Pratt Home" gave $5,000 to the School, to which Mr. Allyn added $2,500. He was chosen the first President of the Board of Directors, and in this office devoted to it time, thought, and personal services for several years. He has been thoroughly acquainted with its management and practical workings, and has now shown his confidence in them and in the value of the school, by adding to his previous gifts the largest single donation which it has ever received.

There was already in the treasury the sum of $5,000, appropriated by the Legislature of 1873, to which has been added $1,000 by Mrs. Mary L. Skinner of New Haven; $500 by Mrs. Martha Rogers of Middletown, and numerous smaller donations from various friends, making the whole amount $18,335.56, available

for a building and furnishing fund. Under these circumstances the Directors determined to proceed without further delay to the erection of a third family building, and to name it the "Allyn Home," as a memorial of its generous founder. It is a model structure, resembling the other houses, but with such improvements as experience has suggested, and will greatly increase the capacity and usefulness of the institution.

In what other way could our friend have accomplished so great a good to the cause of humanity and for our commonwealth? What more enduring monument could he have erected?

Under ordinary circumstances there would have been little difficulty in securing, by private contributions, the entire amount necessary for completing and opening the house. But the financial condition of our country has crippled the resources of many friends of the School, and increased the demands upon their charity. There will still exist a considerable deficit for the building and its furniture, and the extraordinary expenses incident to forming a new family. The Directors, therefore, respectfully request the Legislature to make an appropriation to the School of $5,000, to finish the work so well begun by private benevolence.

In so doing, however, they express the belief that no other object is more proper or has a stronger claim than this. The State is the common parent of the children of the State, and as such, should recognize its obligation to extend to them that protection and education which is necessary for their own, and the public welfare. Ther are in the State not less than 500 of the friendless or neglected girls for whom the school is designed. There is scarcely a town which has not from one to three of them. In the larger villages and cities there are scores and hundreds. Formerly, they were left to run at large in ignorance and without restraint, until they were confirmed in vice and crime. When at length they became intolerable nuisances they were shut up in houses of correction and in jails with theives and prostitutes. Thus thoroughly initiated in evil ways, and rendered reckless by the loss of name and virtue, they were sent forth to work still greater mischief. Not less than fifty per cent were hopelessly ruined. It was to prevent results like these that the school was created; a mission it has successfully fulfilled. Ought not the State then to grant such aid as is needful to enable it to do this work in the best possible way?

On purely economical grounds the State should not neglect this School.

In appendix C will be found an extract from a carefully prepared and reliable statement, published in the 30th Report of the Prison Association of New York. It has been somewhat extensively circulated under the title, "Margaret, the Mother of Criminals," and relates to a girl who with her sisters was left to grow up in Ulster Co., N. Y., in ignorance and crime, and shows the terrible consequences of such neglect.

From them have descended not less than 1,200 persons, the career of 709 of whom has been distinctly traced out. Of these, it was found that 106 were illigitimate, 104 prostitutes, 18 keepers of brothels, 204 paupers, who received 734 years of aid. There were 76 criminals who were convicted of 115 indictable offences, for which they suffered 116 years of imprisonment. Of the whole number but 22 ever acquired any property. Fifty per cent of the female descendants of these sisters became prostitutes. The jails and penitentiaries of the State and County have been peopled by the tribe in several successive generations.

The estimated cost of the family to the County and State was $1,023.-600, without reckoning the disastrous influences on other families, or the pauperism, idiocy and insanity entailed upon the survivors, or the money squandered upon drink.

In view of such facts, do we not see that the State can make no wiser nor better investment than by creating and supporting schools which shall prevent results like these?

We add, as another ground of claim upon the State Treasury that the School, as a private charity, is doing wisely and well a work which properly might be thrown upon the State for its exclusive support. It has enlisted the sympathy, counsels and the unremunerated services of benevolent citizens, and through them secured more than $100,000 for its beneficent work, to which additional gifts and legacies will probably be added.

In this way has the State not only been relieved from a large outlay of its funds, but of all care and trouble, beyond the official supervision given by the State Directors. Is it too much then, to expect that the State will pay the current expenses of the inmates of the School, and give occasional aid, in exigencies like the present?

In the last revision of the Statutes of the State there were several important and unauthorized changes made in the laws relating to this school. One of them virtually repealed an act passed by the Legislature of 1873, at the request of the Directors, declaring the age of girls who may be committed to the school to be between eight and sixteen years. The revised statute substituted *fifteen* for

sixteen, thereby closing the doors of the school against a large number of cases for which it was specially needed and designed. Another change related to the punishment of those who should aid or abet girls in, or after, escaping from the School.

We, therefore, respectfully petition the Legislature to pass the following act:

An act to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

SECTION 1. That the word *fifteen* shall be stricken out of Section 1st, chapter 2d, title VIII, and wherever else it occurs in the charter of, or statutes, respecting the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and the word *sixteen* be substituted instead,

SECTION 2. That section 6 of Chapter 5, of Title XX, be amended to read as follows:

Every person who shall aid or abet any girl in escaping from the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or any boy from the State Reform School for Boys, or who shall knowingly harbor such boy or girl, or aid in abducting them from persons to whose care and service they have been properly committed, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than sixty days.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect from its passage, and all acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The Directors are happy to bear their testimony to the ability, and excellent character and management, of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the School. They have devoted their time and services unremittingly, and with great wisdom and success, to its interests, and the results are shown in its present prosperity. They have won for themselves the confidence and approval of the Directors, and have gathered around them an efficient corps of assistants, and have secured the respect and affection of the girls. Never was the condition of the families more satisfactory than now, nor that of the industrial and school departments more gratifying.

Financially, the School, so far as its ordinary expenses are concerned, is supported by its legitimate income.

A careful supervision has been instituted over the girls who have been placed at service, or returned to their former homes, but are still under the guardianship of the School. The social and religious training of the inmates has received careful attention, and as we are assured with encouraging success. All this is the natural fruit of the excellent supervision of the School.

In closing this report we desire gratefully to recognize the gracious Providence of God over this Institution. To this do we attribute its success, and on this would we rely in the future. At the same time we renew to its friends an assurance of our desire and purpose to make it what it should be, and of whatever effort we can put forth to secure this result. To them we appeal for their continued sympathy and aid. We ask them to interest themselves personally in sending to the School those who ought to be committed to its care. We invite our friends to visit and inspect it, and we solicit their continued gifts that we may enlarge its resources and usefulness. Let those who have happy homes, and little girls whom they tenderly watch over and guide, whose wants they delight to supply, think of, and aid the homeless and friendless waifs of this School. And let those who are designing by legacies to relieve the suffering and wants of the poor, and to open unfailing sources of good to our race, remember that by leaving them to this School they may not only rescue some poor girl from ruin, but make her the center of all that is pure and lovely in a Christian Home.

Adopted by the Board, April 19th, 1876.

SAMUEL C. HUBBARD, *President.*

THOMAS K. FESSENDEN, *Secretary.*

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give to my Executor, (or Executors,) the sum of Dollars, in trust, to pay the same in days after my decease to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, located at Middletown, Conn., and incorporated in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to be applied by the Directors of the School to its charitable purposes.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut

Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—The close of our fiscal year makes it my duty to present to you a full report of the present condition of the School, and of its history for the twelve month past. From previous records, and the statistics for the year ending April 1st, 1876, the following tables are compiled:

Number of different girls received into the School since January 1st, 1870,		223
Number dismissed since January 1st, 1870,	169	
Of these have been returned,	46	
Remaining out,		123
Remaining in the School April 1st., 1876,		100

In School April 1st., 1875,	91	
Number since received,	53	
Whole number in school during year,		144
Number dismissed since April 1st, 1875,		44
Number remaining,		100

TABLE I.

NUMBERS RECEIVED EACH MONTH, EMBRACING BOTH COMMITMENTS AND RETURNS.

MONTHS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
April, 1875, - - -	3	13	16
May, " - - -	3	17	20
June, " - - -	4	18	22
July, " - - -	8	15	23
August, " - - -	2	22	24
September, " - - -	9	18	27
October, " - - -	3	24	27
November, " - -	5	14	19
December, " - - -	2	16	18
January, 1876, - - -	4	22	26
February, " - - -	4	23	27
March, " - - -	6	20	26
Total, - - - -	53	222	275

TABLE II.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Andover, - - - -	—	1	1
Berlin, - - - -	—	1	1
Bozrah, - - - -	1	—	1
Bridgeport, - - - -	—	7	7
Burlington, - - - -	—	1	1
Chatham, - - - -	1	—	1
Colchester, - - - -	—	1	1
Chester, - - - -	1	—	1
Cromwell, - - - -	—	1	1
Clinton, - - - -	—	1	1
Danbury, - - - -	1	5	6
Derby, - - - -	—	1	1
Essex, - - - -	2	2	4
Enfield, - - - -	1	—	1
East Haven, - - -	1	2	3
Fairfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Farmington, - - -	1	1	2
Groton, - - - -	—	1	1
Carried forward, - -	9	26	35

TABLE II.—Continued.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total
Brought forward, - -	9	26	35
Glastonbury, - - -	1	1	2
Haddam, - - - -	2	1	3
Hartford, - - - -	6	46	52
Kent, - - - -	—	1	1
Killingworth, - - -	—	1	1
Meriden, - - - -	1	1	2
Milford, - - - -	—	1	1
Middletown, - - -	1	7	8
Newtown, - - - -	—	3	3
New Milford, - - -	1	—	1
North Manchester, - -	—	1	1
Norwich, - - - -	—	12	12
New Haven, - - -	4	45	49
North Haven, - - -	—	2	2
New Britain, - - -	1	3	4
Oxford, - - - -	—	1	1
Orange, - - - -	—	1	1
Plainfield, - - - -	1	—	1
Preston, - - - -	—	1	1
Plainville, - - - -	1	—	1
Portland, - - - -	—	1	1
Plymouth, - - - -	1	1	2
Putnam, - - - -	—	1	1
Ridgefield, - - - -	—	1	1
Salisbury, - - - -	—	1	1
Sharon, - - - -	3	—	3
Stafford, - - - -	—	1	1
Southington, - - -	—	4	4
Saybrook, - - - -	—	1	1
Stamford, - - - -	—	3	3
Stratford, - - - -	—	1	1
Stonington, - - - -	—	1	1
North Stonington, - -	2	—	2
Torrington, - - - -	—	1	1
Trumbull, - - - -	—	1	1
Thompsonville, - - -	—	1	1
Vernon, - - - -	—	3	3
Wallingford, - - -	—	2	2
Washington, - - -	1	—	1
West Hartford, - - -	—	1	1
Windham, - - - -	—	5	5
Waterbury, - - - -	1	1	2
Willimantic, - - -	—	1	1
Woodbury, - - - -	—	1	1
Total, - - - -	36	187	223

TABLE III.

Ages of Girls Committed.

AGES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Eight years old,	3	6	9
Nine do.	2	13	15
Ten do.	2	8	10
Eleven do.	4	19	23
Twelve do.	7	16	23
Thirteen do.	4	28	32
Fourteen do.	10	58	68
Fifteen do.	4	35	39
Unknown,	—	4	4
Total,	36	187	223

TABLE IV.

Places of Nativity of Girls Committed.

NATIVITY.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Connecticut,	25	121	146
Georgia,	—	1	1
Illinois,	—	1	1
Massachusetts,	3	7	10
Maryland,	—	2	2
New York,	4	16	20
Maine,	—	2	2
New Jersey,	—	2	2
New Hampshire,	—	1	1
Missouri,	1	—	1
North Carolina,	1	1	2
Ohio,	—	2	2
Pennsylvania,	1	5	6
Rhode Island,	—	3	3
Tennessee,	—	2	2
Virginia,	—	1	1
Vermont,	—	2	2
Wisconsin,	—	1	1
Canada,	1	—	1
England,	—	4	4
Germany,	—	1	1
Ireland,	—	7	7
Labrador,	—	1	1
Unknown,	—	4	4
Total,	36	187	223

TABLE V.

Parentage of Girls Committed.

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
American, White, - -	19	89	108
" Colored, - -	7	23	30
English, - - - -	—	6	6
French, - - - -	—	2	2
German, - - - -	2	8	10
Irish, - - - - -	3	48	51
Irish and English, - -	1	3	4
Irish-American, - - -	—	6	6
Scotch, - - - -	1	—	1
" Canadian, - -	1	—	1
French " - -	2	—	2
Unknown, - - - -	—	2	2
Total, - - - -	36	187	223

TABLE VI.

Number of Girls Dismissed Each Month.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
April, 1875, - - -	4	16	20
May, " - - -	4	12	16
June, " - - -	2	8	10
July, " - - -	5	12	17
August, " - - -	3	6	9
September, " - - -	6	10	16
October, " - - -	3	11	14
November, " - - -	1	9	10
December, " - - -	5	9	14
January, 1876, - - -	2	6	8
February " - - -	4	3	7
March, " - - -	5	23	28
Total, - - - -	44	125	169

Of this total 46 have been returned to us, and 44 being under eighteen years of age, remain subject to the guardianship of the school.

TABLE VII.

Causes, Etc., of Dismissal.

CAUSES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Expiration of time, - -	5	8	13
Being placed out in families,	31	69	100
" " with relatives,	7	36	43
" found unfit subjects,	—	7	7
" ordered to new trial,	—	2	2
Escape, - - - - -	1	2	3
Death, - - - - -	—	1	1
Total, - - - - -	44	125	169

TABLE VIII.

Statement of Work Done by Girls During the Year.

ARTICLES MADE.	Pratt Home.	Street Home.	Total.
Aprons, - - - -	220	91	311
Bed Quilts pieced, - -	5	5	10
do. quilted, - -	—	2	2
Bags for soiled clothes, -	—	26	—
Carpets made, - - -	2	4	6
Carpet Rags cut and sewed, (lbs)	—	10	10
Chemises, - - - - -	96	35	131
Curtains, - - - - -	—	4	4
Coffee Bags, - - -	—	4	4
Comfortables, - - -	15	21	36
Drawers, - - - -	100	31	131
Dresses, - - - - -	105	100	205
Handkerchiefs, - - -	30	25	55
Holders, - - - - -	30	15	45
Mattrasses, (cotton,) - -	20	30	50
Pillow-cases, - - -	40	2	42
do. tidies, - - -	20	—	—
Sheets, - - - - -	50	61	111
Skirts, - - - - -	25	21	46
Table-clothes, - - -	8	7	15
Table Napkins, - - -	—	12	12
Towels, - - - - -	175	168	243
Waists, Calico, - - -	20	—	20
do. Under, - - -	15	30	45
Articles mended, - - -	7,135	11,505	18,640
do. washed, - - -	31,425	24,834	56,259
do. ironed, - - -	20,000	20,000	40,000

Most of the sewing is done by hand. In addition to the above, cooking, care of rooms, scrubbing, etc. are done, and twenty-five girls are employed in the Box Shop.

TABLE IX.

Products of Farm and Garden During Past Year.

Apples,	22	bushels.
Beef,	950	pounds.
Beans, Lima,	19	bushels.
Beans, String,	24	do.
Beans, White,	12	do.
Beets,	38½	do.
Beet Greens,	59	do.
Butter,	1,358½	pounds.
Cabbage,	741	heads.
Carrots,	20	bushels.
Corn, Green,	333	dozen ears.
Corn Fodder,	7	tons.
Currants,	30	quarts.
Cucumbers,	864	dozens.
Eggs,	160	dozens.
Hay, English,	33	tons.
Lard,	125	pounds.
Lettuce,	1,500	heads.
Milk,	48,835	pounds.
Oats,	200	bushels.
Oat Straw,	6	tons.
Onions,	17	bushels.
Pears,	6	do.
Peas, Green,	5	do.
Pork,	2,387	pounds.
Poultry,	265	do.
Potatoes,	143	bushels.
Strawberries,	386	quarts.
Squashes,	3,143	pounds.
Sausage,	113	do.
Tomatoes,	31½	bushels.
Turnips,	41	do.
Raspberries,	8	quarts.
Radishes,	75	bunches.

Box Factory,

In Account with Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

Debtor.

To amount of stock and tools on hand April 1st, 1875, - - - - - -	$3,617 38	
To amount of bills and salaries paid from April 1st, 1875, to April 1st, 1876 -	5,597 27	
Net earnings for the year, - - - -	2,762 53	
		$11,977 18

Credit.

By amount received from sale of boxes from April 1st, 1875, to April 1st, 1876. -	$8,434 81	
Stock and tools on hand April 1st, 1876, -	3,542 37	
		$11,977 18

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY

APRIL 1st, 1876.

Real Estate, - - - - - -	$104,761 88
Pratt Home, (personal) - - - -	2,488 17
Street Home, do. - - - -	2,819 37
Allyn Home, do. - - - -	166 00
Farm Stock, Tools, Produce, &c., - -	5,578 25
Schools and Library, - - - -	1,470 25
Chapel Attic, - - - - - -	118 30
Store Room and Carpenter Shop, - -	407 10
Superintendent's house, office, and office stores,	1,011 32
Paper Box Manufactory, - - - -	3,542 37
Total, - - - - - -	$122,363 01
Last Year's Total, - - - -	105,334 64
Increase, - - - -	$17,028 37

INCREASE OF INVENTORY.

Real Estate, Allyn Home (unfinished) -	$14,386 88
do. do. Piggery, - - - -	350 00
do. do. Cesspool, drains and privy vaults,	825 00
do. do. by blasting rock and building roads, - - - - - -	200 00
Fixtures,—Woven wire mattrasses, - -	485 00
do. Fire Extinguishers, - - -	200 00
do. Fairbank's Scales, - - -	175 00
School and Library, (new books and globes)	175 00
Allyn Home, Stores, and new furniture, -	231 49
	$17,028 37

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, In Account with S. N. Rockwell, Superintendent.

Receipts.

Cash on hand April 1st, 1875,	$650 85
Received from State for "Board and other necessary expenses,"	16,367 01
Received for Private Board,	117 00
do. on account of Dry Goods and Clothing,	73 15
do. on account of Provisions and Groceries,	17 75
do. on account of Farm and Garden,	512 18
do. from Middletown School Fund,	190 00
Donations,	10,901 00
From Box Factory,	8,434 81
Miscellaneous,	20 10
Received from John N. Camp, Treasurer,	4,701 02
Received from T. K. Fessenden, Secretary, Balance of old account,	3 00
	$41.987 87

Expenditures.

Salaries and Wages,	$3,735 11
Furniture and Fixtures,	1,087 93
Fuel and Lights,	1,557 79
Dry Goods and Clothing,	1,522 89
Books, Stationery and Postage,	326 43
Provisions and Groceries,	1,364 15
Fish and Meat,	1,137 87
Flour and Meal,	1,783 65
Farm and Garden,	1,870 25
Construction and Repairs	17,388 43
Drugs and Medical Aid,	195 88
Miscellaneous, (Insurance, etc.,)	815 99
Box Factory,	5,597 27
Total Expenses,	38,383 64
Cash on hand, April 1st, 1876,	3,604 23
	$41,987 87

Of Cash on hand, April 1st, 1876,		
Building Fund,	$1,087 39	
Furnishing Fund,	226 85	
Current Fund,	2,289 99	
	$3,604 23	

Total amount expended during year,		$38,383 64
Increase of Inventory,		17,028 37
		$21,355 27
Expended for Box Shop,		5,597 27
Net Expense of School for Year,		$15,758 00

We hereby certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts, of which the above is a summary, and find the same to be correct.

Middletown, April 28th, 1876.

JOHN S. DOBSON,
GREENE KENDRICK. } *Auditors of Public Accounts for State of Connecticut.*

Little remains to be added to these records, but I gladly take the opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the success which has been given in response to our earnest, but almost hopeless, desires and prayers of a year ago.

The new house, then so desirable, but seemingly so unattainable, has become a *reality*. The "Allyn Home" stands before us to-day, nearly finished, beautiful and convenient, and fills a large place in our plans for the future, giving as it does, not only additional room for our increasing numbers, but opportunities for more perfect system and more appropriate instruction than ever before.

The liberal donation of the first President and steadfast friend of the school, Hon. T. M. Allyn, has been followed by many smaller ones, to aid either in building or furnishing the Home, until over $12,000 have been received during the year for that purpose, from benevolent friends in all parts of the State. The appeal for contributions to the furnishing fund has met with a most cheering response, especially when the dullness of the times is considered. It is probable, however, that if we proceed to complete and furnish for immediate occupancy, as we so much *need* to do, from $3,000 to $5,000 will be needed for the expenses of so doing. For procuring this amount a request to the Legislature would doubtless be effectual, since the work has so largely been carried forward by private beneficence.

The number of girls has reached the limit of our accommodations several times during the year. But with judicious "placing out" of all whose standing would justify it, and careful economizing of all available space, we have been able to receive all candidates for admission, both from the courts and as private boarders. But we shall enter upon our work with renewed hopes of success when the opening of the Allyn Home shall enable us to limit each family to thirty-five members.

The percentage of those doing well among girls gone away from the school has been largely increased by the good accounts received from nearly all who have left within the year. At least 90 per cent of all gone out may be counted as walking in the paths of rectitude and respectability.

The methods and plans of work given in my report of last year, have been pursued steadily in our round of daily duties, and with very satisfactory results. Early in the year, one of the teachers was placed in charge of girls employed in the Box Factory, and a young lady engaged for her place in the school, who remains with us a suc-

cessful and valued teacher. The Assistant Matron of the Pratt Home having resigned in June, her place was filled very acceptably by the present Assistant.

With these exceptions no change has occurred during the year in our corps of helpers, all of whom merit earnest commendation for faithfulness and assiduity under their duties and trials.

Financially, I have adhered to the course determined upon two years since, and no debt has been incurred that could not be met, at the close of the month, from the current funds. The small surplus has been carefully adjusted to the immediate needs, and so, one after another, necessary improvements have been made whenever a margin remained from the payment of the ordinary expenses of living. In this way we in our last fiscal year paid for our chapel alterations, creating a commodious shop from available space in that building. In the year just past we have erected a piggery, rebuilt our roads the whole length of the farm with stone quarried from the place, and provided drainage, built privy vaults, cess-pool, &c., a work imperatively demanded for sanitary reasons. Besides these permanent improvements, one coat of paint has been applied to the interior of the two upper stories of the Homes, several rooms have been papered, and many small alterations and repairs, tending to convenience and durability, have been made. Early in the year it was thought desirable to provide for the girls more comfortable and durable beds, but nearly the entire sum necessary was contributed for the purpose by ladies, in all parts of the State, and eighty-two woven wire mattrasses were thus placed in the bed-rooms and hospitals of the school at but a trifling expense to it.

The Legislature at its last session kindly contributed $100 for the purchase of new books for our Library. They have been eagerly sought after, and read, most of them many times during the winter, forming an important element in moral and intellectual advancement. While we thank them most sincerely for the timely gift, we hope that the Legislature of this year, in view of our increasing numbers and great need of books, will raise the amount to $200 for our Library, and make it an annual appropriation.

By reference to the exhibit of the Box Factory it will be seen that the improvements in machinery, but more especially the increased order and efficiency of the girls employed in this department, have enabled us to perform a much larger quantity of work at a less proportionate cost, than ever before, the net earnings being more than double those of last year. We have just completed some changes in

the basement of the shop which will still further increase our facilities for manufacturing.

The intellectual, moral and religious features of the work of the year have been so closely a counterpart and complement to those of the last that I find little to remark without repetition. The accompanying reports from matrons and teachers give clear views of the influences brought to bear upon their charge. Several of the girls have been under deep religious convictions, and a peculiarly solemn and tender feeling has prevailed during the winter, in the minds of many. The Assistant Superintendent has been largely engaged in outside work, in addition to the correspondence and internal oversight and records of the School. The donation fund has been increased by her efforts, and fifty-three visits have been made to the homes or places of employment of the children under our guardianship.

It must not be overlooked that most of the amount needed to furnish the Allyn Home, and pay the salaries and other expenses of organizing a third family house, has yet to be raised, either by private contributions or an appeal to the Legislature. The balance of funds remaining to the account of current expenses will be nearly expended for the year's supply of coal for which we have just contracted.

Mrs. Martha Rogers of Middletown, has kindly promised to contribute $500 to furnish twenty rooms in the Allyn Home. We know also of several others who expect to send us either money or goods, and confidently trust that the work is not to be delayed for want of the small remaining amount of funds necessary for its opening free from debt, and comfortably supplied. After that its future is secure. With the careful, cheerful economies all here have learned so well to exercise, we *can* take care of the three families, without debt, or *painful privation*, on our present income, if necessary, though some greatly needed improvements would have to be deferred.

We are very grateful to the clergymen of Middletown and vicinity, and to some of the Faculty and graduates of Wesleyan University and of Berkeley Divinity School for their assistance in conducting Sabbath afternoon services in our Chapel. We trust that the words so fitly spoken may be the seed of good thoughts and earnest purposes, whose fruit shall be the pure joy of believing and serving God, and that the blessing for them "who turn many to righteousness" may rest upon those who have so freely labored for our benefit.

We also offer sincere thanks to the publishers of the *Hartford*

Daily Courant, *The Daily Evening Post*, *The Hartford Weekly Times*, *The Middletown Sentinel and Witness*, (3 copies) *The New Haven Commonwealth*, *The Meriden Republican*, and the *New York Evening Mail*, for papers sent regularly, and to numerous friends who have from time to time sent bundles of religious and pictorial publications for our children.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by a pic-nic in the orchard, with an abundant treat of strawberries and cream, a variety of cakes, candies, etc., and ended with an entertainment of dialogues, tableaux and recitations, which was greatly enjoyed by all. Addresses from a number of friends who were present, added to the pleasure of the occasion. Thanksgiving Day and Christmas were occasions of much enjoyment. Excellent dinners were provided, and many gifts received from friends and neighbors. The evening of each was spent in the Chapel, when the exercises were very interesting, and the music appropriate and well performed. To our own teachers and other officers, who so heartily devoted themselves to preparations for the enjoyment and improvement of the girls on the holidays, and to the many friends who by their presence and their gifts helped to make them bright and inspiring seasons to us all, I offer earnest acknowledgments and thanks.

From the Executive Committee I have during the entire year received great assistance, and wise counsel and earnest sympathy in times when these were needed. I thank them and all of you for the confidence and support you give me, and shall endeavor so far as it lies in my power to merit your trust.

Respectfully yours,

S. N. ROCKWELL,

Superintendent.

Treasurer's Report.

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, in Account with

J. N. Camp, Treasurer.

Debtor.

1873.			
July 3,	Paid order,	$5,000 00	
Nov., 10, 1875.	" "	1,500 00	
" 20,	" "	1,250 00	
Dec., 2,	" "	1,951 02	
April 19, 1876,	Balance,	2,183 54	
			$11,884.56

Credit.

1873.			
July,	Received of State Treasurer,	$5,000 00	
Aug.,	" " "	5,000 00	
Jan., 1875,	Donation of J. H. Dixon,	100 00	
"	Colchester Sunday School,	10 19	
Aug.,	Donation, Mrs. Mary L. Skinner,	1,000 00	
Sept. 25,	" Mary W. Wells,	100 00	
"	" Edward W. Wells,	100 00	
Dec. 2,	Interest, First Nat. Bank., on deposits,	390 83	
"	Donation, Miss. M. W. Wells,	75 00	
1876.			
Jan. 11.	" Mrs. Betsey Elton,	50 00	
" 12.	" First Cong. School, Colchester,	7 94	
Feb. 9.	Rec'd interest of Far. and Mech. Bank,	50 60	
			11,884 56
April 19.	Balance,		$2,183 54

DONATIONS.

1875,	CASH.	
Jan.,	Colchester, S. S., (to Treasurer,) - - - -	$10 19
June,	Mr. H. Vasseur, Wallingford, Building Fund, -	15 00
"	Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, West Haven, Library, - -	1 00
July,	Mrs. Betsey Elton, Waterbury, Furnishing, - -	50 00
"	Mrs. Aug. R. Street, New Haven, " - -	50 00
"	Mrs. R. W. Carter, Waterbury, " - -	50 00
"	Miss Antoinette R. Phelps, Hartford, " - -	20 00
"	Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, Middletown, Furnishing, -	25 00
"	State Legislature for Library, - - - -	100 00
Aug.,	Miss Esther Pratt, Hartford, Furnishing, - -	50 00
"	Mrs. L. E. Brinley, " " - -	25 00
"	Miss Cornelia Boardman, New Milford, Furnishing,	50 00
"	Mrs. Mary L. Skinner, New Haven, Building, (to Treasurer,) - - - - - - - -	1,000 00
Sept.,	Miss Mary W. Wells, Hartford, (to Treasurer,) -	100 00
"	Edward W. Wells, Hartford, (to Treasurer,) -	100 00
Nov.,	Mrs. M. C. Hunt, Hartford, Furnishing, - -	50 00
"	Miss Margaret Hubbard Middletown, Furnishing,	15 00
"	Hon T. M. Allyn, Hartford, Building, - -	10,000 00
Dec.,	Hermann Vasseur, for Christmas, - - -	5 00
"	Rev. T. K. Fessenden, for Christmas, - - -	5 00
"	Hubbard and Smith, " " - - -	5 00
"	Union Mills, for Christmas, - - - -	3 00
"	Parshley and Son, for Christmas, - - -	2 00
"	Miss Esther Pratt, Hartford, for Christmas, - -	10 00
"	Miss M. W. Wells, (to Treasurer,) - - -	75 00
1876.		
Jan.,	Mrs. Betsey Elton, Waterbury, (to Treasurer,) -	50 00
"	First Congregational, S. S., Colchester, (to Treasurer,)	7 94
Feb.,	Amos Townsend, New Haven, Furnishing, -	5 00
"	Mrs. Henry Farnum, New Haven, Furnishing, -	50 00
"	Watson Bushnell, Middletown, " -	5 00
"	Miss M. J. Valentine, N. Y. City, " -	5 00

Feb.,	Mrs. Lindley Higgins and Miss Hattie Higgins, Plantsville, Furnishing, - - - -	25 00
"	Mrs. H. D. Smith, Plantsville, Furnishing, - -	50 00
"	Mr. John J. Howe, Birmingham, Furnishing, -	50 00
March,	Mrs. Baldwin and Misses Lucy and Hannah Starr, New Haven, Furnishing, - - - -	25 00
"	Park Street S. S., Hartford, by E. S. Sykes, Furnishing,	50 00
"	Miss Margaret S. Hubbard, Middletown, "	25 00
"	Ladies of Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford, Furnishing, - - - - -	25 00
"	Mrs. Robert McEwen and friends, New London, Furnishing, - - - - - -	55 00
April,	Miss Mattie Troutman and friends, Philadelphia, Furnishing, - - - - - - -	50 00
	Total, - - - - - - - - -	$12,294.13

FOR CHRISTMAS.

James R. Rockwell, one hundred silk ties.

James H. Bunce, two dozen zephyr nubias.

Mr. C. Shepard, Jr., one large doll, nineteen smaller ones.

Mrs. Samuel Russell, thirty-six mince pies.

Coe & Newell, one-half dozen chickens.

Hon. S. C. Hubbard, seven turkeys.

Southmayd & Gardiner, one hundred oranges, bag nuts.

H. Woodward, ten pounds candy, one dozen bottles cologne.

Mr. Sheldon, one dozen wall pockets, six brackets, four picture frames.

Mrs. H. G. Hubbard, ten pounds candy, box candy toys, one-half dozen pairs mittens, one-half dozen hair brushes, one-half dozen pairs stockings, one dozen handkerchiefs, one child's hood.

Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, one hundred and twenty cornucopias, thirty pounds candy.

Miss Margaret S. Hubbard, one-half dozen linen collars and cuffs, two dozen ruffles, six nubias, one-half dozen handkerchiefs, one-half dozen silk ties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss H. C. Hunt, motto for school room.

Miss Clara Whitmore, motto for school room.

Large package of colored pictures—Anonymous.

Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, Middletown, one piece calico, one dozen hose.

Hon. H. D. Smith, one year's numbers of Christian Weekly.

Mrs. H. G. Hubbard, one piece calico, one barrel apples, large basket cake.

Miss H. C. Hunt, one hundred and ten cream cakes.

Mr. C. H. George, Providence, R. I., one gross knives and forks.

Plantsville Congregational Sewing Society, by Mrs. H. D. Smith, ten sheets, eighteen pillow-cases, five comfortables, five yards cloth, one dress, one hat.

C. D. Smith, Plantsville, two pictures, framed.

Jennie L. Smith, Plantsville, two pictures, framed.

Miss C. Johnson, Plantsville, one picture, framed.

Hon. A. C. Barstow, Providence, R. I., on range for Allyn Home, $44.00.

Mrs. William A. Larned, New Haven, three sheets, two pair pillow-cases.

Mrs. R. A. Pardee, one pair large vases.

Mrs. Alfred Hubbard, eight counterpanes, one bushel walnuts, shrubbery and roots.

Mrs. S. C. Hubbard, quantity of flowers and shrubs.

Mrs. Martha Rogers, one tulip tree planted.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss Aston, three trees planted, lot of shrubbery.

Rev. Frederic Gardiner, lot Raspberry and Rhubarb plants.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

No. of girls in the School April 1st, 1875,	91
Received during the year,	53
Whole number under instruction during the year,	144
Discharged,	44
No. remaining in the School April 1st, 1876,	100
In Principal Department,	42
In Intermediate Department,	31
In Primary Department,	27
	100

Fifty three have been received during the year and classified as follows:

READING.

In Primer,	15
In Second Reader,	20
In Third Reader,	10
In Fourth Reader,	8
	53

ARITHMETIC.

In Addition,	12
In Substraction,	10
In Multiplication.	8
In Division,	14
In Denominate Numbers,	5
In Fractions,	4
	53

OTHER STUDIES.

In U. S. History and Grammar,	8
In Grammar School Geography,	15
In Cornell's 1st Geography,	20
Primary Exercises,	10
	53

HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED.

From Principal Department,	29
From Intermediate, Department,	8
From Primary Department,	7
	44

STANDING WHEN DISCHARGED.

READING.

In Second Reader,	12
In Third Reader,	5
In Fourth Reader,	15
In Fifth Reader,	12
	44

ARITHMETIC.

In Addition,	4
In Subtraction,	6
In Multiplication,	6
In Division,	11
In Fractions,	6
In Denominate Numbers,	7
In Percentage,	4
	44

Writing on Slates,	15
Writing in Copy Books,	29
	44

PRESENT STANDING.

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT—FIRST SECTION.

In Sixth Reader,	
In Partial Payments and Fractions,	
In U. S. History,	
In Geography,	
In Grammar,	
In Spelling and Defining,	
Writing in Copy books, No. 6,	17

SECOND SECTION.

Brought forward. - - - - -	17
In Fifth Reader, - - - - - - - - -	
In denominating numbers, - - - - - -	
In Geography, - - - - - - - - -	
In Spelling and Defining, - - - - - -	
Writing in Copy Books, No. 5, - - - - -	25
	42

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST SECTION.

In Third Reader, - - - - - - - - -	
In Division, - - - - - - - - - -	
In Geography, - - - - - - - - -	
In Spelling and Defining, - - - - - -	15

SECOND SECTION.

In Second Reader, - - - - - - - - -	
In Multiplication, - - - - - - - - -	
In Geography, - - - - - - - - -	16
	31
Writing in Copy Books, No. 5, - - - - -	20
Writing on Slates, - - - - - - - - -	11
	31

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST SECTION.

In Second Reader, - - - - - - - - -	
In Subtraction, - - - - - - - - -	
In Geography, - - - - - - - - -	12

SECOND SECTION,

In Primer, - - - - - - - - - -	
In Addition, - - - - - - - - - -	
Writing on Slates, - - - - - - - - -	15
	27

PROMOTIONS.

There have been promoted from Primary to Intermediate, -	23
From Intermediate to Principal, - - - - -	26
Whole number promoted, - - - - -	49

The School has maintained through the year its usual good order, and the pupils have made commendable progress in studies. The number of promotions is not as large as during the preceding year,

owing to the fact that many older and more advanced pupils have been discharged, and a large proportion of the new ones admitted have entered the lower departments. There has been much to overcome, of idleness and indifference on the part of these last, but with very few exceptions, there is now manifested an earnest desire for knowledge, and a determination to improve to the utmost the advantages given them. A habit of cheerful study is observed throughout every department, which adds much to the interest and profit of the School.

I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the spirit and labors of both the ladies associated with me as teachers. To their cooperation and cheerful devotion to the instruction of their respective classes, is due a large proportion of the success so encouraging, as we review the year.

There are three hours every P. M., devoted to school exercises, in the Principal and Intermediate Departments, and in addition to this the Primary Class has an extra session of an hour and a half in the morning.

SCHOOL EXERCISES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

MONDAY.—Writing, Reading, Geography, History and Spelling.
TUESDAY.—Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Singing Lesson.
WEDNESDAY.—Writing, Reading, History, Geography, Spelling and Defining.
THURSDAY.—Writing, Arithmetic and Grammar.
FRIDAY.—Writing, Reading, Geography, History and Singing Lesson.
SATURDAY.—Studying, Sunday School Lesson, Singing and distributing Library Books.

A. E. SHEPPEY,

Principal Teacher.

PRATT HOME.

APRIL 1st, 1876.

Gentlemen of the Board of Directors:

It is with feelings of mingled gratitude and pleasure, that I present this, my second annual report, for your inspection. Gratitude for the many blessings and privileges which have been ours to enjoy, and pleasure to review the improvement of those under my charge. The deportment of the girls has continued usually good, their desire to improve is noticable, they are generally affectionate and respectful to their superiors, and polite and kind to each other. They have made (during recreation hours) some very pretty articles in fancy work, which they take great pleasure in presenting to each other as tokens of affection. There are rewards offered occasionally, as an incentive to neatness and order, and the effect is quite beneficial. The love of music, of which they are passionately fond, is constantly encouraged; and much credit is due to the energy and patience manifested in their instruction by their music teacher. Their rooms are neatly and tastefully arranged. The new spring beds add much to comfort and convenience. We have tried to provide for our girls a home; where the only rules and regulations are such as every parent, jealous of the honor and welfare of their children, would insist upon. A home where all the gentle and sacred feelings of the family would surround them, where love would shield them from temptation, and social intercourse would satisfy all the longings of their hearts for affection and sympathy. The exercises of the Sabbath School are conducted by the Superintendent; he has done everything for them that our most sanguine hopes could have desired, and the interest shown in the lessons and exercises proves that the work is not in vain. During the past year no death has occurred in my Home, and but little serious illness. The girls generally appear contented and happy. The opening of the new Home is looked forward to with pleasure; as the capacity of our house is only about thirty-five girls, all over that number will be transferred, thus giving us the room of which we are sadly in need.

To all connected with the Institution, especially my own co-workers, my acknowledgments are gladly rendered and particularly to the Superintendent and his Assistant, Mrs. Rockwell. Their visits to the house, which are as frequent as their many duties will permit, are received with pleasure by the girls. They regard them as friends who have their highest interest at heart, and their counsels have a weight with them which only affection can give.

The number of girls in the Pratt Home	
April 1st 1875, was - - - - - -	46
New girls since received, - - - - -	19
Returned girls, - - - - - - -	8
By transfer from Street Home, - - - -	2
Whole number in the year, - - - - -	75
Dismissed during year, - - - - -	22
	53
Transferred to Street Home, - - - -	2
Remaining April 1st, 1876, - - - -	51

Our life, as day by day passes, is full of interest and profit to us, but I find very little that seems worthy of especial notice after it is past.

The winter has been one of many cares, from the large size of the family; but as the time approaches when we must part with some of them to go to the new Home, the thought of losing any is sad. The table of work will show the results of our morning hours of labor. The afternoon at school and the evening's recreation gives each day its portion of duty, improvement and pleasure. The Sabbath, with its peaceful hours and beautiful devotional songs, its time for meditation and conversation, completes the week. Several of my girls have regularly attended church in the city. Others come "home" to see me on the Sabbath from their newer homes among neighboring families. The letters we receive from the absent ones of our flock are full of affection, and often show real appreciation of the purposes of the school, and a resolution to be worthy of such privileges. I am glad to be able to continue in the work, and to feel that my experience is fitting me for greater usefulness in it.

Respectfully,

C. C. MOREHOUSE.

STREET HOME.

APRIL 1ST, 1876.

Gentlemen:

At the close of last year's records the number of girls in the

Street Home was - - - - - - -	45
New girls received since, - - - - - -	17
By transfer from Pratt Home, - - - - -	2
Returned voluntarily, - - - - - - -	5
Returned for faults, - - - - - - -	4
Whole number during year, - - - - - -	73
Number dismissed during year, - - - - -	22
	51
Transferred to Pratt Home, - - - - - -	2
Remaining April 1st, 1876, - - - - - -	49

Quite a number of those leaving us during the past year were near eighteen years of age. At the very period when all girls most need the loving, gentle but firm influences and restraints of a wise guardianship and a happy home, they must leave our care. From eighteen to twenty-one is the most dangerous age, and unless we can be *sure* that they are received into good homes, and will be willing to remain until their teachings can train their characters, and mould their purposes, our thoughts follow them with great anxiety. We can only hope and pray that a kind Providence will guard and direct them. If the *guardianship* of the school could continue for one or two years more, at this age when they are most easily led into wrong, thus *keeping* them at the places provided until ties are formed which will protect them, it would help our work greatly. The good they receive here must have much weight to influence them to live good and pure lives, and strive to make noble women of themselves. It is said that good words live ever in the heart. I am sure those who go from us take with them memories of loving kindness, of prayers and good wishes, far more than of restraints and irksome tasks. Trusting that the good seed

has not fallen into barren soil, we must leave them in the hands of One who never forgets the least of his children.

We have had but little sickness during the year. One case of rheumatic fever and heart disease was quite serious, confining the girl to the house nearly all of last summer, but by faithful watching and careful nursing, in which her school-mates lovingly assisted, she was restored to at least her former health.

The girls in the Street Home are now mostly those who have lately come to the school. Many of these, having long been accustomed to their own way, felt the restraint of their stay in one place, and its regular habits very keenly, and no doubt being influenced also by some who were about to go out, a strong desire to escape from the school was shown by several during last summer and autumn, and some succeeded in doing so for a few hours or days. That spirit seems now to have subsided, and it has never been general. Many of the girls often say they have a better home than ever before, and desire to stay as long as they are permitted. Like all children, they are always looking forward to something that is to bring a change from every-day life. Usually the Holidays are looked for with eagerness. This year the opening of the New Home has excited great interest and expectation. It will be a welcome event to all, as the crowding of the present homes has been very inconvenient for more than a year past.

The girls are usually willing to work, and often seem to enjoy labor as heartily as the hours of recreation. But with so many of different dispositions, and with their previous habits, it is difficult to train them to thorough performance of tasks unless under constant and careful supervision. We try as soon as possible to induce a spirit of personal responsibility. The table of work will show how the morning hours have been occupied.

Quarrels are very rare, and they are on the whole as harmonious a family as many of but three or four children. With few exceptions, none are difficult to control after the first restlessness is over. I must not forget to mention their joyous Christmas time, when they were kindly and bountifully remembered by hosts of friends, some of whom gave them a double pleasure by their presence. Their kind and faithful Superintendent takes great pride and pleasure in making their Sunday services interesting and attractive, and the ministers who come to preach to us have earnest listeners.

Their teachers labor hard for their advancement and improvement in the day school, and the responsibility, if the children do not do

well, is with themselves. Removed as we are by our location and our duties from the privileges of society, we look forward with interest to the addition to our numbers by the opening of the Allyn Home. Yet we have little time for sociability, and know we are not here for our own pleasure but to work in our Father's vineyard. I render most sincere thanks to the Superintendent and his wife for their many acts of kindness and aid, and to my associates for the support and sympathy they have given in our work. May God bless our efforts here, and crown them with success.

Respectfully,

R. A. PARDEE.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees
of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—During the year ending April 1st, 1876, there have been few cases of serious sickness among the pupils of your institution, and no deaths have occurred. There have been no diseases of an epidemic character, and although a malignant type of Diptheria was frequent in the immediate locality, the school has escaped. A few have had intermittent fever though in less proportion than the city population. The most serious case was that of a girl exhausted by repeated and copious hemorrhages from the nose, who had an attack of rheumatic inflamation of the heart, complicated with pleuritic effusion into the opposite side, she was sick for about six weeks, and for three weeks required daily attendance. Her recovery was a very satisfactory one; I made her thirty visits, just one half of the whole number made for the year. Another girl had acute necrosis of the tarsal bones of the foot. A few cases of troublesome eye disease have come in during the present year; sore throats, bronchitis, and other diseases of minor importance have required attention from time to time; some visits have been made to examine new pupils at the time of their admission to ascertain their physical

fitness and as a sanitary precaution to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases. A Medical Journal has been kept containing an entry of the visits and the names of the pupils visited and their diseases, which will convey more definite information should you desire it.

I believe the general sanitary condition of the buildings and surroundings to be in a very satisfactory condition. During the year separate sewers have been laid from both houses,—an improvement imperatively demanded. The entire freedom from typhoid fever and all other diseases dependent on bad sanitary conditions, shows that the location of the institution was well chosen, and that sanitation has been thoughtfully attended to. Having been attending physician for five years, I will here give the number of visits of each year. During 1870 I made twelve visits; 1871, eleven visits; 1872, twenty visits; 1873, twenty one; 1875, sixty; (thirty to one patient, as above stated). I visited the school in 1874, but as there were other physicians called in during that year I cannot give the number of visits for the year. The pupils have increased from 36 to about 100 during this time.

During these five years of my attendance the institution has been entirely free from all epidemic and other diseases, dependent on want of proper drainage. While this record shows careful care by those in charge of its welfare it also speaks well for the salubrity of our beautiful city.

I am very happy to state that the Superintendent, his wife, and the matrons of both houses, with the other officers of the school, have executed with promptness all my directions and have severally in turn watched with the sick at night when necessity required. To their personal sacrifices the recovery of one patient during the year is largely due.

I am very respectfully yours,

F. D. EDGERTON, M. D.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT RESPECTING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LOCATION.

Its location is at Middletown, on the line of the Connecticut Valley, and the Air Line, and the Middletown branch of the Hartford and New Haven railroad. Communications relating to it should be addressed to the Superintendent of the School.

PROPER SUBJECTS.

The proper subjects are not *merely* paupers, nor orphans, nor confirmed thieves, nor prostitutes, nor other criminals, but *viciously inclined girls between the ages of 8 and 16 years.*

The class includes.

1. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey those who have the proper charge of them.

2. Truants, vagrants, and beggars.

3. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.

4. Those who have committed any offence punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, other than imprisonment for life.

(See the Public Acts and Forms of Commitment appended.)

The official Report to the General Assembly, made in 1867, shows that there are from 300 to 500 in the State.

PECULIAR FEATURES.

1. It is *not a State Institution, but a private charity*, incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the aforenamed girls. The State as the common parent and guardian of the community, treats them as minors and wards.

The School was founded by private charity and is under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, originally chosen by the donors to its funds, together with three *ex-officio* State Officers.

For each girl committed to it by legal process, the State pays three dollars a week, being the same amount which it pays for prisoners in the County Jails.

2. *Its design* is not that of a prison, to which criminals are consigned for punishment, but that of a temporary place of custody and instruction. Its object is prevention and reformation.

3. *The form of Committal* is by a civil rather than a criminal process. Parents, guardians, selectmen, grand jurors, or *any two respectable inhabitants* of the town where the girl is found, may present a written complaint to a Judge of Probate, or of the criminal or police court of any city or borough *sitting in chambers*, or to any justice of the peace of the town where the girl is found ; who must thereupon take cognizance of and determine the case.

(See the laws and forms appended.)

The form of Commitment reads, "to the custody and guardianship of the institution till she is 18, unless sooner discharged according to law." Any two of the Directors may discharge a girl for sufficient reasons, or bind her to service, still retaining the right of control prescribed by law.

4. *The system of discipline and education* is specially adapted to the condition and wants of the girls. It aims to be as nearly as possible, that of a well regulated, Christian Family. Its culture is physicial, sanitary, educational, industrial, and truly Christian, but not sectarian.

5. *Its history.* It was incorporated in 1868, received its first inmates January, 1870, was formally opened the 30th of June following, and two homes were occupied in October.

6. *Its present condition* is in the highest degree prosperous and encouraging. It has a beautifully located, well cultivated and stocked farm, three large Family Houses, designed for 110 inmates, but capable of accommodating 130. It has a school building containing three school rooms, a chapel, and box factory ; a superintendent's and farmer's house, two barns, and other valuable buildings. It has a full and well organized board of teachers and officers.

More than sixty different towns in the State have committed girls to its care. The discipline has generally proved salutary and successful.

Other particulars are given in the reports of the present and previous years.

By-Laws.

CHAPTER I.

DIRECTORS.

1. The government of the School shall be vested in a board of fourteen Directors, of which the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, shall be Directors *ex-officio*.

2. The term of office of the eleven Directors chosen shall be three years, except as is hereinafter provided. At the close of the third year after their appointment, they shall be divided by lot into three classes. The full board of Directors shall then choose, by ballot, three or four Directors to serve in the place of the first class, whose places shall then become vacant. At the close of the fourth year, the board shall choose three or four in the places of the second class. At the close of the fifth year, three or four in the place of the third class, and annually thereafter in the place of the senior class, whose places shall become vacant upon the appointment and qualification of their successors. The board may fill all vacancies occurring during the year, and the retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. No Director shall receive compensation for his services as a Director, but shall be allowed for his expenses incurred in the discharge of such service.

3. The Directors shall exercise a general supervision over the Institution, and shall frequently and carefully inspect it in all its departments. They shall have power to make, alter or amend, all by-laws. They shall appoint and regulate the duties and salary of the Superintendent, and remove him at their discretion. They shall be the guardians of the girls during the period of their commitment (unless otherwise provided for); shall procure for them suitable employment and instruction while at the school, and shall transfer them to suitable private families or other places of abode at the earliest proper period, and shall see that they receive equitable and kind treatment from those to whom they are committed on leaving the school; and in general, the Directors shall possess all powers needful in order to the proper discharge of their official duties. Four of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but seven shall be required for the purchase and sale of the real estate of the Institution, for the appointment of new Directors and of the superintendent, and for the change of its by-laws.

4. They shall ol an annual meeting the third Wednesday in April, and quarterly meetings the third Wednesday of July, October, and January. At the annual meeting they shall make a full and verified report of their trust, choose a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, and a Visiting Committee of twelve ladies, and transact such other business as the interests of the Institution shall demand.

5. At the quarterly meeting there shall be a careful review of the state and management of the Institution, and of the progress and condition of the inmates.

6. The President shall call extra meetings at the request of any two Directors, and perform all the other duties usually pertaining to his office.

7. The Secretary shall keep a full record of the meetings of the Board, prepare such papers as they shall direct, give notice in writing to each Director of the time and place of the meetings, and communicate to the Treasurer the action of the Board in regard to its funds.

8. The Treasurer shall have charge of the trust funds of the school, and give a full report thereof at their annual meeting, and at other meetings when required, and shall give such bonds and receive such compensation as the Executive Committee shall deem proper.

9. The Executive Committee shall, when necessary, act for the Board during the intervals between its meetings, but shall make no change in its plan or discipline without the consent of a majority of the Directors. They shall be the special advisers of the Superintendent, and report their doings to the next meeting of the Board.

10. Two of the Visiting Committee of ladies shall be requested to visit the Institution at least once in two months, and thoroughly inspect its domestic arrangements, and report thereof to the Secretary of the Board. Their expenses shall be defrayed from the funds of the School.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Institution shall consist of a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, appointed by the Directors ; a Matron and Assistant Matron for each Home ; a Principal Teacher, a Farmer, and such other instructors and assistants as may be found necessary.

The officers shall be appointed and dismissed, and their salaries regulated by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, at their next subsequent meeting.

2. They shall reside at the Institution. None of the subordinates shall leave it without the permission of the Superintendent. All shall aid in maintaining the rules and discipline and give such assistance as shall be necessary in order thereto, and be especially careful to sustain each other in the presence of the girls.

CHAPTER III.

SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the Institution; shall be the executive of the Directors, and see that all their instructions and the rules of the School are carried out.

2. He shall frequently inspect the Institution in all its departments, and see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

3. He shall keep a journal, and make record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which record shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

4. He shall perform the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received, and copies of those sent, so far as of importance, for reference. In suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

5. He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board and other necessary expenses of the girls, according to law.

6. Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

7. At the annual meeting he shall make a report to the Board, of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the School up to the 1st of April, and at each quarterly meeting give such information as the Directors require, and at all times be ready to perform whatever other duties may be required for the good of the Institution.

8. In connection with the Executive Committee, he shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmate shall be permitted to perform service in a public house, or in a family where spirituous liquors are used as a beverage, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

9. He shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the Institution, with the date of her admission; a sketch of her life, including her birthplace; a description of her person; the name, residence, nativity, and character of her parents; by whom committed; for what cause, when, and how discharged; also a record of her conduct while in the Institution, and, as far as possible, after she shall have left it.

10. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, he shall keep a record of the person, residence, and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which she is employed. In case of his receiving

notice of the ill-treatment of any girl, it shall be his duty at once to examine into the case and to take such measures in reference to it as the circumstances require.

11. The Assistant Superintendent may by direction of the Superintendent, perform any of his duties, and, in his absence, shall have control and supervision of the school.

CHAPTER IV.

MATRONS.

1. A Matron shall be placed over each house, who shall have its general superintendence and discipline, and be held responsible for all its officers and inmates and management, under the supervision and with the advice and aid of the Superintendent.

2. She shall keep a full record of the entrance and leaving, of the conduct and improvement of the girls in her family, of all work done, and of everything necessary to show the state of the Home; which record shall always be open to the inspection of the Superintendent. She shall make an annual report to the Directors.

3. She shall see that cleanliness, order, and propriety are maintained in all the apartments of her house, and in the person, dress and rooms of the inmates, and that suitable care is given to the sick.

4. She shall endeavor especially to impress upon her charge the duty and advantages of a moral and religious, and the evils and miseries of a wicked life; and inculcate all the practical virtues that adorn the life and beautify the character.

5. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the Institution, and report any remissness to the Superintendent.

CHAPTER V.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

1. In each family, there shall be an Assistant Matron, who shall have charge of the kitchen and laundry, and other domestic concerns.

2. She shall be responsible to the Matron for the cooking and washing, and for the cleanliness and order of her department, for the conduct, industry, and instruction of the girls employed with her, and, in the absence of the Matron, shall take charge of the Home.

CHAPTER VI.

TEACHERS.

1. The Principal Teacher shall have charge of the discipline and instruction of the school and of the order and cleanliness of the school-

rooms ; she shall have the care of the Library, and be responsible for all books and furniture belonging to the school and chapel. She shall render in the Home in which she resides, such assistance as is necessary for its order and discipline.

2. The Assistant Teachers shall, during school hours, instruct the classes assigned to them, and at other times, under the Matron, perform such duties as may be appointed to them in the Homes.

CHAPTER VII.

FARMER.

1 The Farmer shall attend to the stock and take proper care of the barns, and in winter of the furnaces ; shall do the teaming and work of the farm so far as he is able, and render the Superintendent any assistance he may require, not inconsistent with other duties.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The hours of labor, study, rest, and recreation shall be arranged from time to time by the Superintendent and Matrons.

2. All persons employed in the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their duties. Each officer shall see that the rules and regulations are fully observed.

3. No inmate shall be permitted to leave the premises, except by permission of the Superintendent.

4. The Institution will be open for visitors each Wednesday, from two till five o'clock, P. M.; but visitors cannot be admitted to any part of the premises, at this or at other times, without the express permission of the Superintendent or of a Matron.

5. Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite article of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporeal infliction by the Superintendent, or under his direction, a record of the time, manner, and circumstances of which punishment shall be made.

6. These By-Laws may be altered, amended, or repealed, at any regular meeting of the Directors.

APPENDIX B.

Laws Relating to the Connecticut Industrial School.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Resolved by this Assembly.—SEC. 1. That James E. English, William A. Buckingham, Esther Pratt, Timothy M. Allyn, Edmund G. Howe, Roland Mather, Alfred Smith, Henry A. Perkins, Francis B. Cooley, George Beach, Richard S. Ely, John B. Eldredge, John H. Goodwin, James Root, C. C. Lyman, Caroline A. Street, Mary Hillhouse, Mary L. Skinner, Jane Hubbard, Hervey Sanford, William W. Boardman, Ezra C. Reed, Richard S. Fellowes, Nathan Peck, Charles Fabrique, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Moses Y. Beach, H. D, Smith, Thomas K. Fessenden, and their associate subscribers, be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, may plead and be impleaded in the courts of this state and elsewhere, may have, use or change a common seal, may receive, hold or convey any estate, real or personal, that may be committed to it, may act as a guardian to the person of any girl who, between the ages of eight and *fifteen years, shall be committed to its charge according to law, for the physical, mental, and moral training of such girl, which guardianship of such girl shall supercede any other guardianship of parents or guardians during the time that such girl is under the charge of this corporation and no longer ; and may make such by-laws and appoint such officers and agents as shall be specified in such by-laws, or as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation ; but it shall be provided by such laws that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of the State, shall be *ex-officio* of the principal officers of the corporation.

SEC. 2. The said corporators shall meet for the first time at the call of three of the corporators to organize this corporation, adopt by-laws, and do whatever else may be necessary and proper.

*Amended to sixteen in 1873.

SEC. 3. The funds, property and estate which may be granted to or held by said corporation for the uses hereinbefore expressed, shall, with the income thereof, be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 4. This resolution may be amended, altered, or repealed, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, July 27th, 1868.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, A. D., 1873.

AN ACT AMENDING THE ACT INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The age of Girls committed to The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, shall be between eight and sixteen years.

SEC. 2. In addition to the Directors now existing, two other Directors shall be annually chosen in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, July 1st, 1873.

FORMS OF COMPLAINT OF COMMITMENT.

No. 1.

To Esq. of the county of of the State*

The complaint of of† in the State of Connecticut, informs that of in said State, is a girl of the age of years; that the said girl is stubborn, and refuses to obey those who have the charge of her, contrary to the forty-fifth section of the Act concerning

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*1st. Here insert the name, office, and residence of the Court, whether Judge of Probate of the District of or of the Police of the city of or Justice of the Peace of the town of of the county of

†2d. If the complaint is by one of the parents, it will commence thus—

"The complaint of (A, B.) of (C. D.) in the State of Connecticut, informs that (he is the father or mother) of (C. B.) of (C. D.) in said State, a girl of the age of years. That said girl," etc.

If by guardian, "guardian" should be substituted for father.

If by a selectman or grand juror, then it will commence thus—

The complaint of (A. B.) of (C. D.) in the State of Connecticut (a selectman of said town) informs that (C. B. is the father of D. B.) of C. D.) in said State, a girl of the age of (9) years. That said father does not

the Domestic Relations; that the said girl is an habitual truant; that the said girl is in the habit of wandering about in the streets and public places in the town of in said State, having no lawful business, nor attending school and growing up in ignorance, contrary to the fifty-seventh section of the Statue concerning the Domestic Relations; that the said girl on the day of 18 , in the town of in said State, committed the crime of ; that the said girl was, on the day of 18 , found in the street, highway, or public place in the town of in said State, in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality. Wherefore we pray that this Court would order the said girl to be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, until she shall arrive at the age of eighteen years, or be therefrom discharged according to law, in pursuance of the provisions of the Statute law of this State, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act concerning the Domestic Relations," passed May Session, A. D., 1870.

Dated at 18 .

No. 2.

Order of the Notice upon Complaint in cases requiring such Notice.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss. 18

Upon the above and foregoing Complaint, Ordered, that the hearing thereon be at this office on the day of 18 , at o'clock, noon, and that notice thereof be given to of in said State, (who, in the judgment of the Court ought to have an opportunity to be heard), to be present at said hearing, and heard in relation to said complaint, by some proper officer or indifferent person leaving a true attested copy of said complaint and this order with the said or at h usual place of abode, or by reading the same in presence or hearing, on or before the day of 18 . To any proper officer or indifferent person to serve and return.

A true Copy of the original Complaint and Order of Notice thereon. Attest,

---

take proper care of said girl, who is found in the said town of (C. D.) That the said girl, etc.

If the girl is without a lawful parent, then the fact should appear thus—

The complaint of (A. B.) of (C. D.) in the State of Connecticut, (a selectman of said town,) informs that (C. B.) of (C. D.) in said State, a girl of the age of years, (is without a lawful father or mother, and is found in said town.) That said girl, etc.

If there are two complaints they should state it in the complaint that they are of good moral character and residents of the town of

No. 3

Finding an Order for Commitment.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss. 18

In the matter of the complaint of of in said State, informing against of in said State, a girl of the age of years; praying, for the reasons therein alleged that the said girl be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, as per said complaint on file, dated the day of 18 appears. This Court being satisfied of the truth of the allegations therein, doth find the same true, and that said girl will become of the age of eighteen years on the day of 18 . And doth hereby order that the said be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, until she shall arrive at the age of eighteen years, or be discharged therefrom according to law.

A true copy of the original order. Attest,

No. 4.

Warrant of Commitment.

To any proper officer or indifferent person—Greeting.

By authority of the State of Connecticut you are hereby commanded, in pursuance of an order by* of (of which the above is a true copy,) made on the day of 18 , on the complaint of of in said State against of to take the said and her commit to the custody and guardianship of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, to be kept according to the provisions of said order. Fail not, but make due service and return.

Dated the day of 18 .

Judge of Probate.

Thus, the complaint of A. B. and C. D. residents of the town of county of (being of good moral character,) informs, etc.

3d. N. B.—The complainant should strike out all parts of the complaint which do not apply to the girl.

NOTE.—This order of notice, if one is required under the 1st section of the act of 1870, should be annexed to the original complaint, and returned to the Court before which the case is heard.

*1. Insert the name, and office, and district, city or town of the court as the case may be.

2. The finding and order of commitment being No. 3, should constitute a part of the Court record, and be signed by the Judge or Justice. An attested copy should be made, and immediately under or after that

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. } ss. MIDDLETOWN, 187 .

Then and there, pursuant to the above and foregoing order or warrant, I committed the said named therein, to the custody and guardianship of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and delivered to said School an attested copy of said warrant. Attest.

Section 9 of the Amended Act of 1870 is as follows:

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Court committing any girl under this act, to ascertain, by such proof as may be in his power, and to endorse on the mittimus the age, parentage, birth-place, offense, and such other facts relating to the said girl as may aid in her proper care and instruction in the school, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken as the true age of said girl.

Name, Born at Father's name, Born at Mother's name, Born at She has sisters older, brother's older. She has sisters younger, brothers younger. Father is living. Mother is living. Are parents temperate? Have any of the family been under arrest? and for what offence, and how many times, and which of them?

Family reside at Girl left school Attends church and Sabbath school. Other testimony, or information relative to her history or history of the family.

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copy should follow this warrant or committment No. 4, signed by the Judge or Justice.

The person who executes the warrant and commits the girl, must leave a copy of these two documents, Nos. 3 and 4, with the Industrial School, with his proper endorsement upon said copy. The original he must return to the Court committing, with his endorsement, showing his execution of the order.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1875.

TITLE VIII.—CHAPTER II.

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

SECTION.

1. *Who may be sent to the school.*
2. *When officers may arrest and procure commitment of girls.*
3. *Costs, how paid.*
4. *Directors may discharge from school.*
5. *What facts to be endorsed on mittimus.*
6. *Support of girls committed to the school,*

1868. 1870. 1872. Who may be sent to it.

SEC. 1. The parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of eight and fifteen years, or a selectman or grand juror of the town where she may be found, may present a written complaint to the judge of the Court of Probate for the district in which such town is, or to the judge of the Police Court of any city where she may be found, or to any justice of the peace of such town, alleging that she has committed any offence within the final jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, or belongs to the class specified in the third section of Chapter II of Title XIV, or in the seventh and eight section of Chapter I of Title XI, or that she is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or is in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, praying that she may be sent to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and such judge or justice of the peace shall, thereupon, after notice to her and such other notice as he may deem proper, inquire into said complaint, and on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations therein, may order her to be committed to the custody of such School, until she shall arrive at the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged, and if he finds that she has committed an offence punishable by imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or judgment may be suspended, on such terms, and for such time, as he may prescribe; and said authority may issue a warrant for the execution of such sentence.

1868. When Officers may Arrest and Proceed against Girls.

SEC. 2. Any proper officer may arrest within his precincts any girl whom he shall judge to be between the ages of eight and fifteen years, whom he shall find in any improper place or situation, and who is, in

his judgment, liable to be arrested for any of the offences specified in the preceeding section, and make complaint and proceed in the same manner as a parent could do under the provisions of the preceding section.

1870. Payment of Costs.

SEC. 3. Said authority shall tax the costs on such complaint and transmit a certified copy of the items of the same to the clerk of the Superior Court for the county in which the trial was had, within thirty days after the trial; and if approved by the State's Attorney for such county, it shall be paid by said clerk, upon the order of such judge or justice.

Discharge by Directors.

SEC. 4. The Directors, or any two of them, may discharge from said School and return to her parent, or guardian, or to the selectmen of the town, any girl, who, in their judgment, ought not to be retained.

1870. Age, &c., to be Endorsed on Mittimus.

SEC. 5. The authority committing any girl to said School, shall ascertain as nearly as possible, and endorse on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birth-place, offence, and such other facts relative to her, as may aid in her proper care and instruction in the School; and the age thus ascertained shall be taken as the true age of said girl with reference to the term of her commitment.

1874. Support of Girls Committed to the School.

SEC. 6. There shall be taxed monthly in each year, by the Comptroller, not to exceed three dollars a week, for the necessary expenses of each girl committed to said School, and the superintendent shall make his bill therefor and present it to the Comptroller, who, upon finding the same to be just, shall allow it, and it shall be paid from the treasury.

TITLE VIII.—CHAPTER V.

1874. Religious Instruction in Reformatory Schools.

SEC. 1. Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates of the Schools mentioned in Chapters I and II of this Title; and every opportunity shall be allowed such clergymen to give to such inmates, belonging to their respective denominations, such religious and moral instruction as they may desire; and the trustees of each of said institutions shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with its proper management, when and where such instruction may be given, which shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

1851. 1868. Inmates of Reformatory Schools may be Bound out as Apprentices.

SEC. 2. The trustees of the State Reform School may bind out as apprentices, and the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls may bind out to service, persons committed to such Schools respectively, for a term not exceeding the term of their commitment.

1859. 1868. Parent or Guardian may Indenture child to Reformatory School.

SEC. 3. Any parent or guardian may indenture a child or ward to the State Reform School, or to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, on such uniform terms as may be agreed between such parent or guardian and the trustees or directors of said Schools, the expense to be paid quarterly, in advance; and in case of any failure on the part of such parent or guardian so to pay said expense, the superintendent of said State Reform School, or Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, as the case may be, may sue on such agreement.

1859. 1874. Privileges of Child Indentured to a Reformatory School.

SEC. 4. Every child indentured or admitted to the State Reform School, or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, shall be entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support, and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment, and restraint, as all its other inmates.

1870. Sentence of Girl may be in the Alternative.

SEC. 5. The sentence of any girl to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, may be in the alternative, as in the case of sentences to the State Reform School.

TITLE XI.—CHAPTER I.

1869. Arrest of Vagrant Girls.

SEC. 14. Upon the request of the parent or guardian of any girl between eight and sixteen years of age, a warrant may be issued for her arrest in the same manner and on the same conditions as is provided in the preceding sections with respect to boys; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had, as are above provided, except that said girls may be committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

TITLE XX.—CHAPTER V.

1870. 1874. Assisting in Escape from Industrial or Reform Schools.

SEC. 6. Every person, who shall assist any girl or boy committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or to the State Reform School, to escape therefrom, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days.

Appendix C.

To Benevolent Women and Friends of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

Six years ago this Institution was founded as a temporary home and school for friendless, vagrant and viciously inclined girls, between the ages of eight and eighteen years, none being received when over sixteen. The family system of training was adopted, and two large houses, suitable for families of thirty-five girls each, were speedily erected and furnished by private contributions.

For more than a year past these "Homes" have been crowded, our number now being over one hundred, and the admissions steadily outnumbering dismissals. Through the benevolence of Hon. T. M. Allyn, of Hartford, the first President of the Board of Directors of the School, and Mrs. Skinner, of New Haven, we have added to the sum remaining from an appropriation by the Legislature of 1873, sufficient to erect a third house, to be called the "Allyn Home," to accommodate a family of forty girls, and it is now nearly ready for occupancy, at a cost of $18,000. The *furniture* for this new building has yet to be provided, and will cost, including range, boiler, etc., about $3,000.

Will not the friends who so nobly responded to our appeal for assistance in furnishing the former buildings, again come to our aid?

There are forty sleeping rooms to be provided with plain, substantial furniture and bedding at a cost of about $25 each. Are there not many ladies in our State who will cheerfully give $100, or $50, or the amount needed to furnish a room for one of these neglected children? Are there not others who will secure a donation by personal effort among their friends? Will not Sabbath-schools, sewing societies, or other benevolent associations prepare bedding for one, two, or more of these little rooms? Will not individuals, dealers in furniture, carpets, hardware, china, cutlery, etc., remember our need, and select liberally from their stock, until our new Home is made habitable? The amount paid for each girl by the State provides, with economy, for food, clothing, and instruction, but we must depend upon individual charity for any unusual outlay like the present.

The year just past has been one of great prosperity and encouragement to the School. Carefully kept records show that the percentage of girls saved is constantly increasing. Two hundred and twenty have now been

placed in care of the Institution. Of these over one hundred have gone out, nine-tenths of them to lead respectable lives, and some to attain comfortable and thrifty homes of their own, and to Christian usefulness.

The beneficent donation of $10,000 from Mr. Allyn, and the prompt and liberal response to an appeal to a few ladies during the summer for funds to refurnish the old dormitories, have cheered the hearts of all connected with the work. We most earnestly hope that our occupancy of the new Home, now paid for, and so greatly needed, is not to be for a day delayed for the want of furniture.

This school has a most tender and powerful claim upon benevolent and Christian women. New and startling evidence is constantly presenting itself to show that there are hundreds of friendless, homeless, disobedient and vagrant girls in our State, whose future will be hopelessly appalling, if left without protection and instruction.

Who can read without a shudder the records furnished to the United States Bureau of Education by the New York Prison Association, of one criminal family, descended from a trio of neglected sisters?

"The attention of the benevolent was frequently drawn to the ragged little Margaret and her miserable sisters. The kind-hearted here and there gave them bread, or supplied them with clothing in the winter. But the majority of persons did not consider themselves responsible for the wretched condition of this little waif, and made no efforts to reform or educate her or her sisters. They grew up, as hundreds of such children are growing up through the State, without known parents, without friends or education, or being reached by any abiding religious influence. The vagrant girl grew to a wicked womanhood, and died about 1825, aged, it is believed, about sixty-five years. The family line of her and her sisters has been carefully searched, and 834 persons are distinctly traced, while the full number of descendants is believed to be 1,200. The number whose lives are most clearly known amount to 709—327 of whom were males. Of these descendants 106 were illegitimate, 104 prostitutes, 17 keepers of houses of ill-fame, 142 paupers, receiving out-door aid, 64 paupers in alms-houses, and 76 were criminals in jails and prisons. The number of indictable offences committed by them is 115, the years of imprisonment they have suffered 116, the number of years of individual relief as paupers 734. Of the whole 709 only 22 ever acquired any property, and eight of these lost what they gained. These figures being derived from public records probably express but a fraction of the offences really committed by this unhappy family. In examining more closely the lives of the guilty stock, the picture becomes truly appalling. Among the females the especial crime is licentiousness, among the males theft and violence. Fifty per cent of the former became prostitutes, while murder, or attempts to murder appear in every generation of the latter, and drunkenness and theft appear everywhere."

The cost of this family to the county and State is estimated, (see page

191 of 30th Annual Report of Prison Association of New York) at $1,023.600 in seventy-five years! This is without reckoning influence, and consequences to other families, or the pauperism, idiocy and insanity entailed by debauchery upon the survivors, or the money spent for strong drink!

How little, comparatively, of care and expense might have turned this genealogy of guilt into a family line of virtue and industry!

If possible, visit our school and see its work. One day, even one hour spent here will leave memories to cheer all future years and soften the bed of death, if your benefactions have helped to provide a home of rescue, purity and hope for those who would otherwise be friendless and lost.

All contributions will be gratefully received, Packages may be sent to the "Connecticut Industrial School for Girls," care of Superintendent, Middletown, Conn.

MRS. M. E. ROCKWELL,

Assistant Superintendent.

Middletown, Conn., February 1st, 1876.

FROM ONE OF THE DIRECTORS.

Four girls from the Industrial School have been inmates in my family after leaving the School. Two of them are respectably married, and are the deservedly loved centers of their families, with fair prospects of usefulness and happiness. The third deserved and received our entire confidence and approval, and left us at her own request, to go to a friend in Chicago, who offered her a home. The fourth has been with us nearly a year, and has greatly interested us in her welfare, and encouraged us to hope for her a cheering future.

Such results are the best arguments to show how many and great are the benefits attained through this School.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give to my Executor (or Executors) the sum of dollars, in trust, to pay the same in days after my decease to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, located at Middletown, Conn., and incorporated in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to be applied by the Directors of the School to its charitable purposes.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1876.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF WILEY, WATERMAN & EATON.
1876.

OFFICERS.

Directors.

JOHN H. WADHAMS, of GOSHEN, ISAAC T. ROGERS, Milford,
JACOB DIX, Wethersfield.

Warden.

E. B. HEWES.

Deputy Warden,

DWIGHT M. MARTIN.

Chaplain.

REV. GEORGE W. WOODING.

Physician.

ROSWELL FOX, M. D.

Clerk.

C. E. HEWES.

Overseers.

WELLS SHIPMAN, GEORGE E. BAISDEN,
L. J. HASTINGS, WM. B. DEBOIS,
FRANK A. ARNOLD, CHARLES H. TRENCH,
CHARLES R. SKINNER.

Watchmen.

E. J. CRANE, E. M. RISLEY,
JOHN. A. DAVIS, CHARLES BACH,
C. H. CROCKER, HENRY BEADLE,
STEPHEN MORGAN.

Instructor.

PHILLIP BAMBERG.

Gate Keeper.

JAMES H. TAYLOR.

Matron.

MRS. SARAH WATERHOUSE.

State of Connecticut.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, May Session, A. D. 1876.

According to the requirements of law, the Board of Directors of Connecticut State Prison respectfully submit their annual report:

During the past year the institution has maintained its high reputation, for the general health of its inmates, good discipline, and judicious management in all its departments.

The annexed report of the Warden will show that owing to general depression of trade and business, the past year, we have been obliged to accept contracts for labor, at a much reduced rate from any former time. It will be seen that the receipts from all sources, aside from the Legislative appropriation of past year for repairs, have been $25,539.55 and the payments $28,414.22.

Large as this deficit may seem, compared to last season, it will be found favorable when the reports of adjoining State Prisons are referred to and examined.

The report of the Inspectors of Massachusetts prisons for past year, shows that out of a total of 689 convicts, only 237 are contracted out for hire; and the deficiency of prison receipts to expenditures is $67,738.08.

The report of the New York prisons, for year ending last September, shows a large and unusual number of inmates unemployed and a consequent deficit of $545,549.00.

This comparison will appear the more favorable to our management, when it is considered that in the above States, all the salaries of prison officials are paid from the State Treasury and not included in the business accounts of the prison as with us.

This great falling off in the demands for prison labor has been embarrassing to the Warden, and induced him to commence the manufacture of cigars as a branch of prison industry ; thus enabling him to profitably employ such convicts as, by age and infirmities, cannot be contracted out.

The reports of former Boards of Directors and special commissions appointed to examine our State Prison, have repeatedly urged the necessity for enlarged accommodations, and better facilities, to properly guard and employ the increasing number sentenced by our courts to confinement and hard labor.

It is a serious question if the demands on our State for reformatory and other institutions, have not induced a too great neglect of the one all important establishment, in these days of great crimes and adroit criminals, *a good safe prison where escape is impossible*, and where, by properly grading the prisoners, their labor may be made more remunerative, and their reformation cared for.

At this time we have forty more prisoners than cells in which to confine them. These are crowded into the Hospital, and a room temporarily fitted up as a dormitory, wholly unsuited for the confinement of desperate men.

So much is needed to correct the evils of our present State Prison, that it seems like a waste of money to continue annual appropriations for repairing what should be wholly overhauled or rebuilt. And the Board would respectfully recommend to your honorable body the appointment of a committee who may, the coming year, visit other prisons, consult architects, and suggest or advise some plan, either to reconstruct the present institution, or build a new prison, with the probable cost of the same.

Referring to the accompanying Annual Report of the Chaplain, relative to the apparent " inequality and seeming injustice manifested in the terms for which prisoners are sentenced for like crimes," we would also invite attention to the large proportion of our convicts who are sentenced for life, compared to inmates of

other State Penal Institutions. Under our present system, a conviction for murder in the first degree is of rare occurrence, and does it seem equitable, that the same sentence should be imposed in all cases for murder in the second degree? It is to be hoped wise legislation will be given to this important question, and correct, if there be any evils growing out of the rigorous exactions or penalties of our criminal law.

The commutation act, passed in 1862, authorizing the Warden to deduct five days from the sentence of prisoners, for good behaviour, has worked so well, and proved such a powerful incentive to obedience and amendment of life, the Board would respectfully urge that an additional advance may be made for the encouragement and reformation of prisoners; that an act be passed authorizing the Governor, on the unanimous recommendation of the Directors, to further shorten the term of imprisonment, for a period not exceeding four months, to such convicts as have a perfect record, and proved by their deportment in prison that they are anxious to reform and become good citizens. This, with judicious care, would enable the Board of Directors to avoid the evil incident to releasing men from confinement in mid-winter, when there is so little chance to procure employment. What possible hope is there for poor humanity on the highway of life, with few clothes, no character, money or friends? Without work, he must beg or steal to live. Want and suffering soon obliterates all the good resolutions formed in the prison chapel or workshop. The heart becomes hardened, and a desperate vagabond is thrust on society, to commit more heinous crimes, and be again sentenced to prison.

The records and accounts of the Prison have been kept with commendable care, and when examined, vouchers produced for every payment.

The money appropriated the past year by the General Assembly has been carefully expended on such repairs as seemed most necessary, and the account duly audited by the State Commission appointed for that purpose.

In closing this report we would invite and urge the members of the General Assembly to visit the Prison during the Session, examine its wretched Hospital accommodations, both room and

want of ventilation and drainage in every department; also inquire into its management, and thus be better able to judge of the wants and improvements indicated in this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. WADHAMS,
ISAAC T. ROGERS,
JACOB DIX,
} *Directors.*

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of Connecticut State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of the Connecticut State Prison. As we look over its record we find occasion for gratitude to a kind Providence, that health and good order have pervaded this institution, during the past year. It affords me pleasure to be able to say that the year has passed without serious accident or disturbance of any kind. Industry and a disposition to submit cheerfully to the rules of the prison, has been most fully realized. For the sanitary and moral condition of the prison, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of Physician and Chaplain. The following tables will show the income and expenditures, the various branches of business carried on in the prison, and the usual statistics for the year ending March 31, 1876:

INCOME.

SHOE SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1875, . . .	$99.40	
Pay of Overseer, ...	455.00	
		$554.40
Received for work done, ...	$15,156.60	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1876, . .	119.80	
		$15,276.40
		$14,722.00

WIRE SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1875,	$18.00	
Pay of Overseer,	315.00	
		$333.00
Received for work done,	$2,620.30	
		$2,620.30
		$2,287.30

RULE SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1875,	$24.40	
Pay of Overseer,	390.00	
		$414.40
Received for work done,	$3,824.55	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1876,	23.80	
		$3,848.35
		$3,433.95

CIGAR SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1875,	$1,808.25	
Pay of Overseer,	420.00	
Pay of Instructor,	800.00	
Paid for Stamps, Stock, &c.,	8,615.54	
		$11,643.79
Received for Cigars sold,	$11,669.55	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1876,	2,295.24	
		$13,964.79
		$2,321.00

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Received from visitors the past year,	$465.80

BOARD ACCOUNT.

Received for board of United States convicts,	$2,277.45

INTEREST.

Balance of Interest,	$32.00

EXPENDITURES.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1875,	$6,325.37	
Salaries and board of officers, lights, fuel, and incidental expenses,	18,320.87	
		$24,646.24
Sundry credits to this account,	$3,917.05	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1876,	7,388.51	
		$11,305.56
		$13,340.68

PROVISIONS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1875,	$1,179.92	
Amount since purchased,	13,421.98	
		$14,601.90
Sundry credits to this account,	$716.10	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1876,	1,858.16	
		$2,574.26
		$12,027.64

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1875,	$2,810.81	
Amount since purchased,	3,024.82	
		$5,835.63
Sundry credits to this account,	$303.05	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1876,	3,585.14	
		$3,888.19
		$1,947.44

HOSPITAL.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1875,	$110.00	
Amount since purchased,	234.46	
Physician's salary,	250.00	
		$594.46
Stock on hand March 31st, 1876,		130.00
		$464.46

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Paid for transporting convicts from the several counties the past year,	$374.00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Matron,	$260.00

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Amount expended for repairs and improvements the past year,	$5,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Shoe Shops,	$14,722.00
Wire Shop,	2,287.30
Rule Shop,	3,433.95
Cigar Shop,	2,321.00
Profit and Loss,	465.85
Board Account,	2,277.45
Interest,	32.00
Expense Above Income,	2,874.67
	$28,414.22

EXPENSES.

Expense Account,	$13,340.68
Provisions,	12,027.64
Clothing and Bedding,	1,947.44
Hospital,	464.46
Transportation of Convicts,	374.00
Female Department,	260.00
	$28,414.22

The following will explain the cause of the deficit: A reduction in the price of labor from 60 cents to 40 cents per day.

Number of Days Work done in the prison the past year, 54,004, at sixty cents,	$32,402.40
Same number of Days at forty cents,	21,601.60
A falling off of	$10,800.80
Pay and Board of five Overseers,	3,000.00
	$13,800.80

It will be observed by the above Statement that if we had received as much per day for our labor as under former contracts, our net Earnings over Expenditures would have been over Eleven Thousand Dollars.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Received from the State Treasurer for Repairs and Improvements, ...		$5,000.00	
Received from the State Treasurer for Prison Library, ...		400.00	
Fines received from discharged Convicts, .		2.00	
Cash on hand March 31st, 1875,	$1,650.62		
Cash on hand March 31st, 1876,	0,000.00		
		1,650.62	
Due from the Prison March 31st, 1875, ...	$0,000.00		
Due from the Prison March 31st, 1876, ...	5,589.78		
		5,589.78	
			$12,642.40
Paid for Advertising Pardons by order of General Assembly, ...		$4.50	
Paid for Prison Library by order of General Assembly, ...		248.19	
Paid Prison Aid Society by order of General Assembly, ...		980.00	
Paid for Repairs and Improvements by order of General Assembly, ...		5,000.00	
Property on hand March 31st, 1875,	$12,376.15		
Property on hand March 31st, 1876,	15,400.65		
		3,024.50	
Book account March 31st, 1875,	$2,339.46		
Book account March 31st, 1876,	2,850.00		
		510.54	
Expenses Above Income, ...		2,874.67	
			$ 2,642.40

STATISTICAL TABLES.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT MARCH 31ST, 1876, SINCE RECEIVED, DEATHS, DISCHARGED, &C., &C.

Whole number in confinement March 31, 1875,		236
Since received,		121
		357
Discharged by expiration of sentence,		82
" by order of General Assembly,		10
" by order of the Secretary of the Navy,		7
Died, natural deaths,		3
Escaped,		3
		105
Recaptured,	2	
Leaving in confinement March 31st, 1876,		252
Of this number there are for the first offence,		239
" " " for the second offence,		7
" " " for the third offence,		4
" " " for the fourth offence,		1
" " " for the fifth offence,		1
		252

NUMBER RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY.

Hartford County,	47
New London County,	20
New Haven County,	55
Fairfield County,	56
Windham County,	10
Litchfield County,	23
Middlesex County,	7

Tolland County,	7	
United States Prisoners,	27	
		— 252

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1876, WERE FROM

Hartford County,	17	Fairfield County,	30	
New Haven County,	21	Litchfield County,	12	
Windham County,	3	Middlesex County,	4	
United States Prisoners,	23	Tolland County,	4	
New London County,	7			— 121

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	220	
Colored Males,	28	
White Females,	3	
Colored Females,	1	
		— 252

NATIVITY.

Connecticut,	94	South Carolina,	2	
Massachusetts,	23	Michigan,	1	
New Hampshire,	3	Virginia,	4	
New York,	29	Washington, D. C.,	1	
Rhode Island,	5	Ireland,	29	
Maine,	3	England,	14	
Vermont,	3	Germany,	12	
Wisconsin,	1	France,	1	
Indiana,	1	Canada,	4	
Louisiana,	3	St. Helena,	1	
Pennsylvania,	4	Scotland,	1	
New Jersey,	4	Prussia,	2	
North Carolina,	3	Sweden,	4	
				— 252

NATIVITY.

Americans,	184	
Foreigners,	68	
		— 252

SENTENCES.

For 3 months,	3	For 8 years,	3	
" 6 months,	1	" 9 years,	2	
" 1 year,	9	" 10 years,	8	
" 1 year and 6 months,	12	" 12 years,	1	
" 2 years,	74	" 12 years and 9 months,	1	
" 2 years and 6 months,	11	" 10 years and $500 fine,	1	
" 3 years,	39	" 5 years and $100 fine,	1	
" 3 years and 6 months,	5	" 1 year and $500 fine,	1	
" 4 years,	26	" 1 year and $100 fine,	1	
" 4 years and 6 months,	1	" 20 years,	1	
" 5 years,	10	" Life,	29	
" 6 years,	1	Until further orders from		
" 7 years,	9	Superior Court,	1	
" 7 years and 6 months,	1			— 252

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

Under 20 years of age there are	27	
From 20 to 30 years of age there are	150	
From 30 to 40 years of age there are	42	
From 40 to 50 years of age there are	19	
Over 50 years of age,	14	
		— 252

CRIMES.

Acquitted on the grounds of insanity, but confined by order of Superior Court,	1
Assisting prisoners to break jail, placing obstruction on Railroad track, &c.,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	12
Assault with intent to commit rape,	4
Assaulting a superior officer, &c.,	3
Attempt at rape,	7
Arson,	3
Burglary,	57
Burglary and theft,	5
Breaking and entering,	17

Burning a Barn,	4	
Bigamy,	5	
Drunkenness and disobedience of orders, &c.,	7	
Desertion,	12	
Horse stealing,	13	
Murder,	2	
Murder committed,	2	
Murder, 2d degree,	18	
Placing obstructions on Railroad track,	3	
Robbery,	17	
Rape,	5	
Theft from person,	12	
Theft,	31	
Forgery,	6	
Manslaughter,	5	
Breaking jail,	1	
	—	252

OCCUPATION.

Males and females in sewing room and laundry,	12	
Males employed in cooking,	16	
Males employed in making boots and shoes,	140	
Males employed in making rules,	25	
Males employed in making cigars,	20	
State Shoemaker,	1	
Hospital nurses,	2	
Lumpers, waiters and out door men,	20	
Aged, infirm and crippled,	9	
Insane,	4	
Invalids,	3	
	——	252

PRISONERS PARDONED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1875.

NAMES.	NATIVITY.	CRIMES.
B. J. McGlone,	Ireland,	Forgery.
J. M. Winkook,	Connecticut,	Attempt at rape.
David Wells,	New York,	Horse stealing.
John Burt,	Connecticut,	Horse stealing.
George Merritt,	New York,	Rape.
James Doyle,	Connecticut,	Robbery.
Charles Meckenstrum,	Germany,	Assault with intent to kill.
C. A. Willard,	Rhode Island,	Forgery.
James Hurley,	Connecticut,	Burglary.
Henry Holland,	England,	Burglary.

Prisoners under Sentence for Life.

NAMES.	Age when committed.	Where convicted.	When convicted.	Nativity.	Crimes.
Stephen Abbott,	52	New Haven,	Jan. 11, 1869,	Conn.,	Murder.
Alex. Montgomery,	18	New London,	Dec. 5, 1871,	Michigan,	"
Joseph H. Clark,	21	New Haven,	May 10, 1872,	Louisiana,	"
Frederick Hall,	32	Litchfield,	July 19, 1871,	Mass.,	Murder com.
Isaac Randolph,	45	New Haven,	July 16, 1856,	Penn.,	" "
John Warren,	21	Tolland,	Dec. 4, 1859,	Conn.,	Murder 2d deg.
James Cuff,	33	Windham,	Nov. 22, 1860,	Ireland,	" "
Charles J. Allen,	28	Litchfield,	Sept. 30, 1865,	Conn.,	" "
Alex. Henry,	22	Hartford,	Mar. 20, 1868,	Louisiana,	" "
Harvey Chamberlin,	52	Litchfield,	Nov. 21, 1868,	Conn.,	" "
Charles E. Gilbert,	25	Hartford,	May 24, 1865,	"	" "
Wm. H. Green,	54	Litchfield,	Sept. 26, 1869,	Virginia,	" "
Joel H. Perkins,	54	"	Apr. 28, 1871,	Conn.,	" "
Mitchell Cherest,	20	Hartford,	May 11, 1872,	Mass.,	" "
Lydia Sherman,	48	New Haven,	Jan. 11, 1873,	Conn.,	" "
John Dynes,	19	Hartford,	Sept. 23, 1873,	"	" "
Oscar Graves,	18	"	Sept. 23, 1873,	"	" "
J. R. Johnson,	33	New Haven,	May 14, 1874,	Sweden,	" "
Elihu B. Spear,	62	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1874,	Conn.,	" "
W. B. Libby,	22	New London,	Feb. 2, 1875,	Maine,	" "
James E. Lattin,	25	Bridgeport,	Mar. 9, 1875,	Conn.,	" "
William Envin,	17	New Haven,	May 14, 1875,	"	" "
Christopher Fagan,	22	"	May 14, 1875,	New York,	" "
Charles W. Clark,	43	Hartford,	Sept. 3, 1875,	Virginia,	" "
John Gion,	20	Fairfield,	Oct. 21, 1868,	Louisiana,	Rape.
John Hawley,	20	"	Oct. 21, 1868,	Conn.,	"
George Hudson,	31	New Haven,	Sept. 28, 1869,	St. Helena,	"
Charles Walton,	23	Litchfield,	Feb. 1, 1871,	Virginia,	"
George W. Stevens,	23	New Haven,	Feb. 15, 1872,	Mass.,	"

GENTLEMEN:

In closing this report, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to you, gentlemen, for thec onfidence reposed in me, and the uniform courtesy of your treatment. I am also under great obligations to our worthy Physician, Chaplain, Deputy Warden, Matron, Steward, Clerk, and other officers, for their hearty co-operation with me in the discharge of the varied duties connected with the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. B. HEWES, *Warden.*

WETHERSFIELD, March 31st, 1876.

We hereby certify, that we have examined the annual accounts of the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, ending the 31st of March, 1876, and find them to be correct.

T. C. COOGAN,
E. S. CLEVELAND, } *Auditors.*

HARTFORD, April 22d, 1876.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith present the following report relating to my department of prison work, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

Early in the year, an arrangement was made by which the service of the Roman Catholic Church should take the place of our chapel service every fourth Sabbath. With this exception, Sabbath services in the chapel have been maintained as formerly. The choir is made up of experienced singers from among the inmates, one of whom presides at the melodeon. The singing rendered by these men of cultivated musical tastes is exceedingly interesting, adding greatly to the efficiency of our meetings. The "Winnowed Hymns" and "Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs" are used in our services.

In the Sunday School, the ordinary attendance is 86. "The Union Lesson Paper for the International Series of S. S. Lessons" is used.

Messrs. H. A. Stillman, T. B. Rogers and L. D. Warren, of the village churches, kindly assist us as teachers. Several of the convicts, who have proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them, are also employed as teachers.

I devote Sabbath afternoons to a Bible class service in the female department, and in personal conversation with the men in their cells; also reading and writing letters for those who are unable to do so for themselves.

The religious and moral agencies thus employed I believe are made effectual in the reformation and salvation of many of the men. It is my purpose, not to labor to convert the prisoner to any particular creed, but to insist on the *regeneration* of the heart through the agency of the *Holy Spirit*, as the basis of all true

and lasting reformation—to point them to the life and precepts of the great Teacher who went about doing good, and who proclaimed to men of all classes the indispensable necessity of a good heart to insure a good life; and, placed here as they are by the law, the "law is their school-master to bring them to Christ," that they may be saved.

I regret to say that for the want of room, because of the overcrowded state of the prison, we have been obliged to discontinue the evening school, so well commenced and successfully prosecuted last year. And while I have done what I could to aid new beginners in their primary studies, I am certain the State is not doing its duty to educate its convicts. Says a great and popular writer on criminal jurisprudence, "Education is a vital force in the reformation of the fallen. Its tendency is to quicken thought, inspire self respect, excite to higher aims, open new fields of exertion, and supply a healthful substitute for low and vicious amusements." If the object of prison discipline is to reform the convict and fit him for a useful position in society, then, as Dr. N. Mayer, of Hartford, declares, "By leaving instruction out of its prison system, the State abandons one of its most powerful means of reform." I suggest to your honorable board the great want of suitable facilities for a prison school.

To the prison library have been added, during the year, 142 volumes of new and valuable books. These fill the place in our catalogue of numbers displaced by such as have become old and worthless. Some 850 volumes of the library have been repaired and rebound. I change the books every Saturday, and intend to give every man who can read such, in kind and quantity, as he may wish for the week ensuing. Knowing the interest you feel in all penal and reformatory measures, I take the liberty to indicate one or two things which I regard as great obstacles in the way of successful reformatory efforts.

The inequality and seeming injustice manifested in the terms for which prisoners are committed. Few persons, except those who are associated with the judiciary of the courts, or who have access to prison registers, are aware of the great disparity in the length of sentences for the same crime. Judge Pitman, of Massachusetts, says: "The moral impressiveness of punishment depends greatly on its being administered with thoughtful jus-

tice. Upon the criminal himself the spectacle of an *inconsiderate* infliction of punishment is injurious." The convict compares the term of his sentence with that of a fellow prisoner, asks why the difference? No explanation will satisfy him. He conceives the idea that his punishment is greater than he deserves; his malevolent feelings are aroused, and indulging a spirit of revenge, he gives way to the worst passions of his nature, thus rendering abortive all efforts to reclaim him. Again, connected with, and growing out of the system of unequal sentences, is that of annual petitions to the General Assembly for pardons. It is my deliberate opinion that this whole system is wrong, often working to the moral disadvantage of the prisoner, and causing great trouble in his management by prison officers. That there are cases where the pardoning power should be exercised in the way of mercy, or in justice to the convict, I doubt not. But in commitments to the prison, the term of sentence should be such that the necessity for the exercise of such power shall be rare.

Under the working of the present system, from the time a man is convicted he is strongly encouraged to hope for pardon. His attorney and his friends tell him his confinement will be short; the Legislature will soon meet, and then they will petition for him, and he will probably be released. He comes to the prison with the hope that his attorney and his friends were sincere in what they promised. On his arrival here, almost the first thing he mentions is his petition, and it is in his thoughts by night and by day, tending to exercise a deleterious influence in his reformation. Having had more than six years' experience in these matters, I believe if the General Assembly would transfer the pardoning power to the *Executive* of the State, it would

1st. Relieve the Warden and his officials from a great perplexity and source of undue annoyance from year to year.

2d. It would save much time and expense to the General Assembly in committee work, and give the State Prison Committee time to investigate other important matters neglected from year to year.

3d. It would guard more fully the sacred principle of justice, and mercy, implied in the right of petition by giving ample time for the Governor and his counsel to consider meritorious cases, and thoroughly investigate all matters connected therewith.

4th. With the conclusion thus reached, and the decision of a judicious and conscientious executive, the people of the State will be better satisfied than under the present system.

It affords me pleasure to allude to the Prisoners' Friends Corporation of Connecticut, organized on the 9th day of March, 1875. It is doing a good work in caring for our discharged convicts. I could confidently speak of several who, when they left the prison, were taken up by this Society, assisted and encouraged. They have employment and are now doing well. Surely such a society should be fostered, and well sustained, by the citizens of the State.

During the year we have received donations in valuable reading matter for the prisoners from the following persons (to all of whom, on behalf of the Warden, I return thanks), viz: Mrs. Clara Whitney, package of papers and magazines; Rev. Mr. Nelson, Hartford, 57 books of "Common Prayer;" Mrs. George A. Hoyt, Stamford, 60 "Wall Papers or Pictures," 200 copies of the "British Workman" and 250 "Christmas Cards;" Rev. Father Cremins, Hartford, package of books and magazines; Miss M. Seymour, Hartford, 100 copies of "Winnowed Hymns," 2 packages of "Youth's Companion" and other papers, and 10 copies monthly of the "American Messenger;" G. F. Agustus, Boston, package of "Golden Rule," and other papers; Hon. S. F. Jones, Hartford, 1 dozen of "Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs;" Mrs. C. F. Pond, New York, 240 copies of "Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs," 300 copies of the "New York Witness Extra" (giving an account of the Moody and Sankey meetings at the Hippodrome), and 40 copies monthly of the "Parish Visitor."

In conclusion, I will say that I am under great obligations to the Warden and his Deputy for their reciprocal confidence and courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WOODING, *Chaplain.*

WETHERSFIELD, March 31, 1876.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:

In presenting the Annual Report of the physical condition of the convicts under my care, I have the pleasure of informing you that the health of the prisoners, during the last year, has been unusually good. No epidemic or contagious disease has visited the prison inmates; and it is to be hoped that the immunity from diseases of this character, which we now enjoy, will continue, since the fullest capacity of the prison accommodations, at the present time, are too small for the large number in confinement, necessitating not only the use of the entire main building, but also the vacant room in the new part—a place entirely unsuitable for the class of convicts confined there together. The Hospital too is devoted to the same use. The thought which naturally suggests itself to our mind is, should not the continued health and prosperity of our Institution, which we now so bountifully enjoy, be our first care? The subject is worthy of your consideration, and it is our earnest desire that the Legislature, through *you*, gentlemen, will, at its coming session, take such action in regard to providing enlarged accommodations for the immediate wants of the prisoners as the exigency of the case demands.

There have been three deaths: One of typhoid pneumonitis, after a lingering illness—a man about 60 years of age; one of apoplexy, suddenly; a colored man, partially paralyzed one year ago. The third died of phthisis.

We find on examination of the different reports of our penal institutions throughout this country that the ratio of mortality,

compared to the number in confinement, is much less in our Prison than in any other similar institution, and has been unquestionably owing to the humanity of its discipline—the strict and humane attention which is paid by the Warden and all the officers to the comfort and natural want of this class of unfortunate human beings.

In conclusion permit me to say all the officers of the Prison have kindly rendered every assistance in their power to aid me in the discharge of my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSWELL FOX,

Attending Physician and Surgeon.

WETHERSFIELD, March 31, 1876.

ABSTRACT

OF

Returns Concerning Jails,

AND OF THE

ACCOUNTS OF THE COUNTY TREASURERS,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1876.

Compiled by the Secretary of State.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF WILEY, WATERMAN & EATON.
1876.

State of Connecticut.

Office of Secretary of State,

April 27, 1876.

To the Honorable General Assembly:

In compliance with a provision of the General Statutes of this State, the Secretary of State has prepared, and herewith transmits, an Abstract of Returns concerning Jails, and of the annual accounts of the County Treasurers, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

The whole number of persons committed during the year is 4,425, being 23 less than in the preceding year. The number confined in all the Jails, April 1st, 1876, was 563, being 33 more than in the preceding year. The average number in confinement during the year, in all the jails, was 547, being 24 more than during the preceding year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MARVIN H. SANGER,

Secretary of State.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Returns concerning JAILS, for the county of HARTFORD, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by George D. Cornish and W. H. H. Miller, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, April 1st, 1875,	165
Committed during the year,	1196
Discharged during the year,	1191— 5
Number remaining in jail, April 1st, 1876,	170

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	893	Females,	216	Total,	1109
Colored "	73	"	14	"	87—1196

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	803	Females,	203	Total,	1006
Under 21 years, "	163	"	27	"	190—1196

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	323
" other States,	233
" " countries,	640
Who have been married,	440
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	27
" other States who cannot read or write,	28
" other countries who cannot read or write,	173
Who have been strictly temperate,	21
" " moderate drinkers,	727
" " habitually intemperate,	448
" " in prison before,	666

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS.

For Murder,	1	For Fornication,	10
Assault, with intent to kill,	10	Bastardy,	3
Setting Fires,	1	For Assault,	170
Robbery	1	Breach of the Peace,	162
Stealing from the person,	10	As Common Prostitute,	25
Larceny,	1	For keeping House of Ill-fame,	2
Theft,	165	frequenting House of Ill-fame,	2
Burglary,	28	Vagrancy,	58
Fraud,	3	Drunkenness,	439
Obtaining goods on false pretence,	6	As Common Drunkards,	11
Making or passing Counterfeit Money,	4	For Resisting Officer,	1
Forgery,	3	All other offenses,	67
Attempt at Rape,	4	Total,	1196
Adultery,	9		

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	18	Sent to State Prison,	20
payment of fine and costs,	529	Escaped and not retaken,	2
expiration of sentence,	574	Died,	4
State's Attorney,	13		
County Commissioners,	1	Total,	1191
Sent to Court and not returned,	30		

Average number in confinement during the year, - - 183 5-7

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State,	$20,370.06
Towns of Enfield and Hartford,	251.70
For board of prisoners,	8,049.53
Hartford City,	48.02
From the United States,	116.92
From earnings of prisoners,	1,333,33
Due from labor of prisoners,	500.00
Key Fees,	518.50
Received or due from other sources,	184.86
Total amount received and due,	$31,372.92

EXPENDITURES—TEN MONTHS.*

For Provisions,	$9,391.68
Clothing	1,241.38
Bedding,	289,94
Fuel,	2,295.62
Water,	131.50
Lights,	207.20
Repairs on jail,	1,470.69
Medicines,	353.91
Medical attendance,	83.33
Salary of Jailor,	1,000.00
Salary of Assistants,	3,012.11
Key fees to Sheriff,	518.50
Chaplain,	86.60
Furniture, tools, &c.,	377.07
County treasurer,	1,000.00
All other expenses,	762.57
In hands of Jailor, or due,	9,150.82
Total expenditures,	$31,372.92

* The first two months of the fiscal year, under Mr. Fenn's administration, the expenditures were $3,187.68.

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by Jesse Cooper, John W. Bassett, Linus Birdsey, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, April 1st, 1875,	175
Committed during the year,	1713
Discharged during the year,	1718— 5
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1876,	170

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	1536	Females,	257	Total,	1793
Colored "	69	"	26	"	95—1888

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males, 1375	Females,	244	Total,	1619
Under 21 years,	" 231	"	38	"	269—1888

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	757
" of other States,	359
" of other countries,	772
Who have been married,	696
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	73
" of other States, who cannot read or write,	42
" of other countries, who cannot read or write,	176
Who have been strictly temperate,	75
" " moderate drinkers,	1138
" " habitually intemperate,	675
" " in prison before,	892

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS.

As Insane,	1	For Assault and battery,	248
For Murder,	1	Driving horse contrary to statute,	5
Manslaughter,	2	Obtaining goods on false pretence,	10
Assault, with intent to kill,	10	Making or passing counterfeit money,	4
Setting Fires,	1	Forgery,	6
Stealing from the person,	4	Rape,	1
Larceny,	164	Attempt at rape,	4
Horse Stealing,	3		
Burglary,	22		
House breaking,	1		

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS—CONTINUED.

For Adultery,	3	For Vagrancy,	82
Fornication,	16	Drunkenness,	1052
Lewd conduct,	4	As Common Drunkards,	2
Defrauding railroad,	6	For Violation of liquor law,	11
Breach of the peace,	59	Resisting officer,	40
Breaking windows,	11	Contempt of court,	4
As Common prostitute,	4	All other offenses,	54
For Keeping house of ill-fame,	16		
Frequenting house of "	37	Total,	1888

DISCHARGED.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to State Reform School,	1
bail or recognizance,	30	Sent to State Prison,	24
payment of fine and costs,	787	Escaped and not retaken,	3
expiration of sentence,	627	Died,	2
State's attorney,	106		
County Commissioners,	5	Total,	1718
Sent to court and not returned,	132		

Average number in confinement during the year, 157

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State,	$23,310.77
For board of prisoners,	159.00
Due from State for board,	5,545.50
Due from the United States,	647.00
From earnings of prisoners,	535,58
Due from labor of prisoners,	763.93
From sale of cow,	50 00
Total amount received and due,	$31,011.78

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	$9,795.75
Clothing,	253.82
Bedding,	697.13
Fuel,	2,231.69
Lights,	81.60
Medicines,	107.99
Medical attendance,	260.00
Salary of Jailer,	1,750.00
Repairs and fixtures,	1,711.58
Salary of assistants,	1,633.50
Stock,	515.00
Chaplain,	162.50
County Commissioners,	300.00
All other expenses,	246.00
Total expenditures,	$19,746.56

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by T. S. Daboll, Nathan D. Bates and Giles G. Wickwire, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, April 1st, 1875,	51
Committed during the year,	420
Discharged during the year,	413— 7
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1876,	58

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	323	Females,	58	Total,	381
Colored "	34	"	5	"	39—420

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	328	Females, 49	Total,	377
Under 21 years,	"	30	" 13	"	43—420

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	154
" of other States,	99
" of other countries,	167
Who have been married,	170
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	12
" of other States who cannot read or write,	11
" of other countries, who cannot read or write,	47
Who have been strictly temperate,	7
" " moderate drinkers,	391
" " habitually intemperate,	22
" " in prison before,	210

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS.

For Murder,	6	For House breaking,	5
Assault, with intent to kill,	4	Obtaining goods on false pretence,	3
Stealing from the person,	1		
Larceny,	45	Making or passing counterfeit money,	10
Burglary,	8		

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS—CONTINUED.

For Rape,	1	For Violation of liquor law,	3
Keeping house of ill-fame,	4	Resisting officer,	1
Frequenting house of "	4	All other offenses,	160
Vagrancy,	19		
Drunkenness,	142	Total,	420
As Common drunkards,	4		

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	9	Sent to court and not returned,	10
Payment of fine and costs,	151	Sent to State Prison,	6
Expiration of sentence,	166	Escaped and not retaken,	2
State's attorney,	10	By process not specified above,	4
County Commissioners,	36		
Transferred to other Jails, for trial,	19	Total,	413

Average number in confinement during the year, $53\frac{5}{52}$

RECEIPTS.

Received for board of prisoners,	$7,768.30
From earnings of prisoners,	1,137.58
Due from Labor of prisoners,	479.15
Key fees,	172.00
From the city of New London,	32.00
From sale of cow and hogs,	120.21
Due from State for board of prisoners to March 31, 1876,	2,167.98
Total amount received and due,	$11,877.22

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	$5,296.45
Clothing,	164.59
Bedding,	117.41
Fuel,	745.18
Lights,	37.65
Medicines,	111.84
Medical Attendance,	48.50
Salary of Jailers,	1,400.00
Salary of Assistants,	844.50
County Commissioners,	731.00
All other expenses,	3,258.20
Total expenditures,	$12,755.32

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by George E. Wheaton, Charles Cannon and Ebenezer F. Foster, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jails, April 1st, 1875,	82
Committed during the year,	709
Discharged during the year,	709
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1876,	82

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	600	Females,	72	Total,	672
Colored "	34	"	3	"	37—709

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	541	Females	61	Total,	602
Under 21 years, "	93	"	14	"	107—709

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	172
" of other States,	160
" of other countries,	377
Who have been married,	246
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	12
" of other States, who cannot read or write,	24
" of other countries, who cannot read or write,	90
Who have been strictly temperate,	2
" " moderate drinkers,	251
" " habitually intemperate,	456
" " in prison before,	381

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS.

For Assault, with intent to kill,	2	For Keeping house of ill-fame,	7
Assault and battery,	56	Frequenting house of "	9
Setting fires,	5	Vagrancy,	45
Robbery,	2	Drunkenness,	368
Stealing from the person,	2	As Common drunkards,	4
Larceny,	101	For Violation of liquor law,	2
Horse stealing,	3	Resisting officer,	6
Burglary,	39	Contempt of court,	1
House breaking,	7	All other offenses,	41
Obtaining goods on false pretence,	4	Total,	709
Forgery,	5		

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	8	Sent to State Reform School,	2
payment of fine and costs,	75	Sent to State Prison,	28
Expiration of sentence,	437	Escaped and not retaken,	5
State's attorney,	30	By process not specified above,	13
County Commissioners,	34	Died,	2
Transferred to other Jails, for trial,	10	Total,	709
Sent to court and not returned,	65		

Average number in confinement during the year, 86

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State,	$13,452.82
For board of prisoners,	333.00
Key Fees,	334.00
Interest,	387.55
County Tax,	56,318.76
Stone, &c.,	34.39
Total amount received and due,	$70,860.52

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	$8,077.96
Clothing,	587.68
Bedding,	156.46
Fuel,	1,073.50
Lights,	96.00
Medicines,	131.29
Medical attendance,	50.00
Salary of Jailer,	1,200.00
Salary of Assistants,	462.30
County Commissioners,	1,403.57
All other expenses,	53,019.63
Total Expenditures,	$66,258.39

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by George A. Penniman, Joseph K. Green and Henry C. Starkweather, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, April 1st, 1875,	13
Committted during the year,	92
Discharged during the year,	86— 6
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1876,	19

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	86	Females,	1	Total,	87
Colored "	5			"	5—92

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	50	Females,	1	Total,	51
Under 21 years, "	41			"	41—92

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	25
" of other States,	26
" of other countries,	41
Who have been married,	30
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	3
" of other States, who cannot read or write,	6
" of other countries, who cannot read or write,	14
Who have been strictly temperate,	10
" " moderate drinkers,	25
" " habitually intemperate,	57
" " in prison before,	46

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS.

For Assault, with intent to kill,	1	For Violation of liquor law,	5
Horse stealing,	3	Resisting officer,	1
Burglary,	4	All other offenses,	26
Bastardy,	1		—
Vagrancy,	9	Total,	92
Drunkenness,	42		

DISCHARGED.

By Writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to State Prison,	3
Bail or recognizance,	2	Escaped and not retaken,	5
Payment of fine and costs,	33	By process not specified above,	13
Expiration of sentence,	25		—
State's attorney,	3	Total,	86
Sent to court and not returned,	1		

Average number in confinement during the year, . . $17\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{6}$

RECEIPTS.

Received for board of prisoners,	$2,547.79
From earnings of prisoners,	1,144.96
Due from labor of prisoners,	224,61
Key Fees,	17.00
Neat cattle sold,	100.57
Produce sold,	99.20
Board due from State and untaxed,	855.08
Total amount received and due,	$4,989.21

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	$1,254.27
Clothing,	165.05
Bedding,	40.00
Fuel,	116.50
Lights,	11.00
Medicines,	.85
Salary of Jailer,	675.00
Salary of Assistants,	201.80
Chaplain,	25.00
County Commissioners,	380.00
Inspectors,	45.00
All other expenses,	626.79
Total expenditures,	$3,541.26

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by Rufus Cleveland, Alfred Birch and Sidney Ensign, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, April 1st, 1875,	13
Committed during the year,	83
Discharged during the year,	82— 1
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1876,	14

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	72	Females,	2	Total,	74
Colored "	9			"	9—83

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	70	Females,	2	Total,	72
Under 21 years, "	11			"	11—83

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this States,	25
" of other States,	33
" of other countries,	25
" of this State, who cannot read or write,	2
" of other countries, who cannot read or write,	12
Who have been strictly temperate,	5
" " moderate drinkers,	15
" " habitually intemperate,	63
" " in prison before,	1

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS.

For Assault,	12	For Lewd Conduct,	1
Larceny,	12	Vagrancy,	12
Horse stealing,	2	As Common drunkards,	13
Burglary,	12	For Violation of the liquor law,	1
House breaking,	1	All other offenses,	14
Forgery,	1		—
Rape,	1	Total,	83
Attempt at Rape,	1		

DISCHARGED.

By Bail or recognizance,	3	Sent to State Reform School,	1
Payment of fine and costs,	10	Sent to State Prison,	11
Expiration of sentence,	32	Escaped and not retaken,	3
State's attorney,	4	By process not specified above,	13
County Commissioners,	1		
Sent to court and not returned,	4	Total,	82

Average number in confinement during the year, 20

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury,	$180.94
Rent,	76.25
Error in rep. account,	12.37
County tax,	3,871.58
Rent due,	40.00
Total amount received and due,	$4,181.14

EXPENDITURES.

For Clothing,	$238.76
Bedding,	134.44
Fuel,	318.55
Medicines,	22.67
Medical attendance,	36.65
County Commissioners,	715.00
All other expenses,	1,299.25
Total expenditures,	$2,765.32

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by Curtis Bacon, D. B. Warner and E. H. Peckham, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, April 1st, 1875,	21
Committed during the year,	161
Discharged during the year,	145—16
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1876,	37

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	145	Females,	10	Total,	155
Colored "	6			"	6—161

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	125	Females,	9	Total,	134
Under 21 years, "	26	"	1	"	27—161

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	56
" of other States,	15
" of other countries,	90
Who have been married,	38
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	12
" of other States, who cannot read or write,	3
" of other countries, who cannot read or write,	15
Who have been strictly temperate,	9
" " moderate drinkers,	71
" " habitually intemperate,	81
" " in prison before,	104

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS.

For Murder,	1	For Lewd conduct,	1
Assault,	27	Vagrancy,	10
Setting fires,	1	Drunkenness,	83
Burglary,	19	As Common drunkards,	2
Obtaining goods on false pretence,	2	For Violation of liquor law,	2
		Resisting officer,	3
Attempt at Rape,	1	All other offenses,	7
Adultery,	1		
Fornication,	1	Total,	161

DISCHARGED.

By Bail or recognizance,	5	Sent to State Prison,	4
Payment of fine and costs,	27	By process not specified above,	22
Expiration of sentence,	40	Died,	1
State's attorney,	38		
Inspectors,	7	Total,	145
Sent to court and not returned,	1		

Average number in confinement during the year, 24

RECEIPTS.

Received for board of prisoners, at Haddam,	$2,726.91
Received for board of prisoners, at Middletown,	689.08
Due from labor of prisoners,	54.00
Key Fees, paid Sheriff,	94.50
Sale of stock,	42.00
Due from State for board of prisoners,	657.67
Total amount received and due,	$4,264.16

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions, Haddam Jail,	$2,053.39
Provisions, Middletown Jail,	689.08
Clothing,	233.74
Bedding,	54.97
Fuel,	261.40
Lights,	15.00
Medicines,	30.31
Medical attendance,	50.00
Salary of Jailer,	860.00
Salary of Assistants,	172.42
County Commissioners,	994.00
All other expenses,	1,616.36
Total expenditures,	$7,030.67

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by Samuel W. Moore, W. Holman and M. B. Bennett, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, April 1st, 1875,		8
Committed during the year,	51	
Discharged during the year	46	5
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1876,		13

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	43	Total,	43	
Colored "	8	"	8	51

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males	42	Females,	Total,	42	
Under 21 years, "	9		"	9	51

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	13
" of other States,	20
" of other countries,	18
Who have been married,	14
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	2
" of other States, who cannot read or write,	4
" of other countries, who cannot read or write,	12
Who have been strictly temperate,	2
" " moderate drinkers,	40
" " habitually intemperate,	9
" " in prison before,	37

COMMITTED ON CIVIL PROCESS.

For Setting fires,	1	For Drunkenness,	13
Larceny,	10	All other offenses,	23
Horse stealing,	1		—
House breaking,	3	Total,	51

DISCHARGED.

By Payment of fine and costs,	4	Sent to State Prison,	4
Expiration of sentence,	32		
State's attorney,	5	Total,	46
Sent to Reform School,	1		

Average number in confinement during the year, . . $6\frac{1}{7}\frac{1}{8}$

RECEIPTS.

Received for board of prisoners,	$1,563.91
Key Fees,	25.50
Board paid by prisoners,	14.57
Total amount received and due,	$1,603.98

EXPENDITURES.

For Salary of Jailer,	$1,603.98
Total expenditures,	$1,603.98

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
White Males,.....	893	1,536	323	600	86	72	145	43	3,698
" Females,.....	216	257	58	72	1	2	10		616
Total,.....	1,109	1,793	381	672	87	74	155	43	4,314
Colored Males,.....	73	69	34	34	5	9	6	8	238
" Females,.....	14	26	5	3					48
Total,.....	87	95	39	37	5	9	6	8	286
Minors, Males,.....	163	231	30	93	41	11	26	9	604
" Females,.....	27	38	13	14			1		93
Adult Males,.....	803	1,375	328	541	50	70	125	42	3,334
" Females,.....	203	244	49	61	1	2	9		569
Natives of this State,.....	323	757	154	172	25	25	56	13	1,525
" other States,.....	233	359	99	160	26	33	15	20	945
" other countries,.	640	772	167	377	41	25	90	18	2,130
Strictly temperate,.....	21	75	7	2	10	5	9	2	131
Moderate drinkers,.....	727	1,138	391	251	25	15	71	40	2,658
Habitually intemperate,....	448	675	22	456	57	63	81	9	1,811

OFFENSES.

FOR WHAT OFFENSE COMMITTED.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Assault,	170	....	....	....	....	12	27	....	209
Assault, with intent to kill,	10	10	4	2	1	....	....	....	27
Assault and battery,	....	248	....	56	....	....	....	....	304
Adultery,	9	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	13
Attempt at rape,	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	10
Breach of the peace,	162	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	221
Bastardy,	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4
Breaking windows,	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Burglary,	28	22	8	39	4	12	19	....	132
Common prostitute,	25	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Common drunkards,	11	2	4	4	....	13	2	....	36
Contempt of court,	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	5
Driving horse contrary to statute,	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Drunkenness,	439	1052	142	368	42	....	83	13	2139
Defrauding railroad company,	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Forgery,	3	6	....	5	....	1	....	....	15
Fornication,	10	16	....	....	....	....	1	....	27
Fraud,	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	2	37	4	9	....	....	....	....	52
Horse stealing,	....	3	....	3	3	2	....	1	12
House breaking,	....	1	5	7	....	1	....	3	17
Insane,	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Keeping house of ill-fame,	2	16	4	7	....	....	....	....	29
Lewd conduct,	....	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	6
Larceny,	1	164	45	101	....	12	....	10	333
Murder,	1	1	6	....	....	....	1	....	9
Manslaughter,	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Obtaining goods on false pretence,	6	10	3	4	....	....	2	....	25
Passing counterfeit money,	4	4	10	....	....	....	....	....	18
Resisting officer,	1	40	1	6	1	....	3	....	52
Rape,	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	3
Robbery,	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3
Setting fires,	1	1	....	5	....	....	1	1	9
Stealing from person,	10	4	1	2	....	....	....	....	17
Theft,	165	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	165
Vagrancy,	58	82	19	45	9	12	10	....	235
Violation of liquor law,	....	11	3	2	5	1	2	....	24
Other offenses,	67	54	160	41	26	14	7	23	392
	1196	1888	420	709	92	83	161	51	4425

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of HARTFORD, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by George D. Cornish and W. H. H. Miller, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ:

Balance from last year's account,	$6,216.03
Board and labor of prisoners,	2,071.47
Interest on deposits,	164.31
Material of old Jail building,	3,000.00
Rent of Superior Court Room,	82.70
From owners of deposits,	5,820.00
Loans made to County,	5,000.00
Over-draft,	100.00
Total receipts,	$22,454.51

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ:

For Superior Court,	$448.19
Court of Common Pleas,	954.97
Paid owners of deposits,	5,820.00
Commissioners' fees,	2,180.48
License Blanks,	215.94
Treasurer,	200.00
Rent of Commissioner's office, three years,	375.00
Expenses Commissioner's office,	122.35
Paid Loans,	2,000.00
Interest on County Loans,	8,135.61
Insurance, repairs, &c., on Jail,	1,091.40
Expenses and care of old Jail,	39.24
Balance to new account,	871.33
Total expenditures,	$22,454.51

Balance remaining in the Treasury, $871.33

Indebtedness of the County, County loan,	$119.000.00
" " " land,	1,200.00
" " " special deposit,	3,389.50
	$123,589.50

In the hands of Jailer, payable April 10th, 1876, $6,000.00

Loans secured by County orders; rate of interest paid, 7 per cent.

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by Jesse Cooper, John W. Bassett and Linus Birdsey, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ:

Balance from last year's account,	$4,144.01
Received from State for board of prisoners,	23,469.77
Received for work and articles sold from Jail,	585.58
Total receipts,	$28,199.36

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ:

Jail expenses the past year,	$19,746.56
Expenses under license law,	2,988.87
Furniture and repairs for Court House,	1,498.01
Janitors and other Court House expenses,	1,113.16
Insurance of Court House and Jail,	620.00
Treasurer's salary,	500.00
Printer's bills and all other expenses,	312.51
Total expenditures,	$26,779.11

Balance remaining in the Treasury, $1,420.25

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by T. S. Daboll, Nathan D. Bates and Giles G. Wickwire, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ:

Amount of Jail account brought forward,	$11,877.22
In the Treasury, April 1st, 1875,	1,698.68
From City of New London for County tax,	3,566.23
From loan,	5,500.00
Total receipts,	$22,642.13

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ:

Amount of Jail account brought forward,	$12,755.32
For printing and advertising,	128.10
Court Houses,	531.37
Debenture Bill of Representatives,	273.00
Auditors of County account,	60.00
For Interest,	350.00
Insurance on buildings,	450.16
Stationery,	15.10
" Treasurer,	150.00
Enlargement of New London Jail,	7,663.00
Total expenditures,	$22,376.05
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	$266.08
Indebtedness of the County,	$7,984.56

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of **FAIRFIELD,** *for the year ending March* 31*st*, 1876.

[Certified by George E. Wheaton, Charles Cannon and Ebenezer F. Foster, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ:

Balance in Treasury April 1st, 1875,	$3,956.40
Received from the State,	13,786.82
County tax,	56,318.76
Interest on deposits,	387.55
For stone,	14.30
Manure, &c.,	20.09
For board of prisoners,	333.00
Total receipts,	$74,816.92

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ:

Provisions, Bridgeport Jail, $5,360.97 / " Danbury Jail, 2,716.99	$8,077.96
Clothing, Bridgeport and Danbury Jails,	587.68
Bedding, " "	156.46
Fuel, " "	1,073.50
Lights, " "	96.00
Medicines, " "	131.29
Medical attendance, " "	50.00
Salary of Jailer, Bridgeport Jail,	1,200.00
Salary of Assistant Jailer, Bridgeport Jail,	462.30
County Commissioners,	1,403.57
County Bonds,	40,000.00
Interest on Bonds,	4,200.00
Repairs, Bridgeport Jail,	239.59
Repairs, Danbury Jail,	156.43
Alterations, furnishing and repairing Bridgeport Court House,	1,607.15
Furnishing and repairing Danbury Court House,	326.36
Insurance (County property),	337.00
Water, Danbury Jail,	62.50
Printing (License account),	163.75
Court of Common Pleas, Stamford,	113.00
Court of Common Pleas, Bridgeport, rent,	600.00
Janitors of the Bridgeport and Danbury Court Houses,	355.50
Construction of barn, Bridgeport Jail,	3,240.89
Feed for horses,	481.73

Quarry account,	$336.22
Horse, cart and harness,	246.75
Key fees (Sheriff),	279.50
Miscellaneous account,	160.26
Salary of County Treasurer,	100.00
Extra services, "	13.00
Total expenditures,	$66,258.39

Balance remaining in the Treasury,	$8,558.53

Indebtedness of the County, Bonds,	$40,000.00

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by George A. Penniman, Joseph K. Green and Henry C. Starkweather, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ:

By balance in Treasury April 1st, 1875,	$1,415.68
From board of prisoners,	2,547.79
" Jailer,	1,344.66
" Rent of room,	10.00
" Key fees,	17.00
" Interest on loans,	118.87
Total receipts,	$5,454.00

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ:

Support of County Jail for the past year,	$1,587.67
Salary of Jailer,	675.00
Salary of Assistants,	141.31
Chaplain,	50.00
Inspectors,	45.00
Insurance,	45.00
Key fees,	17.00
Salary of Treasurer,	50.00
Repairs on Jail,	178.40
Repairs on Court House,	195.81
County Commissioners,	260.00
County Commissioners under License Law,	120.00
Neat Cattle,	200.00
Looking up prisoners,	15.00
Total expenditures,	$3,580.19

Balance remaining in the Treasury,	$1,873.81

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by Rufus Cleveland, Alfred Birch and Sidney Ensign, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ:

Balance from last return,	$144.44
From error,	3.29
From expense account,	33.21
Received from County tax,	3,871.58
Rents,	76.25
Error in rep. account,	12.37
Total receipts,	$4,141.14

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ:

Paid on orders given before April 1st, 1875,	$1,431.37
On orders of current year,	2,342.87
Total expenditures,	$3,774.24
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	$366.90
Indebtedness of the County,	$849.04

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by Curtis Bacon, D. B. Warner and E. H. Peckham, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ:

Balance in Treasury March 31st, 1875,	$2,200.08
From Commissioners, three notes ($600, $1,000 and $500),	2,073.46
From County tax, laid Oct. 25, 1875,	2,067.31
" Sale of furniture,	10.00
" City and town of Middletown, for repairs on Court House,	18.99
" State for board of prisoners, Haddam Jail,	2,726.91
" State for board of prisoners, Middletown Jail,	689.08
Total receipts,	$9,785.83

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ:

Repairs on Middletown and Haddam Court Houses,	$399.85
Repairs on Middletown and Haddam Jails,	170.83
Provisions Haddam Jail,	2,053.39
Medicine and Medical attendance,	80.31
Fuel, Middletown Jail,	104.75
Fuel, Haddam Jail,	156.65
Lights,	15.00
Bedding,	54.97
Clothing,	233.74
Salary of Jailer at Haddam,	560.00
Salary of Jailer at Middletown,	300.00
Assistants at Haddam Jail,	172.42
Feed, cartage and fertilizers,	317.50
Traveling expenses of Jailer at Haddam, and Taxes,	118.50
Farming tools and blacksmith work,	60.50
Stationery, license blanks and printing,	94.50
Rent of office for County Clerk and Commissioners,	250.00
Cost of meeting of County Representatives,	95.30
Salary County Treasurer,	50.00
Salary County Commissioners,	994,00
Inspector's fees,	16.00
Commissioners, three notes for loan,	2,100.00
Freight and all others,	43.38
Provisions for Middletown Jail,	689.08
Total expenditures,	$9,130.67

Balance remaining in the Treasury,	$655.16

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

[Certified by Samuel W. Moore, W. Holman and M. B. Bennett, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ:

Balance remaining in the Treasury April 1st, 1875,	$395 96
Tax from town of Andover,	95.09
Money borrowed,	400.00
Rent of County House,	300.00
Total receipts,	$1,191.05

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ:

Clothing for Prisoners,	$109.95
Bedding for Jail,	30.44
Insurance,	93.63
Medical attendance and medicines for prisoners,	35.85
Advertising,	17.75
Ladder,	8.00
Auditors,	48.00
License blanks,	6.90
Chairs for Court Room,	15.00
Repairs on County buildings,	449 75
County Commissioners,	377.50
County Treasurer,	23.86
Total expenditures,	$1,216.63

Balance due the Treasurer,	$25.58
Indebtedness of the County,	411.67
Total indebtedness of the County,	$437.25

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Adjutant-General

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1876.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company.
1876.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW HAVEN, May 1, 1876.

To His Excellency CHARLES R. INGERSOLL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of this Department for the year ending March 31, 1876.

With the highest respect, I remain

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

W. P. TROWBRIDGE,

Adjutant-General.

REPORT.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,
Adjutant-General's Office,
New Haven, April 1st, 1876.

To His Excellency Charles R. Ingersoll,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Sir:—I have the honor to present the following report in relation to the National Guard of this State for the year ending March 31, 1876.

At date of muster, March 1, 1876, the National Guard numbered one hundred and fifty-two (152) officers, and two thousand four hundred and eighty-four (2,484) enlisted men, making a total of two thousand six hundred and thirty-six (2,636) officers and men, an increase of two hundred and thirty-eight (238) since the muster of March 1, 1875.

This force constitutes one brigade, and is divided into four regiments and one section of Light Artillery, as follows: First Regiment, Hartford and Tolland Counties, 8 companies; Second Regiment, New Haven and Middlesex Counties, 10 companies; Third Regiment, New London and Windham Counties, 8 companies; Fourth Regiment, Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, 10 companies; Section of Light Artillery, New Haven County, 1 company. Total number of organizations, 37. The First, Second, and Fourth Regiments are armed with Peabody breech-loading rifles, and the Third Regiment with Springfield breech-loading rifles. The Section of Light Artillery is armed with two six-pounder rifled bronze guns.

During the past year thirty-three (33) commissioned officers have resigned and been discharged, and the appointments of two (2) have been revoked, showing a loss, in officers, of

thirty-five (35). Of the enlisted men, six hundred and seventeen (617) have been discharged, and fifteen (15) have died in service, making a total loss of six hundred and sixty-seven (667) officers and men.

The number gained by new enlistments during the year is nine hundred and thirty-eight (938). Twelve (12) officers have been appointed from civil life, and twenty-eight (28) from the enlisted men.

By Special Orders No. 23, dated March 7, 1876, the headquarters of Co. H, 3d Regiment, were transferred from Jewett City to Plainfield, and William I. Hyde, of Plainfield, appointed Captain. Before the order of transfer, the company had held two meetings for election of Captain, but owing to the large number of non-resident members and to lack of interest by the resident members, no Captain was elected; and to place the company in better condition, it was thought best to make a transfer of headquarters and State property to Plainfield, where some of the members were already located. Since the transfer nearly all the old members have been discharged, and fifty-three new men enlisted, which gives the company at this time a membership of fifty-nine. This change cannot fail to be beneficial to the command, as the recruits obtained in Jewett City were of a class who were continually changing their residence and soon became non-resident members, while the recruits obtained in Plainfield are permanent residents, and most of them will be likely to remain with the company through their term of service.

No events of special prominence connected with the National Guard have taken place during the past year. The regular spring parades were made by all the regiments in May, the First Regiment parading at Hartford May 5th as escort on the occasion of the inauguration of the Governor of the State; the Second Regiment at Meriden, May 20th; the Third Regiment at Willimantic, May 27th; and the Fourth Regiment at Litchfield, May 26th. The Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments spent the entire day in battalion drill, and were greatly benefited thereby.

The First and Third Regiments encamped at East Lyme,

under command of Brig.-General R. B. Craufurd, for six days, commencing August 16th. Both regiments were in excellent condition, and gave evidence of a desire to know and thoroughly understand their duties. The fall parade of the Second Regiment took place at West Haven, September 16th, the parade being for battalion drill. The Fourth Regiment paraded by companies, each company parading in its own town for drill or target practice. Two companies of the National Guard, Co. B, 1st Regiment, Captain Sherman, and Co. H, 2d Regiment, Captain Graham, voluntarily paraded and took part in the "Bunker Hill Celebration" at Boston, Mass., June 17, 1875. The First Company Governor's Foot Guards also voluntarily paraded on that occasion as escort to the Governor of Connecticut. That parade was undoubtedly the largest display of militia ever seen in this country, being composed of the entire Division of Massachusetts National Guard, and companies and regiments from ten other States.

Immediately after the fall encampment, Brigadier-General Robert B. Craufurd, commanding Connecticut National Guard, forwarded his resignation, which was accepted by the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Haven, Sept. 20th, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

The resignation of Brigadier-General Robert B. Craufurd, commanding brigade Connecticut National Guard, is hereby accepted.

The regret felt by the Commander-in-Chief at General Craufurd's retirement from the National Guard will be shared by the officers and men whom he has so efficiently and ably commanded during a long and honorable term of service.

From the time he took command of the 8th Regiment as Colonel, in 1864, to his resignation as Brigadier-General Commanding at this time, General Craufurd's influence has been felt in a steady progress of the military force of the State in all that is required to render it complete and efficient for any

service that may be demanded, and the high reputation of his command at this time as a well organized and thoroughly disciplined brigade, is the best testimonial that can be offered for his ability as a commanding officer.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

W. P. TROWBRIDGE,

Adjutant-General.

General Craufurd first became connected with the State militia August 8, 1863, at which time he was appointed Captain Co. G, 8th Regiment, Connecticut State militia. He served with the company until June 25, 1864, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the 8th Regiment, now known as the 4th Regiment Connecticut National Guard. Upon the reorganization and consolidation of the National Guard, August 1, 1871, Colonel Craufurd was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to the command of the entire National Guard, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In May, 1874, upon the occasion of the last inaugural parade in New Haven, the entire National Guard of the State appeared together for the first time, and under the command of General Craufurd. During his administration three brigade encampments have been held at East Lyme, and without doubt were the best encampments ever held in the State, and added greatly to the efficiency of our citizen soldiers.

Upon the retirement of General Craufurd your Excellency appointed to the command of the National Guard Lieutenant-Colonel William Randel Smith, an officer who, in addition to an experience of several years as General Craufurd's Chief of Staff, has qualifications of the highest order, arising from a diligent study of the military tactics, and a thorough acquaintance with our military system.

ENCAMPMENT FOR 1876.

The last General Assembly passed the following Act relating to parades and encampments of the National Guard for the year 1876:

An Act suspending a portion of Title X of the General Statutes of Connecticut, for the year 1876.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: SECTION 1. The Commander-in-Chief may, at his discretion, suspend the annual Spring parade and Fall encampment of the National Guard of this State, for the year 1876.

SEC. 2. In case he shall so suspend said parade and encampment, he may permit the brigade, including the section of artillery, to attend for a period not exceeding six successive days, the National Centennial at Philadelphia, at such time as may be by him determined; and the Quartermaster-General shall furnish camp equipage for the same; but the expenses to the State of such transportation and encampment at Philadelphia, shall not exceed the total amount which would be paid for the parades and encampment in this State in the year 1876.

SEC. 3. The pay for said transportation, encampment and parade, shall be the same as is now by law provided.

Approved, July 22, 1875.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Act, an order has been issued omitting the annual Spring parade of the National Guard, and application has been made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for use of suitable grounds in Fairmount Park for camp purposes of the Connecticut Brigade. The various companies of the Guard have been actively engaged during the winter in making preparations for the encampment at Philadelphia, and the prospect of such an encampment has been a great incentive to efficient recruiting and active, systematic drills throughout the entire force. In order to limit recruiting in the various companies to a proper standard, the following General Order was issued:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Haven, October 14, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 8.

The probability that the National Guard of this State will encamp at Philadelphia next year, makes it imperatively necessary that rigid economy should be observed in all expenses connected with the Guard, and commandants of companies are directed not to procure new uniforms for their commands without consultation with this office.

It is earnestly desired that at the proposed Centennial Encampment, all the companies shall number as near as possible sixty men, and the large expense to be incurred at that time, makes it impracticable to have the companies number in any event over sixty-five men; companies numbering less than sixty efficient

and reliable men should recruit immediately to that number, and care should be taken to enlist none but good and reliable men; non-resident and other inefficient members should forthwith be recommended for discharge.

As it is desirable that none but well-drilled men should attend the encampment, recruiting will cease February 28, 1876, until after the Fall parade.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

W. P. TROWBRIDGE,
Adjutant-General.

Since this order was issued, a large number of inefficient and non-resident members have been discharged and capable and reliable men have been recruited, so that all the companies are in good condition.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Although our State has not entered very extensively into any plan or system for the encouragement of rifle practice in the National Guard, and while as yet there are no first class rifle ranges in the State, the members of the Guard are steadily progressing in the art of rifle practice, and in two of the Regiments, the First and Second, the practice and improvement the past year has been very regular and satisfactory.

Each company of the National Guard is allowed 1,000 rounds of ball cartridge a year for the purpose of rifle practice, not over 500 rounds being issued on any one requisition.

A report is required once a year, in December, of the rifle practice of each company, and the expenditure of all State ammunition must be accounted for on said report; requisitions for cartridges must also be accompanied by a report showing the result of rifle practice and the expenditure of ammunition since the last report.

Commandants of companies are not allowed to issue ammunition for use by members of their commands, except to squads or teams of five men or more, and such squads when practicing must be under the charge of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, who will take charge of the practice, and make report to the commandant of the result of the practice and the expenditure of the ammunition.

Through the efforts of the officers of the First and Second Regiments, and without expense to the State, teams from each of those regiments were organized and entered at the third annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor in September last. Both teams were entered in the Army and Navy Journal Match, and twelve men were selected from the two teams and entered in the Inter-State Match. In the Army and Navy Journal Match, in which there were fifteen entries, the Second Regiment team, with a score of 306, was awarded the first prize, a handsome solid silver trophy, valued at $750. This prize must be won three times before becoming the property of the winners. It was won in 1873 by the 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and in 1874 by the 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Out of the twenty prizes in the Army and Navy Journal Match, five were taken by the teams of the First and Second Regiments, as follows:

First Team Prize,	Silver Trophy,	2d Reg't Team.
Third individual prize,	Corp. La Barnes,	2d Reg't.
Fourth " "	Serg't Barrett,	1st "
Seventh " "	Private Jones,	2d "
Fifteenth " "	Chaplain Buffum,	1st "

In the Inter-State Match, only two States were represented—New York and Connecticut—the New York team taking the first and third prizes, and the team representing Connecticut, the second and fourth prizes. It is hoped that at the next competition a larger number of States will be represented in the Inter-State Match.

As a matter of interest and an incentive to the members of the National Guard, I give herewith the scores made by the various teams in the Army and Navy Journal Match, and the names and scores of the men comprising the teams from this State.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL MATCH.

TOTAL SCORES BY TEAMS.

Second Connecticut	306
Twenty-third, of Brooklyn	304
Forty-eighth, of Oswego	302
Seventh, of New York	300

Twelfth, of New York	298
Twenty-second, of New York	292
First Connecticut	275
Seventy-ninth, of New York	273
Forty-seventh, of Brooklyn	261
United States Engineers	255
Seventy-first, of New York	252
Eighth, of New York	245
Thirty-second, of Brooklyn	237
Ninth, of New York	224
United States Infantry	135

Following are the individual scores of the members of the Connecticut teams:

SECOND REGIMENT TEAM.

Lieutenant Ross	Co. K	0	5	4	4	4	2	3	22
Sergeant Mix	" K	4	4	5	4	0	5	2	24
Sergeant Munson	" A	0	3	5	5	5	3	4	25
Corporal Crampton	" A	5	3	5	4	5	4	0	26
Corporal Bacon	" D	2	5	5	4	3	5	4	28
Private Jorey	" E	3	5	5	5	3	4	3	28
Corporal Sanford	" F	0	4	5	5	4	4	2	24
Sergeant Wilson	" H	4	2	3	4	4	0	5	22
Captain Byxbee	" I	4	3	5	4	0	0	0	16
Sergeant Lane	" I	3	4	5	5	2	4	5	28
Corporal La Barnes	" K	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	32
Private Jones	" K	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	31
Total									306

FIRST REGIMENT TEAM.

Private Parr	Co. D	4	5	0	2	4	0	0	15
Private Goodwin	" E	3	3	2	0	4	4	2	18
Sergeant Barrett	" C	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	32
Sergeant Clark	" H	4	5	3	3	3	5	4	27
Chaplain Buffum		5	4	5	3	5	5	3	30
Lieutenant Moran	" B	3	0	2	4	0	3	4	16
Private Thornton	" E	4	3	0	5	2	4	3	21
Private Simon	" H	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	29
Sergeant Woodward	" F	2	3	5	3	2	5	4	24
Private Woodbridge	" C	3	4	3	0	3	5	4	22
Sergeant Whitney	" F	3	4	4	5	3	0	2	22
Colonel Hudson		4	3	4	5	3	0	0	19
Total									275

Twelve points were lost to the score of the Second Regiment team by Sergeant Munson of Company A; Lieutenant Ross of Company K, and Corporal Sanford, of Company F,

who, as will be seen, are credited with a cypher at the first shot, which was caused by firing at the wrong target.

INTER-STATE MATCH.

CONNECTICUT TEAM—200 YARDS.

Private Clark	1st Reg't	3	4	4	4	3	0	0	5	3	5—31
Lieutenant Moran	" "	2	4	3	4	0	3	4	3	3	2—29
Sergeant Woodward	" "	2	3	4	3	0	3	4	3	0	4—26
Private Thornton	" "	4	3	0	2	4	4	4	3	2	3—30
Chaplain Buffum	" "	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4—38
Sergeant Barrett	" "	3	0	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	0—30
Private Jorey	2d Reg't	4	4	2	2	2	4	3	3	0	5—28
Private Folsom	" "	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3—37
Sergeant Lane	" "	3	4	3	3	3	5	3	4	4	3—35
Private Jones	" "	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4—34
Corporal Sanford	" "	3	4	3	5	2	4	3	0	3	4—32
Lieutenant Ross	" "	0	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	4—25
Total											375

The New York team's score at the same range was 444. At the four hundred yard range the Connecticut team made the following score:

CONNECTICUT TEAM—400 YARDS.

Clark	1st Reg't	4	5	3	3	5	0	3	0	2	4—29
Moran	" "	2	4	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	5—20
Woodward	" "	3	5	0	3	2	0	0	3	5	0—21
Thornton	" "	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2— 8
Buffum	" "	4	2	4	5	2	3	0	4	5	3—32
Barrett	" "	5	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	3—30
Jorey	2d Reg't	2	0	5	2	2	5	2	2	3	3—26
Folsom	" "	2	0	4	3	5	3	5	3	0	3—28
Lane	" "	0	4	5	4	5	2	5	5	3	2—35
Jones	" "	0	2	3	3	4	2	4	0	3	4—25
Sanford	" "	3	3	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	5—22
Ross	" "	2	5	4	2	5	4	2	5	3	0—32
Total											308

The New York team's score at four hundred yards was 415. As this was the first entry from any of our military organizations at the annual competitions of the National Rifle Association, the result was not only a great honor to the men engaged therein, but also an honor to the State and our

National Guard, and I have no doubt the success of represen tatives at Creedmoor last fall will give a new impetus to rifle practice in this State. .

During the past winter a State Rifle Association has been formed, and negotiations are in progress to locate a range at Berlin, which it is probable will be ready for use this summer. The location at Berlin is so central and easy of access from all parts of the State that I trust it may prove successful, and that arrangements can be made for the use of the range by the National Guard.

As the interest in rifle practice is increasing in the Guard, it may become advisable to authorize the appointment in each regiment of an Inspector of Rifle Practice, who shall have charge and general supervision of rifle practice in his regiment.

ROSTER

OF THE

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Commander-in-Chief,

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL, New Haven.

Adjutant-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

	Date of Rank.
WILLIAM P. TROWBRIDGE, New Haven,	May 7, 1873.

Quartermaster-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

WILLIAM H. GREEN, Hartford,	May 7, 1873.

Surgeon-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

FRANK S. BURGESS, Plainfield,	May 7, 1873.

Paymaster-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

WILLIAM S. CHARNLEY, New Haven,	May 7, 1873.

Commissary-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

ANDREW S. JARVIS, Weston,	May 7, 1873.

Aids to the Commauder-in-Chief—Rank, Colonel.

A. HEATON ROBERTSON, New Haven,	May 7, 1873.
MILO B. RICHARDSON, Salisbury,	May 7, 1873.
WILLIAM D. HUBBARD, Hartford,	May 7, 1873.
CHARLES W. SHELTON, New Haven,	May 7, 1873.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

SIMEON J. FOX, New Haven,	May 10, 1869.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Rank, Major.

THERON C. SWAN, Hartford,	May 14, 1873.

BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General.

	Date of Rank.
WILLIAM RANDEL SMITH, Norwalk,	Sept. 23, 1875.

Brigade Adjutant—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

ALBERT C. HENDRICK, New Haven,	Dec. 6, 1875.

Brigade Inspector—Rank, Major.

T. ATTWATER BARNES, New Haven,	April 26, 1873.

Brigade Quartermaster—Rank, Major.

CHARLES E. DOTY, Norwalk,	Sept. 2, 1872.

Brigade Commissary—Rank, Major.

DAVID M. READ, Bridgeport,	July 28, 1871.

Aides-de-Camp—Rank, Captain.

GEORGE D. GOODRICH, Vernon,	Dec. 6, 1875.
STILES T. STANTON, Norwich,	Dec. 6, 1875.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Colonel.

	Date of Rank.
PHILIP W. HUDSON, North Manchester,	Feb. 1, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEMAN A. TYLER, East Hartford,	Mar. 12, 1874.

Major.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR, Hartford,	Feb. 1, 1875.

Adjutant—Rank, Captain.

GEORGE B. FISHER, Hartford,	April 27, 1875.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

HENRY C. BULLOCK, Hartford,	Mar. 15, 1875.

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

RICHARD JOSLYN, South Manchester,	Nov. 8, 1871.

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

JULIAN N. PARKER, South Manchester,	Mar. 1, 1876.

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

HARRY P. ATHERTON, Hartford,	April 27, 1875.

Chaplain.

FRANCIS H. BUFFUM, East Hartford,	April 21, 1874.

Company A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
Captain,	John A. Miller,	Hartford,	July 19, 1873.
1st Lieutenant,	Edward Schulze,	Hartford,	Feb. 17, 1874.
2d Lieutenant,	Otto Riedel,	Hartford,	July 19, 1873.

Company B.

Captain,	James T. Sherman,	Hartford,	March 14, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	John Dundon,	Hartford,	May 18, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	Patrick J. Moran,	Hartford,	Nov. 3, 1874.

Company C.

Captain,	Ernest C. Colby.	Rockville,	April 9, 1872.
1st Lieutenant,	Amasa P. Dickerson,	Rockville,	April 9, 1872.
2d Lieutenant,	Frederick H. Fitch,	Rockville,	April 15, 1873.

Company D.

Captain,	Reuben W. Hadley,	New Britain,	Jan. 5, 1875.
1st Lieutenant,	John C. Bingham,	New Britain,	Jan. 5, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Augustus N. Bennett,	New Britain,	Jan. 5, 1875.

Company E.

Captain,	Charles B. Erichson,	New Britain,	March 25, 1872.
1st Lieutenant,	Samuel L. Whaples,	New Britain,	March 28, 1873.
2d Lieutenant,	Fred. M. Hemenway,	New Britain,	March 28, 1873.

Company F.

Captain,	John L. White,	Hartford,	Oct. 6, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Levi Hotchkiss,	Hartford,	Sept. 4, 1871.
2d Lieutenant,	Daniel S. Camp,	Hartford,	Sept. 4, 1871.

Company G.

Captain,	John S. Cheney,	S. Manchester,	March 8, 1875.
1st Lieutenant,	Walter W. Cowles,	N. Manchester,	March 8, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Amos Lay,	S. Manchester,	Aug. 30, 1875.

Company H.

Captain,	Benjamin F. Welles,	Hartford,	Feb. 5, 1875.
1st Lieutenant,	Edgar L. Pope,	Hartford,	Feb. 5, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	William M. Clark,	Hartford,	Jan. 24, 1876.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Colonel.

	Date of Rank.
STEPHEN R. SMITH, New Haven,	Jan. 13, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOSIAH N. BACON, New Haven,	Sept. 3, 1875.

Major.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM, Middletown,	Sept. 3, 1875

Adjutant—Rank, Captain.

RUSSELL THOMPSON, New Haven,	Jan. 2, 1875.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

SAMUEL P. BROWN, New Haven,	Jan. 2, 1875.

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

FREDERICK A. SPENCER, Waterbury,	Feb. 28, 1876.

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

EVELYN L. BISSELL, New Haven,	Feb. 28, 1876.

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

EDWARD H. RILEY, New Haven,	Aug. 9, 1871.

Chaplain.

ALONZO N. LEWIS, New Haven,	March 25, 1874.

Company A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
Captain,	Augustus I. Goodrich,	Waterbury,	Sept. 20, 1869.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles L. Stocking,	Waterbury,	Dec. 20, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Francis H. Smith,	Waterbury,	Dec. 20, 1875.

Company B.

Captain,	Carl G. Engel,	New Haven,	Feb. 27, 1871.
1st Lieutenant,	E. A. C. Lohman,	New Haven,	Jan. 12, 1876.
d Lieutenant,	Henry Phillipe,	New Haven,	Jan. 12, 1876.

Company C.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
Captain,	Maurice F. Brennan,	New Haven,	Dec. 4, 1874.
1st Lieutenant,	John Carberry,	New Haven,	Dec. 4, 1874.
2d Lieutenant,	Edward Lynn,	New Haven,	Nov. 16, 1875.

Company D.

Captain,	Henry D. Phillips,	New Haven,	Dec. 21, 1874.
1st Lieutenant,	John Shuster,	New Haven,	Nov. 4, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Luzerne I. Thomas,	New Haven,	Nov. 4, 1875.

Company E.

Captain,	Charles A. Buttricks,	New Haven,	Sept. 16, 1875.
1st Lieutenant,	Samuel A. Downes,	New Haven,	March 1, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Henry R. Loomis,	New Haven,	Sept. 16, 1875.

Company F.

Captain,	Emil A. Gessner,	New Haven,	Dec. 22, 1875.
1st Lieutenant,	Lewis L. Morgan,	New Haven,	Dec. 22, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Singleton Carrington,	New Haven,	Dec. 22, 1875.

Company G.

Captain,	Charles R. Bannon,	Waterbury,	Sept. 25, 1871.
1st Lieutenant,	Dennis A. Magraw,	Waterbury,	Aug. 13, 1874.
2d Lieutenant,	Michael Maher,	Waterbury,	Aug. 13, 1874.

Company H.

Captain,	James S. Cuzner,	Middletown,	Sept. 20, 1875.
1st Lieutenant,	Henry J. Bacon,	Middletown,	Jan. 8, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Frank E. Nourse,	Middletown,	Sept. 20, 1875.

Company I.

Captain,	Theodore Byxbee,	Meriden,	Oct. 20, 1873.
1st Lieutenant,	Henry B. Wood,	Meriden,	Jan. 11, 1876.
2d Lieutenant,	John R. Mackay, Jr.,	Meriden,	Jan. 11, 1876

Company K.

Captain,	W. J. Leavenworth,	Wallingford,	Jan. 29, 1874.
1st Lieutenant,	William N. Mix,	Wallingford,	Feb. 19, 1874.
2d Lieutenant,	David Ross,	Wallingford,	Aug. 25, 1873.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Colonel.

	Date of Rank.
NATHANIEL H. AMES, New London,	Sept. 3, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

WILLIAM H. TUBBS, New London,	Dec. 4, 1875.

Major.

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS, Mystic Bridge,	Dec. 4, 1875.

Adjutant—Rank, Captain.

HEZEKIAH B. SMITH, New London,	April 20, 1875.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

FREDERICK W. SHORT, New London,	Feb. 14, 1874.

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

JOSEPH W. GILBERT, Norwich,	Feb. 14, 1874.

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

FRANCIS N. BRAMAN, New London,	Jan. 16, 1868.

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

WILLIAM B. YOUNG, Norwich,	Oct. 28, 1871.

Chaplain.

JOHN DAVIES, Norwich,	Aug. 1, 1872.

Company A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
Captain,	John H. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge,	Feb. 11, 1876.
1st Lieutenant,	Denison Burrows,	Mystic River,	May 14, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	John R. Lyon,	Mystic River,	Feb. 11, 1876.

Company B.

Captain,	Dennis Geary,	Pawcatuck,	April 1, 1875.
1st Lieutenant,	Michael Twomey,	Pawcatuck,	Aug. 26, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Daniel Keleher, Jr.,	Pawcatuck,	March 23, 1876.

Company C.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
Captain,	James J. McCord,	Norwich,	Feb. 2, 1875.
1st Lieutenant,	James F. Borzang,	Norwich,	April 13, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Frederick N. Saunders,	Norwich,	Aug. 26, 1873.

Company D.

Captain,	William H. Bentley,	New London,	May 12, 1873.
1st Lieutenant,	Abner N. Sterry,	New London,	May 12, 1873.
2d Lieutenant,	J. Emerson Harris,	New London,	Nov. 9, 1874.

Company E.

Captain,	Herbert R. Chappell,	Willimantic,	May 14, 1875.
1st Lieutenant,	Myron P. Squires,	Willimantic,	Feb. 2, 1874.
2d Lieutenant,	Frank S. Fowler,	Willimantic,	May 14, 1875.

Company F.

Captain,	Henry W. Johnson,	Putnam,	May 17, 1873.
1st Lieutenant,	Walter F. Day,	Killingly,	Aug. 16, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Daniel F. X. McEvoy,	Putnam,	Aug. 16, 1875.

Company G.

Captain,	Edward P. King,	Putnam,	Dec. 14, 1871.
1st Lieutenant,	Edgar E. King,	Putnam,	Aug. 18, 1873.
2d Lieutenant,	William H. Anderson,	Putnam,	Aug. 18, 1873.

Company H.

Captain,	William I. Hyde,	Plainfield,	March 7, 1876.
1st Lieutenant,	Otis H. Horton,	Jewett City,	April 14, 1873.
2d Lieutenant,	Timothy Sullivan,	Jewett City,	Dec. 8, 1873.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Colonel.

	Date of Rank.
HEUSTED W. R. HOYT, Greenwich,	Aug. 21, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

ROBERT B. FAIRCHILD, Bridgeport,	Sept. 2, 1872.

Major.

GEORGE S. CROFUT, Bethel,	Sept. 2, 1872.

Adjutant—Rank, Captain.

DAVID T. HUBBELL, Bethel,	Aug. 21, 1871.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

CHARLES OLMSTEAD, Norwalk,	Aug. 21, 1871.

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

JOSEPH C. RANDLE, Norwalk,	Aug. 21, 1871.

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

JAMES E. BARBOUR,	Aug. 21, 1871.

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

GEORGE F. LEWIS, Bridgeport,	Aug. 21, 1871.

Chaplain.

SENECA HOWLAND, Greenwich,	Aug. 21. 1871.

Company A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
Captain,	Henry A. Gilbert,	Bethel,	Oct. 7, 1872.
1st Lieutenant,	Frederick Cole,	Reading,	Nov. 1, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Theodore A. Carter,	Danbury,	Nov. 1, 1875.

Company B.

Captain,	Henry North,	Bridgeport,	June 13, 1871.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles A. Blakeman,	Bridgeport,	Aug. 11, 1874.
2d Lieutenant,	George W. Cornell,	Bridgeport,	Aug. 11, 1874.

Company C.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
Captain,	Philip B. Lever,	Stamford,	Aug. 26, 1872.
1st Lieutenant,	Edward L. Studwell,	Stamford,	Feb. 8, 1872.
2d Lieutenant,	William W. Studwell,	Stamford,	Feb. 8, 1872.

Company D.

Captain,	James C. Crowe,	South Norwalk,	July 19, 1871.
1st Lieutenant,	Addison A. Betts,	South Norwalk,	May 14, 1875.
2d Lieutenant,	Louis J. Blake,	South Norwalk,	May 14, 1875.

Company E.

Captain,	Edward N. Goodwin,	Bridgeport,	Jan. 31, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	James Sheridan,	Bridgeport,	May 30, 1874.
2d Lieutenant,	James Donnelly,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 25, 1876.

Company F.

Captain,	Joseph G. Mead. Jr.,	Greenwich,	Feb. 2, 1875.
1st Lieutenant,	Ephraim Morrell,	Greenwich,	June 11, 1872.
2d Lieutenant,	John Powers,	Greenwich,	Feb. 2, 1875.

Company G.

Captain,	Andrew Knox,	Danbury,	July 21, 1874.
1st Lieutenant,	George C. Comes,	Danbury,	Feb. 18, 1876.
2d Lieutenant,	Theodore Raymond,	Danbury,	Feb. 18, 1876.

Company H.

Captain,	Alexander B. Shumway,	Litchfield,	Nov. 8, 1871.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles B. Lane,	Litchfield,	Feb. 17, 1876.
2d Lieutenant,	Walter K. Peck,	Litchfield,	Nov. 5, 1874.

Company I.

Captain,	Henry Skinner,	Winsted,	Feb. 17, 1872.
1st Lieutenant,	Jos. H. C. Bachelder,	Winsted,	Feb. 17, 1872.
2d Lieutenant,	Wilbur F. Coe,	Winsted,	Feb. 17, 1872.

Company K.

Captain,	Alonzo Gray,	Stratford,	Oct. 18, 1864.
1st Lieutenant,	Henry M. Blakeslee,	Stratford,	April 7, 1874.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles Wilcoxson,	Stratford,	April 7, 1874.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

First Section.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
1st Lieutenant,	William H. Lee,	Guilford,	Nov. 16, 1874.
2d Lieutenant,	William T. Foote,	Guilford,	May 29, 1875.

JUDGE-ADVOCATES.

First Regimental District.

Major THOMAS McMANUS, Hartford, July 17, 1872.

Second Regimental District.

Major H. LYNDE HARRISON, New Haven, June 18, 1872.

Third Regimental District.

Major JOHN A. TIBBITS, New London, Sept. 24, 1872.

Fourth Regimental District.

Major SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Stamford, Aug. 30, 1872.

A muster of the National Guard was made March 1, 1876, under General Orders No. 1, dated February 10, 1876, and the following statement shows the force of the Guard at that date:

FIRST BRIGADE.

First Regiment.

	Locality.	Commissioned officers.	Non-Commis. officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field and Staff, ...	.....	9	6	..	..	15
Band, ...	Hartford, ...	..	..	20	..	20
Company A, ...	Hartford, ...	3	12	2	46	63
" B, ...	Hartford, ...	3	13	2	52	70
" C, ...	Rockville, ...	3	13	2	55	73
" D, ...	New Britain, ...	3	12	2	41	58
" E, ..	New Britain, ...	3	13	2	53	71
" F, ...	Hartford, ...	3	13	2	64	82
" G, ...	South Manchester,...	3	13	2	56	74
" H, ...	Hartford,...	3	13	2	47	65
Total, ...	....	33	108	36	414	591

Second Regiment.

	Locality.	Commissioned officers.	Non-Commis. officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field and Staff, ...	.....	9	6	..	..	15
Band, ...	New Haven, ...	..	..	15	..	15
Company A, ...	Waterbury, ...	3	13	2	41	59
" B, ...	New Haven, ...	3	13	1	48	65
" C, ...	New Haven, ...	3	10	2	55	70
" D, ...	New Haven, ...	3	12	2	49	66
" E, ...	New Haven, ...	3	13	..	68	84
" F, ...	New Haven, ...	3	13	2	59	77
" G, ...	Waterbury, ...	3	11	2	54	70
" H, ...	Middletown, ...	3	12	2	44	61
" I, ...	Meriden,.....	3	13	2	43	61
" K, ...	Wallingford, ...	3	12	2	48	65
Total, ...	.....	39	128	32	509	708

THIRD REGIMENT.

	Locality.	Commissioned officers.	Non-Commis. officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field and Staff, ...	.....	9	4	..	..	13
Band, ...	New London, ...	..	..	20	..	20
Company A, ...	Mystic Bridge, ...	3	11	2	40	56
" B, ...	Pawcatuck,.....	3	11	2	43	59
" C, ...	Norwich, ...	3	12	2	45	62
" D, ...	New London, ...	3	13	2	43	61
" E, ...	Willimantic, ...	3	13	2	41	59
" F, ...	Putnam, ...	3	13	2	62	80
" G, ...	Putnam, ...	3	13	2	58	76
" H, ...	Jewett City,.....	2	8	2	69	81
Total, ...	.....	32	98	36	401	567

FOURTH REGIMENT.

	Locality.	Commissioned officers.	Non-Commis. officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field and Staff,....	.....	9	6	..	..	15
Band, ...	Bridgeport, ...	..	..	20	..	20
Company A, ...	Bethel, ...	3	7	2	50	62
" B, ...	Bridgeport, ...	3	13	2	57	75
" C, ...	Stamford,.....	3	12	2	53	70
" D, ...	South Norwalk, ...	3	13	2	54	72
" E, ...	Bridgeport, ...	3	13	2	55	73
" F, ...	Greenwich, ...	3	13	2	51	69
" G, ...	Danbury, ...	3	8	2	62	75
" H, ...	Litchfield, ...	3	10	2	44	59
" I, ...	Winsted, ...	3	13	2	48	66
" K, ...	Stratford,.....	3	13	2	51	69
Total, ...	.....	39	121	40	525	725

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

	Locality.	Commissioned officers.	Non-Commis-officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
First Section.....	Guilford, ...	2	7	..	29	38

RECAPITULATION.

AGGREGATE IN BRIGADE.

	Locality.	Commissioned officers.	Non-Commis. officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Brigade, Field and Staff, ...	.....	7	..	..	..	7
First Regiment, ...	1st Cong. District,...	33	108	36	414	591
Second " ...	2d " ...	39	128	32	509	708
Third " ...	3d " ...	32	98	36	401	567
Fourth " ..	4th " ...	39	121	40	525	725
Light Artillery, ...	2d " ...	2	7	..	29	38
Total, ...	.....	152	462	144	1,878	2,636

The annexed table shows the number of enlistments in each Company of the Guard during the past year, the number of enlisted men discharged, including those who have died in the service, and the number whose term of service expires previous to March 1, 1877.

FIRST REGIMENT.

	Enlisted.	Discharged.	Term of service expires previous to March 1, 1877.
Non-Com. Staff,	1	2	2
Band,	2	1	9
Company A,	16	28	32
" B,	16		18
" C,	45	25	1
" D,	8	20	13
" E,	23	12	
" F,	33	9	29
" G,	32	16	16
" H,	32	22	
Total,	208	135	120

SECOND REGIMENT.

	Enlisted.	Discharged.	Term of service expires previous to March 1, 1877.
Non-Com. Staff,		2	6
Band,	1	6	12
Company A,	17	20	12
" B,	20	23	10
" C,	33	30	12
" D,	34	22	15
" E,	33	4	4
" F,	33	23	17
" G,	12	2	31
" H,	14	12	9
" I,	14	15	11
" K,	15	17	33
Total,	226	176	172

THIRD REGIMENT.

	Enlisted.	Discharged.	Term of service expires previous to March 1, 1877.
Non-Com. Staff,		1	2
Band,	2	2	
Company A,	8		20
" B,	73	13	
" C,	32	27	13
" D,	17	10	24
" E,	27	32	17
" F,	38	41	16
" G,	22	16	39
" H,	6	4	26
Total,	225	146	157

FOURTH REGIMENT.

	Enlisted.	Discharged.	Term of service expires previous to March 1, 1877.
Non-Com. Staff,			5
Band,	3	3	13
Company A,	24	13	12
" B,	43	23	13
" C,	20	21	35
" D,	33	31	18
" E,	34	20	9
" F,	31	12	22
" G,	27	21	10
" H,	17	7	28
" I,	14	10	32
" K,	24	6	18
Total,	270	167	215

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

	Enlisted.	Discharged.	Term of service expires previous to March 1, 1877.
First Section,	9	8	9

ENROLLMENT.

The annual enrollment of the military subjects of the State by the selectmen of the various towns, returns of which were received at this office in December last, shows that there are 64,796 persons enrolled in the State between 18 and 45 years of age; 2,693 of these are exempt by various causes from performance of military duty, leaving 62,103 as the number of Inactive Militia (persons liable to military duty in case of war, insurrection or invasion). The Inactive Militia last year numbered 61,488.

The returns also show that 39,491 persons are liable to pay a Commutation Tax of $2, making the amount of Commutation Tax for the year $78,982, an increase of $1,996 over the previous year. The increase in the number liable to pay a tax is 998.

The accompanying tables give the number of Inactive Militia, and the number liable to Commutation Tax in each town.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No of persons assessed Commutation tax of $2.
Hartford,	4,594	3,152
Avon,	108	66
Berlin,	198	126
Bloomfield,	137	91
Bristol,	590	298
Burlington,	148	82
Canton,	266	134
East Hartford,	386	256
East Granby,	78	51
East Windsor,	342	259
Enfield,	589	315
Farmington,	312	139
Glastonbury,	393	217
Granby,	225	178
Hartland,	101	80
Manchester,	453	260
Marlborough,	60	31
New Britain,	1,400	729
Newington,	77	44
Plainville,	210	150
Rocky Hill,	85	61
Simsbury,	224	165
Southington,	619	397
South Windsor,	232	162
Suffield,	253	200
West Hartford,	139	107
Wethersfield,	191	127
Windsor,	410	282
Windsor Locks,	213	155
Total,	13,033	8,314

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation tax of $2.
Tolland,	93	59
Andover,	52	26
Bolton,	63	45
Coventry,	190	130
Columbia,	79	52
Ellington,	143	107
Hebron,	101	70
Mansfield,	215	130
Somers,	159	126
Stafford,	424	225
Union,	78	57
Willington,	108	69
Vernon,	559	295
Total,	2,264	1,391

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation tax of $2.
New Haven,	5,694	3,520
Branford,	357	226
Bethany,	59	41
Beacon Falls,	81	60
Cheshire,	230	171
Derby,	1,153	575
East Haven,	396	239
Guilford,	331	183
Hamden,	264	178
Madison,	200	118
Meriden,	2,010	1,472
Middlebury,	64	53
Milford,	290	175
Naugatuck,	410	271
North Branford,	142	84
North Haven,	226	138
Orange,	406	252
Oxford,	132	87
Prospect,	64	36
Seymour,	210	135
Southbury,	121	87
Wallingford,	530	273
Waterbury,	1,556	898
Woodbridge,	89	48
Wolcott,	68	45
Total,	15,083	9,365

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation tax of $2.
Middletown,	1,308	893
Chatham,	200	140
Chester,	107	81
Clinton,	138	91
Cromwell,	139	98
Durham,	125	61
East Haddam,	326	225
Essex,	269	190
Haddam,	204	133
Killingworth,	88	72
Middlefield,	111	78
Old Saybrook,	120	82
Portland,	224	163
Saybrook,	164	118
Westbrook,	111	80
Total,	3,634	2,505

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation tax of $2.
New London,	1,397	786
Norwich,	1,985	1,065
Bozrah,	88	64
Colchester,	253	170
East Lyme,	146	127
Franklin,	53	35
Griswold,	272	142
Groton,	394	238
Lebanon,	221	169
Ledyard,	108	90
Lisbon,	70	55
Lyme,	104	64
Montville,	196	147
North Stonington,	188	133
Old Lyme,	130	89
Preston,	183	120
Salem,	56	44
Stonington,	707	360
Sprague,	192	116
Waterford,	244	155
Total,	6,987	4,169

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation tax of $2.
Windham,	700	369
Ashford,	129	92
Brooklyn,	147	102
Canterbury,	144	105
Chaplin,	78	45
Eastford,	126	87
Hampton,	68	45
Killingly,	624	328
Plainfield,	335	228
Pomfret,	155	90
Putnam,	505	233
Sterling,	100	65
Scotland,	59	44
Thompson,	380	249
Voluntown,	118	70
Woodstock,	259	154
Total,	3,927	2,306

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation tax of $2.
Fairfield,	277	220
Bethel,	349	159
Bridgeport,	3,504	2,732
Brookfield,	84	71
Danbury,	1,151	723
Darien,	225	140
Easton,	119	80
Greenwich,	468	337
Huntington,	211	149
Monroe,	124	86
New Canaan,	304	204
Newtown,	407	312
New Fairfield,	136	98
Norwalk,	1,741	926
Reading,	155	95
Ridgefield,	195	137
Stamford,	1,183	648
Stratford,	404	165
Sherman,	86	57
Trumbull,	143	72
Weston,	94	65
Westport,	362	246
Wilton,	181	123
Total,	11,903	7,845

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation tax of $2.
Litchfield,	362	233
Barkhamsted,	166	112
Bethlehem,	86	61
Bridgewater,	81	68
Canaan,	135	93
Colebrook,	124	95
Cornwall,	168	126
Goshen,	99	65
Harwinton,	132	77
Kent,	130	105
Morris,	77	52
New Hartford,	263	153
New Milford,	358	271
Norfolk,	105	81
North Canaan,	162	129
Plymouth,	296	208
Roxbury,	107	77
Salisbury,	377	266
Sharon,	233	189
Torrington,	371	225
Thomaston,	241	157
Washington,	148	100
Warren,	87	56
Watertown,	170	125
Winchester,	519	275
Woodbury,	275	197
Total,	5,272	3,596

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons assessed Commutation tax of $2.
Hartford,	13,033	8,314
Tolland,	2,264	1,391
New Haven,	15,083	9,365
Middlesex,	3,634	2,505
New London,	6,987	4,169
Windham,	3,927	2,306
Fairfield,	11,903	7,845
Litchfield,	5,272	3,596
Total,	62,103	39,491

EXAMINING BOARD.

The Board for the examination of officers of the Connecticut National Guard in military tactics, convened at the brigade encampment at Niantic, August 19, 1875; at New Haven, August 26, 1875, and at Bridgeport, August 27, 1875, and examined fifty-two officers. Those reported as having passed a satisfactory examination, were commissioned in accordance with S. O., No. 63, dated September 25, 1875.

The General Order appointing the Board of Examiners, convening the officers for examination, and the report of the Board, are given herewith:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Haven, July 24, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

I. Colonel Charles L. Upham, of West Meriden, Lieut.-Colonel David Torrance, of Derby, and Major Thomas McManus, of Hartford, are hereby appointed an Examining Board, to examine in military tactics the officers of the Connecticut National Guard.

II. The Board will convene at the brigade encampment at Niantic, Thursday, August 19, 1875, for the examination of the officers of the 1st and 3d Regiments; at New Haven, Thursday, August 26, 1875, for the examination of officers of the 2d Regiment and the Light Artillery; and at Bridgeport, Friday, August 27, 1875, for the examination of officers of the 4th Regiment.

III. Each officer appearing before the Board will be examined in a thorough course of such tactics as he would require knowledge of for the proper performance of the duties of his position, and return will be made to this office, giving name

and rank of each officer examined, the result of the examination, and such other information as the Board may think advisable.

IV. The Colonels of the Regiments will be allowed to be present at the examination of officers of their Regiment.

V. Brig.-General R. B. Craufurd, commanding Brigade, will provide quarters for the Examining Board at the Brigade Encampment, and the following named officers are ordered to appear for examination at said encampment, on Thursday, August 19, 1875:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel PHILIP W. HUDSON.
Major LUCIUS A. BARBOUR.
Captain and Adjutant GEORGE P. FISHER.

COMPANY B.

Second Lieut. PATRICK J. MORAN.

COMPANY D.

Captain REUBEN W. HADLEY.
First Lieut. JOHN C. BINGHAM.
Second Lieut. AUGUSTUS N. BENNETT.

COMPANY G.

Captain JOHN S. CHENEY.
First Lieut. WALTER W. COWLES.
Second Lieut. AUSTIN G. MONROE.

COMPANY H.

Captain BENJAMIN F. WELLES.
First Lieut. EDGAR L. POPE.
Second Lieut. WILLIAM A. GRAY.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain and Adjutant HEZEKIAH B. SMITH

COMPANY A.

First Lieut. DENNISON BURROWS.
Second Lieut. CHARLES A. FAIRBANKS.

COMPANY B.

Captain DENNIS GEARY.
First Lieut. WILLIAM KELEHER.
Second Lieut. MICHAEL O'CONNELL.

COMPANY C.

First Lieut. JAMES F. BORZANG.

COMPANY D.

Second Lieut. J. EMERSON HARRIS.

COMPANY E.

Captain HERBERT R. CHAPPELL.
First Lieut. MYRON P. SQUIRES.
Second Lieut. FRANK S. FOWLER.

COMPANY H.

Second Lieut. TIMOTHY SULLIVAN.

VI. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear for examination at New Haven, on Thursday, August 26, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Adjutant-General:

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel JOHN H. BARIO.

COMPANY A.

Second Lieut. CHARLES L. STOCKING.

COMPANY B.

First Lieut. THEODORE KAPITZKE.
Second Lieut. E. A. C. LOHMAN.

COMPANY C.

Captain MAURICE F. BRENNAN.
Second Lieut. THOMAS P. NEWMAN.

COMPANY D.

Captain HENRY D. PHILLIPS.
First Lieut. BERZELIUS A. BUELL.
Second Lieut. JOHN SHUSTER.

COMPANY E.

First Lieut. SAMUEL A. DOWNES.
Second Lieut. CHARLES A. BUTTRICKS.

COMPANY F.

First Lieut. EMIL A. GESSNER.
Second Lieut. LEWIS L. MORGAN.

COMPANY G.

First Lieut. DENNIS A. MAGRAW.
Second Lieut. MICHAEL MAHER.

COMPANY H.

First Lieut. HENRY J. BACON.

FIRST SECTION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. WILLIAM H. LEE.
Second Lieut. WILLIAM T. FOOTE.

VII. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear for examination at Bridgeport, on Friday, August 27, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the armory of Company E, 4th Regiment:

FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

First Lieut. CHARLES A. BLAKEMAN.
Second Lieut. GEORGE W. CORNELL.

COMPANY D.

First Lieut. ADDISON A. BETTS.
Second Lieut. LEWIS J. BLAKE.

COMPANY E.

First Lieut. JAMES SHERIDAN.
Second Lieut. MICHAEL BRACKEN.

COMPANY F.

Captain JOSEPH G. MEAD, Jr.
Second Lieut. JOHN POWERS.

COMPANY G.

Captain ANDREW KNOX.
First Lieut. GEORGE A. VIBBERTS.
Second Lieut. GEORGE C. COMES.

COMPANY H.

First Lieut. FREDERICK C. WEBSTER.
Second Lieut. WALTER K. PECK.

COMPANY K.

First Lieut. HENRY M. BLAKESLEE.
Second Lieut. CHARLES WILCOXSON.

VIII. The Board of Examiners will be allowed compensation as provided in paragraph IX, General Orders No. 1, dated January 30, 1872.

By-order of the Commander-in-Chief,

W. P. TROWBRIDGE,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

SIMEON J. FOX, *Ass't Adjutant-General.*

To Brig.-Gen. W. P. TROWBRIDGE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut:

General—In compliance with General Orders No. 3, issued from your office, and bearing date July 24, 1875, the undersigned convened at the times and places indicated in said order, and herewith transmit the result of our examinations.

At Niantic, on the 19th day of August, 1875, we examined the following officers of the First Regiment, whose names are specified in said General Orders No. 3, and said officers were found by us to be qualified by their knowledge of military tactics for the duties of their respective positions, to wit:

Colonel PHILIP W. HUDSON.
Major LUCIUS A. BARBOUR.
Captain and Adj't GEORGE B. FISHER.
Second Lieut. PATRICK J. MORAN, Company B.

Captain REUBEN W. HADLEY, Company D
First Lieut. JOHN C. BINGHAM, Company D.
Second Lieut. AUGUSTUS N. BENNETT, Company D.
Captain JOHN S. CHENEY, Company G.
First Lieut. WALTER W. COWLES, Company G.
Captain BENJAMIN F. WELLES, Company H.
First Lieut. EDGAR L. POPE, Company H.
Second Lieut. WILLIAM A. GRAY, Company H.

Second Lieutenant Austin G. Monroe, of Company "G," was not present for examination.

On the 20th day of August, 1875, we examined the following officers of the Third Regiment, who were all found well qualified by their knowledge of military tactics for the duties of their respective positions, to wit:

Captain and Adj't HEZEKIAH B. SMITH.
First Lieut. DENNISON BURROWS, Company A.
Second Lieut. CHARLES A. FAIRBANKS, Company A.
Captain DENNIS GEARY, Company B.
First Lieut. JAMES F. BORZANG, Company C.
Second Lieut. J. EMERSON HARRIS, Company D.
Captain HERBERT R. CHAPPELL, Company E.
First Lieut. MYRON P. SQUIRES, Company E.
Second Lieut. FRANK S. FOWLER, Company E.
First Lieut. WALTER F. DAY, Company F.
Second Lieut. DANIEL F. X. MCEVOY, Company F.
Second Lieut. TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, Company H.

First Lieutenant William Kelcher, and Second Lieutenant Michael O'Connell, both of Company "B," were not present for examination. The latter was obliged to be absent on August 20, although present and ready for examination August 19.

The following named officers of the Second Regiment appeared before this Board for examination at the Adjutant-General's office, New Haven, August 26, and were found well qualified by their knowledge of military tactics for the duties of their respective positions, to wit:

Colonel JOHN H. BARIO.
Second Lieut. CHARLES L. STOCKING, Company A.
First Lieut. THEODORE KAPITZKE, Company B.
Second Lieut. E. A. C. LOHMAN, Company B.

Captain MAURICE F. BRENNAN, Company C.
Captain HENRY D. PHILLIPS, Company D.
Second Lieut. JOHN SHUSTER, Company D.
First Lieut. EMIL A. GESSNER, Company F.
Second Lieut. LEWIS L. MORGAN, Company F.
Second Lieut. MICHAEL MAHER, Company G.
First Lieut. HENRY J. BACON, Company H.

The following named officers did not appear for examination, to wit:

First Lieut. DENNIS A. MAGRAW, Company G.
First Lieut. SAMUEL A. DOWNES, Company E.
Second Lieut. CHARLES A. BUTTRICKS, Company E.
First Lieut. BERZELIUS A. BUELL, Company D.
Second Lieut. THOMAS P. NEWMAN, Company C.

Of the above absentees, First Lieut. Dennis A. Magraw, and First Lieut. Samuel A. Downes, were represented to us as necessarily absent from the State. Second Lieut. Charles A. Buttricks was badly bitten by a dog the day before, and was unable to be present.

At the same session the following named officers of the First Section Light Artillery were, on examination by us, found well qualified by their knowledge of military tactics for the duties of their respective positions, to wit:

First Lieut. WILLIAM H. LEE.
Second Lieut. WILLIAM T. FOOTE.

The following named officers of the Fourth Regiment appeared for examination at the armory of Company E, Bridgeport, on the 27th day of August, 1875, and were found well qualified by their knowledge of military tactics for the duties of their respective positions, to wit:

Second Lieut. FREDERICK COLE, Company A.
First Lieut. CHARLES A. BLAKEMAN, Company B.
Second Lieut. GEORGE W. CORNELL, Company B.
First Lieut. ADDISON A. BETTS, Company D.
First Lieut. JAMES SHERIDAN, Company E.
Second Lieut. MICHAEL BRACKEN, Company E.
Captain JOSEPH G. MEAD, Jr., Company F.

Second Lieut. JOHN POWERS, Company F.
Captain ANDREW KNOX, Company G.
First Lieut. GRORGE A. VIBBERTS, Company G.
Second Lieut. GEORGE C. COMES, Company G.
First Lieut. FREDERICK C. WEBSTER, Company H.
Second Lieut. WALTER K. PECK, Company H.
First Lieut. HENRY M. BLAKESLEE, Company K.
Second Lieut. CHARLES WILCOXSON, Company K.

Second Lieut. Lewis J. Blake, Company "D," requested to be excused from examination this term, and his reasons, to wit: the recent date of his appointment, and the want of the necessary time and opportunities for drill, etc., to qualify himself for his position, seemed to us sufficient to recommend that he be allowed further time before being required to stand examination, and we respectfully so recommend if it merits your approval.

The result of the examination has been eminently satisfactory to this Board, especially so with the great majority of the officers of the Second, Third and Fourth Regiments. A few of the officers of the First were excellently qualified by knowledge of the tactics, and while the remainder were sufficiently well instructed to pass examination, and on the field, in company and battalion drill handled their commands well, yet they showed a greater lack of study of the books than their brother line officers of the other three regiments.

The Third and Fourth Regiment officers are entitled to much more credit for arriving at the same standard of excellence than those of the First and Second, for the obvious reason that they labor under greater disadvantages. Their companies are more scattered, their opportunities for drill and discipline are fewer, and, under these circumstances, we think that the officers of the Third and Fourth Regiments are justly entitled to great praise, for the excellent manner in which the great majority of them acquitted themselves at this examination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

August 27, 1875.

CHARLES L. UPHAM,
DAVID TORRANCE,
THOMAS McMANUS,
} *Examining Board.*

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

The Adjutant-General of the State issued a circular in the year 1864, giving notice to all parties interested that it was entirely unnecessary to employ agents in the collection of State bounties, and that by calling upon this office prompt steps would be taken to secure payment without any charge or cost to the Volunteer or his family ; later in the year another notice was issued informing discharged Volunteers, and others interested, that this office would render all aid in its power, in the procuring of pensions, bounties, arrears of pay, and other claims properly due by the Government, without deduction or charge for services.

Gross impositions had been practiced by claim agents, especially in the collection of bounties, and their fees have been exorbitant and outrageously large ; in many cases known to this office, half of the amount collected had been taken by the Agents, and large numbers of soldiers have lost all their bounties through the dishonesty of these men.

Cases where claims were entirely neglected, and others where they were abandoned by agents after incurring large expenses to the claimants have been established through the agency of this office. It is only recently that several claims of this character have been collected, one being that of an invalid soldier where his pension dated back to April 14, 1863. Two of guardians of minor children where the first payments were over nine hundred dollars ($900) each, and another of a widow in a neighboring town whose first payment was over one thousand dollars ($1,000). Since the issue of the circular in November, 1864, there have been filed in the proper department at Washington, six thousand one hundred and twenty-one (6,121) claims for pensions, etc., etc.;

of these there have been granted five thousand two hundred and sixteen (5,216); four hundred and ninety-five (495) have been rejected, leaving still pending, four hundred and ten (410).

The amount, collected on the various claims is nearly nine hundred thousand dollars, ($900,000), and it is gratifying to add that of this large amount, not one dollar has been lost to the claimants.

For this year the number of claims filed was one hundred and twenty-nine (129), eighty-six (86) of which have been established, and thirty (30) rejected.

In addition to the above, vouchers for the quarterly payment of pensions have been executed representing for the year, the sum of thirty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one $\frac{91}{100}$ dollars ($31,831\frac{91}{100}$) which being added to the amounts previously reported shows a total of one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and ninety-seven $\frac{27}{100}$ dollars ($130,597\frac{27}{100}$).

In the report issued from this office in 1871, it was estimated that the amount saved to soldiers and their heirs from fees and exactions of claim agents was one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and at this date the amount largely exceeds that sum. It will undoubtedly be gratifying to every citizen of the State to know that so much money has been saved to the Volunteers, their widows and children, and at a small and reasonable expense to the State.

No change has been made since my last report in the pension and bounty laws, but during the present session of Congress a large number of bills have been introduced and referred to the proper committees; some of the bills have passed the committees and are now awaiting action in the House and Senate.

The general business of the office has changed but very little for the past few years. The volunteers from this State in the late war still call, to a small extent, for the State Testimonials, while the requests for certificates of service and vari-

ous information from the muster rolls of the Regiments is increasing every year; the departments at Washington are also requiring information from the records of the office regarding soldiers of the late war. The large number of General and Special Orders issued to the National Guard requires a large amou of writing and keeps one clerk almost constantly employed.

Renewing to your Excellency my regard and esteem,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. TROWBRIDGE,

Adjutant-General.

REPORT

OF THE

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1876.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1876.

State of Connecticut.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

The undersigned, Auditors of the accounts of the Quartermaster-General for the year ending April 1st, 1876, have attended to their duties, and respectfully report:

That we have examined the books and accounts of the office, and have found them correct, and the vouchers for all payments on file; that the Arsenal buildings and the military stores, and other property of the State in charge of the Department, appear to have been cared for in a proper manner, and the auditors are of the opinion that the Quartermaster-General, W. H. Green, and his assistant, Major T. C. Swan, have performed their duties in a faithful and capable manner.

CHARLES W. COOK,
JOHN G. ROOT, } *Auditors.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Hartford, May 3, 1876.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

In conformity with Section 2, Chapter 4, of the "Act for Forming and Conducting the Military Force," passed May Session, A. D. 1874, which requires a report from the Quartermaster-General, I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

I am respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

W. H. GREEN,
Quartermaster-General.

DR. STATE OF CONNECTICUT IN ACCOUNT WITH

1876.			
April 1.	To amount expended for repairs and improvements on Arsenal grounds and buildings,		$346.74
	To amount expended for office expenses,		169.16
	" "	contingent expenses,	43.43
	" "	care public property,	2,864.10
	" "	Conn. National Guard and encampment,	3,074.73
	" "	transportation of C. N. G.,	5,022.17
	" "	equipments, "	762.40
	" "	uniforms, "	2,375.00
	" "	armory rents, "	15,926.67
	" "	officers' pay, "	2,275.00
	" "	care of arms, "	2,759.38
	" "	armory rents of Wilkins' Battalion,	300.00
	To balance.		670.59
			$36,589.37

W. H. GREEN, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. Cr.

1875.			
April	1.	By cash balance from old account, -	$365.52
	29.	" on order from Comptroller, -	2,000.00
June	1.	" " " " - -	2,000.00
	12.	" " " " - -	2,000.00
July	30.	" " " " - -	5,000.00
Oct.	2.	" " " " - -	10,000.00
	12.	" " " " - -	10,000.00
	26.	" " " " - -	2,500.00
Dec.	15.	" " " " - -	1,000.00
1876.			
Jan'y	11.	" " " " - -	1,000.00
Mc'h	31.	" from sale of buttons, - -	158.77
		" " " arms and accoutrements,	188.60
		" " transportation, - -	186.37
		" " officers and others, -	190.11
			$36,589.37
April 1, By balance, - - - - - -			$670.59

PROPERTY RETURN.

Class A, Camp and Garrison Equipage.

	Wall tents.	Wall Tent Flies.	Wall Tent Poles, sets.	A Tents.	A Tent Poles, sets.	Marque Tents.	Marque Tent Flies.	Marque Tent Poles, sets.	Bell Tents.	Bell Tent Poles, sets.	Chapel Tents.	Chapel Tent Poles, sets.	Tent Pins, large.	Tent Pins, small.	Tent Guy Handles.	Camp Tables.	Camp Chairs.	Bed Sacks.	Axes.	Axe Helves.	Half Axes.	Half Axe Helves.	Pick Axes.	Pick Axe Helves.	Spades.	Mallets.	Candle Sticks.	Lanterns.	Wash Basins.	Wood Pails.	Cups, Tinned Iron.	Rakes.	Flag Staffs.	Halyards, sets.	Flags, Garrison.	Flags, Storm.	Flags, State.	Camp Colors.	Drums, Snare.	Drum Heads, Snare.	Drum Heads, Batter.	Drum Slings.	Drum Stick Carriages.	Drum Sticks, pairs.	Drum Covers, Linen.	Fifes.	Color Belts.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Mess Pans.	Skirmishing Bugles.	Bugle Cord and Tassel.	Camp Stools.
Remaining on hand March 31, 1875,	106	93	107	610	615	4	1	14	18	19	2	2	1,581	7,916	63	20	54	1,099	14	13	9	3	67	22	32	40	464	54	394	110	356	30	2	1	2	3	1	2	30	12	7	7	17	16	17	4	9	8	1	2	9	2	1	39
Received from Conn. Nat'l Guard during the year,	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
" purchase during the year,	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..
Taken up,	....	2	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Total to be accounted for,	106	95	107	610	615	4	1	14	18	19	2	2	1,581	7,916	63	20	54	1,099	14	13	9	3	67	22	32	40	464	54	394	110	356	30	2	1	2	3	1	2	32	30	31	7	19	18	17	5	9	110	1	2	9	2	1	39
Issued to Connecticut National Guard,	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	21	3	..	3	3	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expended in service by "	....	..	....	....	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	150	350	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	3	4	5	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" and dropped,	....	..	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Sold to officers and others,	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	5	....	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total issued, expended, dropped, and sold,	....	..	....	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	150	350	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	3	9	5	48	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	21	21	6	..	3	6	..	..	102	..	..	..	1	..	26
Remaining on hand March 31, 1876,	106	95	107	608	612	4	1	12	18	19	2	2	1,431	7,566	63	20	54	1,092	14	13	9	3	67	22	32	15	426	51	385	105	308	26	2	1	2	3	1	2	29	9	10	1	19	15	11	5	9	8	1	2	9	1	1	13

PROPERTY RETURN.

Class B.—Clothing.

	Overcoats, Infantry.	Overcoats, Cavalry.	Caps, C. N G., worn.	Cap Letters, C. N. G.	Cap Numbers, C. N. G.	N. C. O. Sashes.	Chevrons, Prs.	Wool Blankets.	Buttons, C. N. G., large.	Buttons, C. N. G., small.	Eyelet Hooks.	C. N. G. Buttons, Officers' large.	C. N. G. Buttons, Officers' small.	Blanket Cases.	Scarlet Blankets.	Magenta blankets.	Artillery Blankets.
Remaining on hand March 31, 1875, - - -	889	92	86	1,791	1,764	47	225	626	7,338	2,526	200	1,220	491	47	..	15	16
Received from purchase, - - - - - - -	....	..	..	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	..	60	48	..
Taken up, - - - - - - - - - - -	....	..	..	.....	.....	4	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
Total to be accounted for, - - - - -	889	92	86	1,791	1,764	51	225	626	7,338	2,526	200	1,220	491	47	60	63	16
Issued to Connecticut National Guard, - - -	....	..	..	.....	.....	1	....	9	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	60	33	..
Expended in service, by Conn. Nat'l Guard, - -	....	..	..	.....	.....	..	....	5	268	120	....	.....	.....	.	..	..	..
Sold to officers and others, . - - - - -	2	4	86	.....	.....	1	12	20	3,524	716	....	54	60	..	..	..	..
Total issued, expended and sold, - - -	2	4	86	.....	.....	2	12	34	3,792	836	200	54	60	..	60	33	..
Remaining on hand March 31, 1876, - - -	887	88	86	1,791	1,764	49	213	592	3,546	1,690	200	1,166	431	47	..	30	16

PROPERTY RETURN.

Class C.—Quartermaster's Stores.

	Company Chests.	Augers.	Bitt Stocks.	Claw Chisels.	Hammers.	Crow Bars.	Marking Pots.	Stencil Plates, sets.	Stencil Brushes.	Padlocks, Brass.	Padlocks, Iron.	Candles, pounds.	Soap, pounds.	Flags, Silk National, Veteran.	Flags, Silk Regimental, Veteran.	Guidons, Veterans.	Guidons, Infantry, C. N. G.	Flags, Rebel Trophies.	Guidon, Lt. Battery, C. N. G.	Markers, C. N. G.
Remaining on hand March 31, 1875,	3	1	13	3	7	3	2	3	1	14	2	40	588	37	41	18	2	5	1	..
Received from purchase during the year,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	245	..	..	..	4	..	..	8
Total to be accounted for,	3	1	13	3	7	3	2	3	1	14	2	173	833	37	41	18	6	5	1	8
Issued to Connecticut National Guard,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	...	..	..	..	4	..	..	8
Expended in service by Conn. Nat'l Guard,	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		..	..	155	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total issued and expended,	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	155	350	..	..	..	4	..	..	8
Remaining on hand March 31, 1876,	3	1	13	3	6	3	2	3	1	14	2	18	483	37	41	18	2	5	1	..

PROPERTY RETURN.

Class D.—Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

| | SMALL ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS. | | |

PROPERTY RETURN.

Class D.—Ordnance and Ordnance Stores—(Continued).

| | PARTS OF SMALL ARMS AND MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS. | | |

PROPERTY RETURN.

Class D.—Ordnance and Ordnance Stores—(Continued).

| | FIELD GUNS AND HOWITZER. | | | | | | | | | | | | ARTILLERY CARRIAGES. | | | | | | | | | ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | |

FIRST REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Colonel Philip W. Hudson, North Manchester.

2 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
2 " " " Bayonets.
2 Artillery Sabres.
4 Waist Belts.
4 " " Plates.
4 N. C. Staff, Cross Belts and Plates.
4 " Staff Swords.
26 1st Regiment Uniforms, complete.
1 Regimental Flag, State.
1 " " National.
6 Guidons.
2 Color Belts.
2 " Waist Belts and Plates.
21 Music Pouches.
21 Band Waist Belts and Plates.
6 Markers.

Infantry Company A, Hartford, Captain JOHN A. MILLER.

78 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
78 " " " Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
78 Cartridge Boxes.
78 " Box Belts.
78 Bayonet Scabbards.
78 " Scabbard Belts
78 Waist Belts.
78 " Belt Plates.
78 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 " Covers, linen.
2 " Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
80 1st Regiment Coats.

80 1st Regiment Pants.
80 " Caps.
80 " Pompons.
80 " Epaulettes.
65 Knapsacks.
65 Magenta Blankets.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
800 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company B, Hartford, Captain JAMES T. SHERMAN.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
1 Spring Vise,
59 Cartridge boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
57 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
3 Drum Covers, linen.
3 Drum Heads, batter.
2 " " snare.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
60 1st Regiment Coats.
60 " Pants.
60 " Caps.
60 " Pompons.
60 " Epaulettes.
60 Knapsacks.
60 Magenta Blankets.
1 Wiper (old).
1180 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company C, Rockville, Captain ERNEST C. COLBY.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.

6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 " Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
2 Drum Heads, batter.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
64 1st Regiment Coats.
64 " Pants.
64 " Caps.
64 " Pompons.
64 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
62 Knapsacks.
62 Magenta Blankets.
1 Blanket Case.
1660 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company D, New Britain, Captain Reuben W. Hadley.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
4 Wipers, bristle.
56 Cartridge Boxes.
56 Cartridge Box Belts.
56 Bayonet Scabbards.
56 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
56 Waist Belts.
56 Waist Belt Plates.
56 Cross Belt Plates.

1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
3 Drum Slings.
3 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 Drum Stick Carriage.
2 Drum Heads, batter.
2 " " snare.
1 Fife.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
54 1st Regiment Coats.
54 " Pants.
54 " Caps.
54 " Pompons.
54 " Epaulettes.
38 Artillery Uniforms, complete.
3 Arm Chests.
2 Cases Equipment Packing.
56 Magenta Blankets.
56 Knapsacks.
1 Blanket Case.
680 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company E, New Britain, Captain CHAS. B. ERICHSON.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
5 Drum Heads, batter.

5 Drum Heads, snare.
3 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
58 1st Regiment Coats.
58 " Pants.
58 " Caps.
58 " Pompons.
58 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
60 Knapsacks.
60 Magenta Blankets.
1 Blanket Case.
800 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company F, Hartford, Captain JOHN L. WHITE.

80 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
80 " " Musket Bayonets.
80 Cartridge Boxes.
79 Cartridge Box Belts.
80 Bayonet Scabbards.
79 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
77 Waist Belts.
77 Waist Belt Plates.
73 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
80 1st Regiment Coats.
78 " Pants.
80 " Caps.
80 " Pompons.
80 " Epaulettes.
55 Knapsacks.
55 Magenta Blankets.
700 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company G, South Manchester, Captain JOHN S. CHENEY.

66 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
66 " " Musket Bayonets.
3 Screw Drivers.
3 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
4 Drum Heads, batter.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
61 1st Regiment Coats.
61 " Pants.
61 " Caps.
61 " Pompons.
61 " Epaulettes.
4 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
1 N. C. O. Sword (old pattern).
55 Knapsacks.
55 Magenta Blankets.
1 Blanket Case.
1000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company H, Hartford, Captain BENJAMIN F. WELLES.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.

60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
53 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
2 Drum Heads, snare.
3 Drum Heads, batter.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
52 1st Regiment Coats.
52 " Pants.
52 " Caps.
52 " Pompons.
52 " Epaulettes.
6 Arm Chests.
1 Artillery Chevron, old.
55 Knapsacks.
55 Magenta Blankets.
800 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Second Regiment.

Colonel Stephen R. Smith, New Haven.

8 Waist Belts.
8 Waist Belt Plates.
8 N. C. Staff Cross Belts.
8 N. C. Staff Cross Belt Plates.
2 Throgs.
3 N. C. O. Swords.
7 N. C. Staff Swords.
10 N. C. O. Sashes.
26 2d Regiment Coats.
26 " Pants.
26 " Caps.
26 " Pompons.
26 " Epaulettes.
1 Regimental State Flag.
1 National Flag.

6 Guidons.
2 Color Belts.
2 Color Waist Belts and Plates.
4 Marker Flags.
20 Music Pouches.
20 Band Waist Belts and Plates.
15 Scarlet Blankets.
6 Knapsacks.

Infantry Company A, Waterbury, Captain AUG. I. GOODRICH.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
59 Cartridge Boxes.
59 Cartridge Box Belts.
59 Bayonet Scabbards.
59 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
59 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 Drum Head, batter.
1 " " snare.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
56 2d Regiment Coats.
56 " Pants.
56 " Caps.
56 " Pompons.
56 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
2 Cases Equipment Packing.
59 Scarlet Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
60 Knapsacks.
1140 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company B, New Haven, Captain CARL G. ENGEL.

70 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
70 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
70 Cartridge Boxes.
70 Cartridge Box Belts.
70 Bayonet Scabbards.
70 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
70 Waist Belts.
70 Waist Belt Plates.
70 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
3 Musicians' Swords.
2 Drums.
4 Drum Slings.
4 Drum Covers, linen.
4 Drum Sticks, pairs.
2 " " Carriages.
1 Fife.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
69 2d Regiment Coats.
69 " Pants.
69 " Caps.
69 " Pompons.
69 " Epaulettes.
4 Arm Chests.
3 Cases Equipment Packing.
60 Scarlet Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
60 Knapsacks.
800 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company C, New Haven, Captain MAURICE F. BRENNAN.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.

60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
2 N. C. O. Swords.
1 Musicians' Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 Fife.
61 2d Regiment Coats.
61 " Pants.
61 " Caps.
61 " Pompons.
61 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
6 Cases Equipment Packing.
60 Scarlet Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
60 Knapsacks.
1 Musician's Cross Belt and Plate.
540 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. 43.

Infantry Company D, New Haven, Captain HENRY D. PHILLIPS.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.

2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
58 2d Regiment Coats.
58 " Pants
58 " Caps.
58 " Pompons.
58 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
2 Cases Equipment Packing.
60 Scarlet Blankets.
60 Knapsacks.
2 Blanket Cases.
300 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company E, New Haven, Captain CHARLES A BUTTRICKS

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
2 Throgs.
2 N. C. O. Swords.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 Drum Stick, carriage.
1 Fife.
2 N. C. O. Sashes.
61 2d Regiment Coats.
61 " Pants.
61 " Caps.
61 " Pompons.

61 2d Regiment Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
5 Cases Equipment Packing.
60 Scarlet Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
60 Knapsacks.
300 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company F, New Haven, Captain EMIL A. GESSNER.

78 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
78 " " Musket Bayonets.
8 Screw Drivers.
8 Wipers, bristle.
70 Cartridge Boxes.
70 Cartridge Box Belts.
70 Bayonet Scabbards.
70 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
70 Waist Belts.
70 Waist Belt Plates.
70 Cross Belt Plates.
2 N. C. O. Swords.
1 Musician's Sword.
3 Drums.
3 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
3 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
71 2d Regiment Coats.
71 " Pants.
71 " Caps.
71 " Pompons.
71 " Epaulettes.
4 Arm Chests.
2 Cases Equipment Packing.
60 Scarlet Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
60 Knapsacks.
1 Cartridge Box (old pattern).
300 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company G, Waterbury, Captain CHARLES R. BANNON.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
4 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
59 Cartridge Boxes.
59 Cartridge Box Belts.
59 Bayonet Scabbards.
59 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
59 Waist Belts.
57 Waist Belt Plates.
55 Cross Belt Plates.
3 Throgs.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
4 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
58 2d Regiment Coats.
58 " Pants.
58 " Caps.
58 " Pompons.
58 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
59 Scarlet Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
60 Knapsacks.
900 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company H, Middletown, Captain JAMES S. CUZNER.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.

60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
1 Musician's Sword.
2 Drums.
3 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
4 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
59 2d Regiment Coats.
59 " Pants.
59 " Caps.
59 " Pompons.
57 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
3 Cases Equipment Packing.
59 Scarlet Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
59 Knapsacks.
630 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company I, Meriden, Captain THEODORE BYXBEE.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
61 " " Musket Bayonets.
5 Screw Drivers.
5 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
59 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.

1 N. C. O. Sash.
59 2d Regiment Coats.
59 " Pants.
59 " Caps.
59 " Pompons.
59 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
60 Scarlet Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
60 Knapsacks.
300 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company K, Wallingford, Capt. WALTER J. LEAVENWORTH.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
4 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg
2 N. C. O. Swords.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
3 Drum Heads, batter.
2 Drum Heads, snare.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
62 2d Regiment Coats.
62 " Pants.
62 " Caps.
62 " Pompons.
62 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
60 Scarlet Blankets.

2 Blanket Cases.
60 Knapsacks.
300 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

THIRD REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Colonel N. H. Ames, New London.

6 Waist Belts.
6 Waist Belt Plates.
6 N. C. Staff Cross Belts.
6 N. C. Staff Cross Belt Plates.
6 N. C. Staff Swords.
6 N. C. O. Sashes.
20 3d Regiment Band Coats.
20 3d Regiment Band Pants.
20 3d Regiment Band Caps.
20 3d Regiment Band Pompons.
20 3d Regiment Band Epaulettes.
3 N. C. Staff 3d Regiment Coats.
3 " " Pants.
3 " " Caps.
3 " " Pompons.
3 " " Epaulettes.
1 Regimental Flag, State.
1 Regimental Flag, National.
4 Guidons.
2 Color Belts.
2 Color Waist Belts and Plates.
4 Marker Flags.
20 Music Pouches.
20 Band Waist Belts and Plates.
1 N. C. O. Waist Belt and Plate (old).

Infantry Company A, Mystic, Captain JOHN H. HOXIE.

50 Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets.
50 Springfield B. L. Rifled Musket Bayonets.
9 Tumbler Punches.
3 Spring Vises.
50 Cartridge Boxes.
50 Cartridge Box Belts.
49 Bayonet Scabbards.

49 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
49 Waist Belts.
48 Waist Belt Plates.
49 Cross Belt Plates.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
3 Drums.
3 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
3 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
48 3d Regiment Coats.
48 " Pants.
48 " Caps.
48 " Pompons.
48 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
45 Knapsacks.
45 Scarlet Blankets.
1 Blanket Case.
1300 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

Infantry Company B, Pawcatuck, Captain DENNIS GEARY.

60 Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
9 Tumbler Punches.
3 Spring Vises.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.

48 3d Regiment Coats.
48 " Pants.
48 " Caps.
48 " Pompons.
48 " Epaulettes.
4 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
60 Scarlet Blankets.
60 Knapsacks.
480 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

Infantry Company C, Norwich, Captain JAMES J. MCCORD.

60 Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 Springfield B. L. Rifled Musket Bayonets.
9 Tumbler Punches.
3 Spring Vises.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
58 Waist Belts.
57 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 Fife.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
52 3d Regiment Coats.
52 " Pants.
62 " Caps.
52 " Pompons.
52 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
50 Knapsacks.
50 Scarlet Blankets.
1 Blanket Case.
600 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

Infantry Company D, New London, Captain WILLIAM H. BENTLEY.

60 Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets.
58 Springfield B. L. Rifled Musket Bayonets.
42 Screw Drivers.
12 Tumbler Punches.
6 Spring Vises.
78 Cartridge Boxes.
78 Cartridge Box Belts.
78 Bayonet Scabbards.
78 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
78 Waist Belts.
78 Waist Belt Plates.
78 Cross Belt Plates.
3 Throgs.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
3 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
3 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 Fife.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
59 3d Regiment Coats.
59 " Pants.
59 " Caps.
59 " Pompons.
59 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
60 Knapsacks.
60 Scarlet Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
1300 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

Infantry Company E, Willimantic, Captain HERBERT R. CHAPPELL.

55 Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets.
55 " " Musket Bayonets.
9 Tumbler Punches.
3 Spring Vises.
55 Cartridge Boxes.
55 Cartridge Box Belts.

55 Bayonet Scabbards.
55 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
55 Waist Belts.
55 Waist Belt Plates.
55 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
62 3d Regiment Coats.
62 " Pants.
62 " Caps.
62 " Pompons.
62 " Epaulettes.
4 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
60 Knapsacks.
60 Scarlet Blankets.
1 Blanket Case.
500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

Infantry Company F, Putnam, Captain HENRY W. JOHNSON.

68 Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets.
67 " " Musket Bayonets.
7 Tumbler Punches.
3 Spring Vises.
78 Cartridge Boxes.
78 Cartridge Box Belts.
78 Bayonet Scabbards.
78 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
78 Waist Belts.
78 Waist Belt Plates.
78 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Covers, linen.

3 Drum Sticks, pairs.
2 Drum Slings.
1 Drum Head, batter.
1 Drum Head, snare.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
80 3d Regiment Coats.
80 " Pants.
80 " Caps.
80 " Pompons.
78 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
3 Cases Equipment Packing.
65 Knapsacks.
65 Scarlet Blankets.
1 Blanket Case.
300 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

Infantry Company G, Putnam, Captain EDWARD P. KING.

68 Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets.
68 " " Musket Bayonets.
9 Tumbler Punches.
3 Spring Vises.
78 Cartridge Boxes.
78 Cartridge Box Belts.
78 Bayonet Scabbards.
78 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
78 Waist Belts.
78 Waist Belt Plates.
78 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
2 Drum Heads, batter.
1 Fife.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
69 3d Regiment Coats.
69 " Pants.
69 " Caps.

69 3d Regiment Pompons.
69 " Epaulettes.
4 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
61 Knapsacks.
61 Scarlet Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
1780 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

Infantry Company H, Central Village, Captain WILLIAM I. HYDE.

60 Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
2 Tumbler Punches.
2 Spring Vises.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
58 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
42 Waist Belts.
41 Waist Belt Plates.
57 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
2 N. C. O. Swords.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
44 3d Regiment Coats.
37 " Pants.
42 " Caps.
27 " Pompons.
33 " Epaulettes.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
47 Knapsacks.
47 Scarlet Blankets.
1 Blanket Case.
496 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, Greenwich.

6 Waist Belts.
6 Waist Belt Plates.
6 N. C. Staff Cross Belts.
6 N. C. Staff Cross Belt Plates.
6 N. C. Staff Swords.
6 N. C. O. Sashes.
25 4th Regiment Coats.
25 " Pants.
25 " Caps.
25 " Pompons.
22 Music Pouches.
22 Band Waist Belts and Plates.
1 Regimental Flag.
1 National Flag.
6 Guidons.
8 Marker Flags.
2 Color Belts.
2 Color Waist Belts and Plates.

Infantry Company A, Bethel, Captain HENRY A. GILBERT.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.

54 4th Regiment Coats.
54 " Pants.
54 " Caps.
54 " Pompons.
3 Arm Chests.
3 Cases Equipment Packing.
1 Musician's Cross Belt and Plate.
54 Knapsacks.
54 Blue Blankets.
1 Blanket Case.
300 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company B, Bridgeport, Captain HENRY NORTH.

59 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
59 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
59 Waist Belts.
58 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
2 Drum Heads, Batter.
2 " " Snare.
2 N. C. O. Sashes.
62 4th Regiment Coats.
62 " Pants.
62 " Caps.
62 " Pompons.
3 Arm Chests.
4 Cases Equipment Packing.
60 Knapsacks.
800 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

60 Blue Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.

Infantry Company C, Stamford, Captain PHILIP B. LEVER.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
55 4th Regiment Coats.
55 " Pants.
55 " Caps.
55 " Pompons.
4 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
55 Knapsacks.
55 Blue Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
680 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company D, South Norwalk, Captain JAMES C. CROWE.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
58 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
5 Screw Drivers.
4 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.

58 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
63 Waist Belts.
57 Waist Belt Plates.
54 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 Fife.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
59 4th Regiment Coats.
58 " Pants.
60 " Caps.
60 " Pompons.
60 Knapsacks.
58 Blue Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
1 N. C. O. Sword, (old).
180 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .42.
300 " " " .43.

Infantry Company E, Bridgeport, Captain E. N. Goodwin.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
3 Throgs.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.

2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 Fife.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
63 4th Regiment Coats.
63 " Pants.
63 " Caps.
63 " Pompons.
3 Arm Chests.
3 Cases Equipment Packing.
63 Knapsacks.
63 Blue Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
300 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company F, Greenwich, Captain JOSEPH G. MEADE, JR.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
58 Peabody B. L. Rifled Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
47 Cartridge Boxes.
47 Cartridge Box Belts.
48 Bayonet Scabbards.
49 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
45 Waist Belts.
45 Waist Belt Plates.
47 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 Fife.
2 N. C. O. Sashes.
50 4th Regiment Coats.
50 " Pants.
50 " Caps.
50 " Pompons.
3 Arm Chests.

1 Case Equipment Packing.
50 Knapsacks.
50 Blue Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
800 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company G, Danbury, Captain ANDREW KNOX.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
59 " " Musket Bayonets.
5 Screw Drivers.
4 Wipers, bristle.
59 Cartridge Boxes.
59 Cartridge Box Belts.
59 Bayonet Scabbards.
59 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
53 Waist Belts.
54 Waist Belt Plates.
58 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
1 Drum Cover, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
65 4th Regiment Coats.
63 " Pants.
64 " Caps.
63 " Pompons.
3 Arm Chests.
3 Cases Equipment Packing.
55 Knapsacks.
55 Blue Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
800 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company H, Litchfield, Captain ALEXANDER B. SHUMWAY.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.

60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
58 Waist Belts.
56 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
1 Drum.
1 Drum Sling.
1 Drum Cover, linen.
1 Drum Stick, pair.
1 Fife.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
53 4th Regiment Coats.
53 " Pants.
53 " Caps.
53 " Pompons.
3 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
53 Knapsacks.
53 Blue Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
800 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company I, Winsted, Captain HENRY SKINNER.

70 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
70 " " Musket Bayonets.
9 Screw Drivers.
3 Spring Vises.
6 Wipers, bristle.
70 Cartridge Boxes.
70 Cartridge Box Belts.
70 Bayonet Scabbards.
70 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
70 Waist Belts.
70 Waist Belt Plates.
70 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.

2 Drums.
2 Drum Slings.
2 Drum Covers, linen.
2 Drum Sticks, pairs.
1 Fife.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
66 4th Regiment Coats.
66 " Pants.
66 " Caps.
66 " Pompons.
4 Arm Chests.
1 Case Equipment Packing.
60 Knapsacks.
58 Blue Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
800 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

Infantry Company K, Stratford, Captain ALONZO GRAY.

50 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
50 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
6 Wipers, bristle.
49 Cartridge Boxes.
49 Cartridge Box Belts.
49 Bayonet Scabbards.
49 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
49 Waist Belts.
49 Waist Belt Plates.
49 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.
1 N. C. O. Sword.
1 Drum.
1 Drum Sling.
1 Drum Cover, linen.
1 Drum Stick, pair.
1 Fife.
1 N. C. O. Sash.
49 4th Regiment Coats.
49 " Pants.
49 " Caps.
49 " Pompons.

3 Arm Chests.
2 Cases Equipment Packing.
50 Knapsacks.
50 Blue Blankets.
2 Blanket Cases.
800 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .43.

First Section Light Artillery, Guilford, Lieut. WILLIAM H. LEE, Commanding.

2 6-pounder Rifled Bronze Guns, cal. 3.80.
2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
2 " Gun Caissons.
4 Double Set Wheel Artillery Harness.
4 Double Set Lead Artillery Harness.
2 6-pounder Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
4 " Sponges and Rammers.
4 " Sponge Covers.
2 Sponge Buckets.
3 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
2 Fuze Pouches.
1 " Reamer.
1 " Gouge.
4 Gunner's Haversacks.
2 " Pincers.
1 " Gimlet.
1 " Shears.
2 Vent Punches.
2 Tow Hooks.
3 Thumbstalls.
2 Lanyards.
2 Priming Wires.
4 Handspikes.
2 Paulins, large.
2 Prolonges.
1 Set Sights for 6-pounder gun.
37 Artillery Sabres.
36 " Sabre Belts and Plates.
5 McClellan Saddles with Equipments.
1 Skirmishing Bugle.
1 " " Cord and Tassel.
1 Battery Guidon.

9 Cases Packing.
30 Uniform Coats.
30 " Pants.
30 " Caps.
16 Artillery Blankets.
8 Artillery Whips.
8 Pairs Spurs.
9 6-pounder Blank Cartridges.
60 Friction Primers.

First Company Governor's Horse Guards, Hartford.

Major CHAUNCEY B. BOARDMAN, Commanding.

69 Artillery Sabres.
67 Pistols.
2 Pistol Cases, packing.
1 Cavalry Cartridge Box, patent leather.
79 Saddles.
67 Saddle Cloths.
7 Cases Equipment Packing.
70 Black Enamelled Waist Belts.
70 Waist Belt Plates.

Second Company Governor's Horse Guards, New Haven.

Major THERON A. TODD, Commanding.

149 Whitney Navy Pistols.
149 Artillery Sabres.
72 Sabre Belts.
141 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes.
140 " " Box Plates.
73 Ball Moulds.
69 Cone Wrenches.
5 Pistol Packing Cases.
75 Black Enamelled Waist Belts.
75 Waist Belt Plates.

First Company Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford.

Major JOHN C. PARSONS, Commanding.

112 Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets, cal. .50.
112 " " Musket Bayonets.

2 C. N. G. Pants.
2 " Coats.
3 Drums.
3 Drum Slings.
3 Drum Sticks, pairs.
3 Drum Covers.

Second Company Governor's Foot Guards, New Haven.

Captain JACOB G. PHILE.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
6 Screw Drivers.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 " Box Belts.
60 Bayonet Scabbards.
60 " Scabbard Belts.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
1 Throg.

Putnam Phalanx, 1st and 2d Cos., Hartford, Major FREEMAN M. BROWN, Commanding.

100 Cadet Muskets.
100 " Musket Bayonets.

Putnam Phalanx, 3d Co., New Britain, Captain ALBERT H. NORTH, Commanding.

60 Springfield Rifled Muskets.
60 " " Musket Bayonets.
3 Arm Chests.

WM. H. RUSSELL, *Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven.*

107 Cadet Muskets.
107 Musket Bayonets.
150 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes.
150 " " Box Plates.
150 Cap Pouches and Picks.
150 Cross Belt Plates.
2 Six-pounder Smooth Bronze Guns, cal. 3.80.

2 Six-pounder Gun Carriages, complete.
2 " Gun Caissons.
2 " Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
4 " Sponges and Rammers.
2 Worms and Staves.
4 Handspikes.
2 Sponge Buckets.
2 Tar Buckets.
4 Watering Buckets, leather.
2 Prolonges.
4 Gunner's Haversacks.
2 Gunner's Gimlets.
4 Fuze Pouches.
2 Tow Hooks.
4 Thumb Stalls.
2 Priming Wires.
2 Lanyards.
2 Paulins, small.
3 Cases Gun Packing.
6 Cases Equipment Packing.

EMORY F. STRONG, *Bridgeport Military School, Bridgeport.*

40 Cadet Muskets.
40 Cadet Musket Bayonets.
40 Wood Tompions.
40 Spare Cones.
26 Wipers.
40 Cone Wrenches.
4 Ball Screws.
4 Tumbler Punches.
4 Spring Vises.
40 Bayonet Scabbards
40 Cap Pouches.
2 Cases Gun Packing.

A. S. JARVIS, *Weston Military Institute, Weston.*

75 Cadet Muskets.
75 Cadet Musket Bayonets.
4 Cases Gun Packing.

REV. P. L. SHEPARD, *Seabury Institute, Old Saybrook.*

30 Cadet Muskets.
30 Cadet Musket Bayonets.
30 Wood Tompions.
30 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
28 Cross Belts and Plates.
30 Waist Belts and Plates.
30 Bayonet Scabbards.
30 Cap Pouches.
2 Cases Gun Packing.

W. C. WILCOX, WM. A. FLINT, *Stamford Institute for Boys, Stamford.*

50 Cadet Muskets.
50 Cadet Musket Bayonets.
50 Wood Tompions.
50 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
50 Cross Belts and Plates.
50 Waist Belts and Plates.
50 Bayonet Scabbards.
50 Cap Pouches.
3 Cases Gun Packing.
1 Case Equipment Packing.

City of New Haven.

2 Six-pounder Rifled Bronze Guns, cal. 3.80.
2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
2 " Tompions, wood.
4 " Sponges and Rammers.
4 " Sponge Covers.
1 Worm and Staff.
6 Handspikes.
2 Prolonges.
5 Watering Buckets.
4 Gunner's Haversacks.
2 Gunner's Gimlets.
4 Fuze Pouches.
6 Tow Hooks.
2 Priming Wires.
4 Lanyards.

2 Felling Axes.
2 Caisson Shovels.
1 Pick Axe and Handle.
2 Fuze Gouges.
2 Paulins.
100 Rounds Ammunition.

Connecticut State Prison, Wethersfield.

12 Springfield Breech Loading Rifled Muskets, cal. .50.
12 " " " " Musket Bayonets.
12 Wood Tompions.
12 Cone Wrenches.
12 Tumbler Punches.
1 Spring Vise.
3 Main Springs.
3 Sear Springs.
3 Tumbler Screws.
1 Extractor.
3 Ejector Springs.
3 Firing Pins.
3 Firing Pin Springs.
3 Firing Pin Screws.
3 Cam Latch Springs.
3 B. Block Cap Screws.
2 Cases Equipment Packing.
1 Wool Blanket.
1000 Rounds C. P. M. Cartridges, cal. .50.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

AND TO DIVORCES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31st, 1876.

MAY SESSION, 1876.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD CO.
1876.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford, on the first Wednesday of May, 1876.

Pursuant to the requirements of law, the undersigned respectfully submits the accompanying tables of statistics respecting Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Divorces, for the year ending with December 31st, 1875.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births reported in 1875, falls 122 below those of 1874, but with that exception is greater than in any previous year. New Haven county alone shows an increase, and reports a number greater than ever before, and the town of New Haven returns more than double the number reported by any other town.

The gain to the population of the State by the excess of births over deaths was 4,495. In the five years since 1870, the gain to the population by natural increase has been 23,054.

Taking the census of 1870 as the basis, and assuming that the returns are complete, there was in the whole State one birth for every 37.5 of the population; in Bridgeport, one for every 19.54; in New Haven, one for every 24.44; and in Hartford, one for every 37.99.

The aggregate of births in 1875 was 14,328, from which deducting 77, whose sex was not specified, the remainder was divided into 7,502 males and 6,749 females, which is in the proportion of 111.57 males for each 100 females, or out

of every 100 births, 52.74 were of males and 47.26 females; a greater proportion of males than in the preceding three years, and only three times exceeded during the past twenty-one years, within which period the mean ratio has been 109.8 males to each 100 females, and the extremes 104.21 and 112.-77, respectively, males to each 100 females. It seems that there is a greater proportion of males born in Connecticut than there is in Rhode Island or Massachusetts.

As in 1873 and 1874, so in 1875, there was an excess of females born in Lichfield county.

More births occurred in the third than in any of the other quarters of the year. The highest number of male births in any month was in May, and of female births in August, which latter was the most prolific month of the year.

Of plurality births there were 160 instances, 24 of them in Hartford county, 45 in New Haven county, 16 in New London county, 31 in Fairfield county, 14 in Windham county, 13 in Litchfield county, 13 in Middlesex, and 4 in Tolland county.

Of illegitimates there were 141 cases reported, 36 in each of the counties of Hartford and New Haven, 15 in New London county, 18 in Fairfield county, 7 in Windham county, 19 in Litchfield county, 5 in Middlesex and Tolland counties respectively.

Of colored children were born 233, distributed among the several counties as follows:

County.	Males.	Females.	Not Stated.	Total.
Hartford,	22	27		49
New Haven,	35	40	1	76
New London,	10	6	1	17
Fairfield,	16	19	1	36
Windham,	8	5		13
Litchfield,	10	14		24
Middlesex,	7	5		12
Tolland,	1	5		6
Total,	109	121	3	233

The following table shows the number of colored births during the last ten years. The aggregate is 427 greater than the deaths among this class for the same period.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Not Stated.	Total.
1866	100	91	1	192
1867	98	119	3	220
1868	104	96	4	204
1869	120	92	1	213
1870	123	96	7	226
1871	121	110	13	244
1872	143	127	3	273
1873	122	109	16	247
1874	111	123	3	237
1875	109	121	3	233
	1151	1084	54	2289

MARRIAGES.

There were fewer marriages in 1875 than in any of the ten years preceding, during which period the average annual number was 4,801.6, while the aggregate in 1875 was but 4,385, thus falling 416.6 below that average. Indeed the number of marriages has declined since 1872, when the maximum was reached, which exceeds the marriages in 1875 by no less than 638. The declension during these three years has been most marked in the unions of our foreign-born inhabitants among themselves or with natives.

Among the colored population there were 107 marriages. Of these 21 were in Hartford county, 33 in New Haven county, 15 in New London county, 19 in Fairfield county, 6 in Windham county, 6 in Litchfield county, 5 in Middlesex, and 2 in Tolland county. Included with these were two mixed marriages, one each in Windham and Litchfield counties. In both cases the male was black and the female white.

DEATHS.

The sum total of the deaths reported in 1875 was 9,833, which is greater by 894 than in 1874, and the greatest hitherto reported, save in 1872. Tolland county, however returned a less number than in 1872, 1873 or 1874, or than its average.

Of the decedents of 1875, where the sex was returned, the number of males and females was nearly equal, there being but 41 more of the former than of the latter, or in the ratio

of 100.8 males to each 100 females. The proportion of either sex dying at different periods of life varied as follows: Under the age of ten years, for every 100 females there were 124.43 males; from ten to forty, for every 100 females, 78.86 males; from forty to 70, for every 100 females, 107.98 males; and of decedents upward of 70 years of age, for every 100 females there were 80.06 males.

There have been 194 deaths of persons of color returned, which is 24 more than in the previous year and 39 less than the births of this class. These deaths were distributed as follows:

County.	Males.	Females.	Not Stated.	Total.
Hartford,	10	13	1	24
New Haven,	44	43		87
New London,	4	7		11
Fairfield,	11	9		20
Windham,	2	5		7
Litchfield,	11	12		23
Middlesex,	7	13		20
Tolland,	2			2
	91	102	1	194

The following table compares the percentage of deaths from known causes for the ten years last past:

CLASSES OF DISEASE.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Zymotic,	24.30	23.40	25.20	24.49	25.85	22.80	30.27	27.75	22.86	24.95
Of uncertain seat,	12.49	11.38	12.36	11.67	11.86	12.26	10.74	11.97	10.90	12.35
Of the nervous organs,	14.29	14.69	13.51	14.00	13.98	14.90	14.23	16.17	16.34	14.24
Respirative organs,	26.33	27.18	24.91	25.21	24.57	23.52	22.01	21.69	25.63	25.78
Circulative organs,	3.07	3.82	3.71	3.92	4.14	4.20	3.08	3.22	4.20	3.77
Digestive organs,	5.31	4.72	4.63	4.90	5.00	5.08	5.23	4.91	4.38	4.51
Urinary organs,	1.12	1.41	1.50	1.55	1.62	1.79	1.64	1.68	2.13	2.11
Generative organs,	1.55	1.55	1.54	1.51	1.55	1.81	1.50	1.61	1.67	1.50
Locomotive organs,	.92	.66	.71	.68	.81	.92	.82	.87	.62	.66
Integumentive organs,	.16	.15	.14	.14	.19	.28	.20	.22	.28	.19
Old age,	5.93	6.62	6.80	6.54	6.18	7.16	6.14	6.02	6.26	6.21
Violence,	4.53	4.42	4.99	5.39	4.25	5.28	4.14	3.89	4.73	3.73
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The registrar of the town of New Haven has returned the sex of every decedent, as well as the reputed cause of every one of the deaths recorded there, which is more than one-eighth of the whole number in the State. Monthly returns of mortality have continued to be received from the Board of

Health in that town, and great care seems to be taken there to have the records of vital statistics as complete as possible.

DIVORCES.

There were 476 divorces granted in 1875, that is, one for every 9.21 marriages solemnized. The following tables show hew many of these divorces were granted upon the petition of the husband and wife, respectively, as also the alleged causes for which they were granted.

County.	Whole Number.	Husband Petitioner.	Wife Petitioner.
Hartford,	73	17	56
New Haven,	152	53	99
New London,	51	14	37
Fairfield,	73	22	51
Windham,	36	15	21
Litchfield,	45	14	31
Middlesex,	25	4	21
Tolland,	21	9	12
Total,	476	148	328

CAUSE.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.
Absence,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adultery,	6	21	11	11	6	9	2	..
Bestiality,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cruelty,	5	16	10	13	2	13	1	2
Desertion,	21	54	7	52	9	18	7	9
Fraudulent Contract,	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Intemperance,	14	30	12	23	6	14	7	2
Misconduct,	27	70	11	57	17	11	13	8
Sentence to Life Imprisonment,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Respectfully submited by

CHARLES J. HOADLY,

State Librarian.

STATE LIBRARY,
Hartford, May 3d, 1875.

TABLE 1.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.									DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both Parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. males and foreign females.	Foreign males and Am. females.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
HARTFORD,	37,743	524	452	18	994	401	27	17		445	258	122	20	44	1	310	272	5	587
Avon,	987	4	7		11	5				5	3	1		1		6	5		11
Berlin,	2,436	24	29		53	10	1			11	10			1		17	16		33
Bloomfield,	1,473	13	9		22	3	1			4	4					7	14		21
Bristol,	3,788	64	49		113	34	3	1		38	30	2	1	5		29	25		54
Burlington,	1,319	7	5	1	13	6				6	5	1				12	6	1	19
Canton,	2,639	42	46		88	25	1	1		27	17	7		3		16	21		37
East Granby,	853	8	11		19	5	1			6	6					6	7	2	15
East Hartford,	3,007	31	32		63	15	1			16	13	1	1	1		28	38	3	69
East Windsor,	2,882	44	34		78	11	2			13	7	5	1			16	27		43
Enfield,	6,322	81	72		153	55	7	5		67	32	20	6	9		23	39	2	64
Farmington,	2,616	26	21		47	13	2			15	8	3	2	2		18	15		33
Glastonbury,	3,560	38	35	1	74	27	1			28	23	5				23	18	1	42
Granby,	1,517	18	13		31	7	4	1		12	11				1	8	14		22
Hartland,	789	8	4		12	5				5	5					5	6	1	12
Manchester,	4,223	65	58		123	52	4			56	21	26	3	6		26	37		63
Marlborough,	476	6	5		11	3				3	2	1				2	1		3
New Britain,	9,480	187	188		375	98	3	1		102	40	43	2	17		131	102		233
Newington,	778	11	9		20	1	1			2	2					9	4		13
Plainville,	1,433	24	14	1	39	14	1			15	13		1	1		10	10	1	21
Rocky Hill,	971	13	13		26	6	1			7	7					7	2		9
Simsbury,	2,051	23	35		58	16	2	1		19	16	2	1			24	19		43
Southington,	4,314	57	52		109	29	2			31	19	5	3	4		25	33		58
South Windsor,	1,688	37	31		68	10				10	7		1	2		10	16	2	28
Suffield,	3,277	37	32		69	10	8			18	10	2		2	4	17	25	1	43
West Hartford,	1,533	9	4		13	9				9	8	1				16	18		34
Wethersfield,	1,915	11	22		33	11	1			12	9	1	2			18	17		35
Windsor,	2,783	30	37		67	12	1			13	12	1				29	21	1	51
Windsor Locks,	2,154	42	28		70	28		2		30	12	12	3	3		16	14		30
Totals,	109007	1484	1347	21	2852	921	75	29		1025	610	261	47	101	6	864	842	20	1726

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.									DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
New Haven,	50,840	1056	1021	3	2080	544	36	10		590	325	162	28	74	1	663	629		1292
Bacon Falls,*		13	11		24	4				4	1	2		1		8	5		13
Bethany,	1,135	3	6		9				4	4	4					3	3		6
Branford,	2,488	47	28		75	18	5	1		24	16	5		3		33	22	1	56
Cheshire,	2,344	30	12		42	12	1			13	9	2	1	1		19	19	1	39
Derby,	8,020	188	151		339	56	2			58	25	19	4	8	2	52	46	3	101
East Haven,	2,714	35	14		49	11	1	1		13	13					14	15	1	30
Guilford,	2,476	29	28		57	18	1			19	19					31	32		63
Hamden,	3,028	31	24		55	8	1		1	10	8	1	1			14	18	1	33
Madison,	1,814	20	13		33	9	2			11	11					25	14		39
Meriden,	10,495	248	213	1	462	102	4	2		108	52	38	12	6		185	161	1	347
Middlebury,	696	5	3		8	2				2	2					7	4		11
Milford,	3,405	38	39		77	15	6			21	17	1	2	1		16	30	1	47
Naugatuck,	2,830	54	49	1	104	20	1			21	11	4	2	2	2	18	29	2	49
North Bradford,	1,035	9	9		18	10				10	8	1		1		11	8		19
North Haven,	1,771	26	11	1	38	6				6	6					10	20		30
Orange,	2,634	36	33		69	13	2			15	13	1		1		17	29	1	47
Oxford,	1,338	11	13		24	3				3	3					15	13		28
Prospect,	551	4	4		8	4				4				1	3	2	7		9
Seymour,	2,122	27	17		44	10				10	4	2	2	2		15	15		30
Southbury,	1,318	15	17		32	11				11	10			1		16	15		31
Wallingford,	3,676	58	58	1	117	20	3			23	16	3	2	2		25	42		67
Waterbury,	13,106	261	201		462	102	2			104	53	31	4	16		154	180		334
Wolcott,	491	1	6		7	1				1	1					3	7		10
Woodbridge,†	830	12	8		20	5				5	4		1			9	6		15
Totals.	121257	2257	1989	7	4253	1004	67	14	5	1090	631	272	59	120	8	1365	1369	12	2746

*Made a town in 1871, from Bethany, Naugatuck, Oxford, and Seymour.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.									DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
New London,	9,576	110	99		209	113	9	2		124	74	34	4	12		100	97		197
Norwich,	16,653	262	226		488	144	15	3		162	84	53	9	16		233	205		438
Bozrah,	984	6	13		19	15				15	7	8				4	11		15
Colchester,	3,383	34	22	2	58	21	2			23	11	7	4	1		31	28	1	60
East Lyme,	1,506	14	15	1	30	12	2			14	12			2		25	18	4	47
Franklin,	731	7	1		8	4	2			6	5	1				2	7		9
Griswold,	2,575	31	19	2	52	32	2	1		35	14	12	4	5		16	22	2	40
Groton,	5,124	63	52	9	124	17	5			22	21			1		31	46		77
Lebanon,	2,211	17	12		29	14	1			15	12	1	1	1		11	10		21
Ledyard,	1,392	13	10		23	9	1			10	10					12	12		24
Lisbon,	502	13	10		23	4				4	4					4	6	1	11
Lyme,	1,181	18	4		22	6				6	6					9	13		22
Montville,	2,495	36	14		50	10				10	9			1		12	24		36
North Stonington,	1,759	13	5		18	7	1		1	9				1	8	23	21		44
Old Lyme,	1,362	7	11	1	19	7	1			8	5	2	1			26	17		43
Preston,	2,161	18	17		35	12				12	10	1		1		23	22		45
Salem,	717	8	3		11	3				3	3					3	8		11
Sprague,	3,463	57	53		110	14		1		15		12	1	1	1	34	39	1	74
Stonington,	6,313	87	65		152	28	15	1		44	28	8	2	6		32	42		74
Waterford,	2,482	16	17	5	38	16				16	16					19	22	1	42
Totals,	66,570	830	668	20	1518	488	56	8	1	553	331	139	26	48	9	650	670	10	1330

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.									DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
DANBURY,	8,753	82	76		158	59	7			66	40	17	1	8		82	91	13	186
Bridgeport,	19,835	520	495		1015	193	26	6		225	112	71	13	29		182	165	1	348
Bethel,	2,311	26	24		50	12	4			16	13			3		29	25		54
Brookfield,	1,193	11	6		17	8	1			9	8			1		8	7		15
Darien,	1,808	21	11	5	37	5	2			7	6	1				14	15	3	32
Easton,	1,288	1	6		7	9				9	7		2			13	10	1	24
Fairfield,	5,645	26	30		56	21	4	1		26	24		1	1		25	30		55
Greenwich,	7,644	50	56		106	27	8	2		37	28	6		3		31	25		56
Huntington,	1,527	24	19		43	8				8	8					20	11		31
Monroe,	1,226	9	9		18	6				6	6					5	12		17
New Canan,	2,497	26	17		43	6	3	1		10	8			2		34	31		65
New Fairfield,	870	5	8		13	3				3	3					9	10		19
Newtown,	3,681	36	33		69	22	3			25	20	4	1			27	36		63
Norwalk,	12,119	181	147	2	330	79	11	2		92	55	22	7	7	1	127	109	2	238
Reading,	1,624	9	12		21	8	1			9	9					17	9		26
Ridgefield,	1,919	9	13		22	9				9	9					10	18		28
Sherman,	846	6	7		13	4				4	4					7	8		15
Stamford,	9,714	132	148	1	281	43	7	4		54	25	10	2	6	11	74	90		164
Stratford,	3,032	24	23	2	49	14	2			16	16					21	23	1	45
Trumbull,	1,335	8	7		15	6	1			7	7					13	11		24
Weston,	1,054	2	7		9	3				3	3					8	9		17
Westport,	3,361	37	27		64	5	3			8	6	1		1		30	16	4	50
Wilton,	1,994	17	7		24	5	3			8	6			2		16	8		24
Totals,	95,276	1262	1188	10	2460	555	86	16		657	423	132	27	63	12	802	769	25	1596

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Brooklyn,	2,354	19	14		33	7	1			8	5	2	1			15	12		27
Ashford,	1,241	12	11		23	1				1	1					8	10		18
Canterbury,	1,543	7	12		19	6	2			8	8					8	7		15
Chaplin,	704	5	11		16	7				7	6	1				5	7		12
Eastford,	984	5	4		9	7				7	7					6	5		11
Hampton,	891	7	2		9	5				5					5	5	10		15
Killingly,	5,712	63	61		124	43	5			48	28	12	3	5		43	40		83
Plainfield,	4,521	44	40		84	36	3	1		40	22	14	3	1		33	32		65
Pomfret,	1,488	11	19		30	8	5			13	12	1				13	13	1	27
Putnam,	4,192	122	102		224	55	4	4		63	25	32	5	1		41	51		92
Scotland,	643	3	7		10	6				6	5			1		5	7		12
Sterling,	1,022	9	11	1	21	1	1			2	2					6	11		17
Thompson,	3,804	65	71		136	26	5		2	33	16	8	5	4		53	33		86
Voluntown,	1,052	19	11		30	11	2	1		14	13	1				4	3		7
Windham,	5,412	104	78		182	64	2		1	67	41	16	2	1		56	70		126
Woodstock,	2,955	11	14		25	19	8	1		28	26	2			7	12	21		33
Totals,	38,518	506	468	1	975	302	38	7	3	350	217	89	19	13	12	313	332	1	646

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.									DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
LITCHFIELD,	3,111	28	25		53	17	1			18	12	3		1	2	26	25		51
Barkhamsted,	1,439	9	10		19	7			1	8	8					10	11		21
Bethlehem,	750	5	4		9	3	1			4	4					7	4		11
Bridgewater,	877	10	11		21	5		1		6	6					6	3		9
Canaan,	1,257	11	9		20	4	1			5	5					5	4		9
Colebrook,	1,141	2	4		6	2	4			6	5			1		6	5		11
Cornwall,	1,772	14	13		27	11	1			12	8			4		20	19		36
Goshen,	1,223	6	7		13	6				6	5			1		13	8		21
Harwinton,	1,044	15	11		26	8				8	7			1		13	7		20
Kent,	1,744	11	11		22	5	1			6	6					10	7		17
Morris,	701	7	8		15	4				4	4					6	8		14
New Hartford,	3,078	43	41	3	87	18	2			20	11	3	2	4		25	26		51
New Milford,	3,586	41	32	2	75	20	2			22	18	2		2		35	26		61
Norfolk,	1,641	11	9		20	6	2			8	5	2	1			12	12		24
North Canaan,	1,695	12	15		27	6	5			11	7	1	1	2		9	12		21
Plymouth,	4,149	41	47		88	21				21	13	5		3		27	35		62
Roxbury,	919	11	7		18	5				5	5					11	8		19
Salisbury,	3,303	39	43	1	83	18	5			23	17	5		1		28	20	2	50
Sharon,	2,441	19	30	4	53	7				7	5	1		1		10	16	3	29
Thomaston,*		23	11		34	14				14	9	3	1	1		9	11		20
Torrington,	2,893	38	33	2	73	11	6	1		18	11	4	1	2		32	22	2	56
Warren,	673	4	2		6	7				7	7					3	2		5
Washington,	1,563	8	19		27	18	1			19	16	1	1	1		8	15		23
Watertown,	1,698	5	14		19	17	1			18	16	2				10	17		27
Winchester,	4,096	57	58	1	116	28	3			31	25	5	1			29	38	1	68
Woodbury,	1,931	23	26		49	13				13	12		1			17	21	5	43
Total,	48,727	493	500	13	1006	281	36	2	1	320	247	37	9	25	2	387	382	13	782

*Made a town in 1875, Population included with that of Plymouth. Returns for six months from July.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.									DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
MIDDLETOWN,	11,126	139	101	1	241	76	8			84	48	19	8	8	1	108	98	2	208
Haddam,	2,071	27	21		48	14				14	13	1				17	16		33
Chatham,	2,771	24	20		44	9				9	9					13	14		27
Chester,	1,094	9	4		13	5	1			6	6					14	12		26
Clinton,	1,404	13	7		20	14				14	14					12	6		18
Cromwell,	1,856	23	22		45	4				4	4					20	10		30
Durham,	1,086	9	7		16	1	1			2	2							17	17
East Haddam,	2,951	19	30		49	21	1			22	21		1			21	38	2	61
Essex,	1,669	19	19		38	5	1	1		7	7					21	19		40
Killingworth,	856	2	4		6	1				1	1					8	12		20
Middlefield,	1,053	12	14		26	6				6	2	3	1			15	4		19
Old Saybrook,	1,215	12	8		20	10	2			12	11	1				23	18		41
Portland,	4,693	65	63		128	22				22	11	10		1		56	37		93
Saybrook,	1,267	15	10	1	26	4				4	3	1				14	9		23
Westbrook,	987	6	8		14	8	1			9	9					8	11		19
Totals,	36,099	394	338	2	734	200	15	1		216	161	35	10	9	1	350	304	21	675

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.									DEATHS.			
		Males	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
TOLLAND,	1,216	15	9		24	9				9	7	1	1			5	7		12
Andover,	461	5	3		8	1				1	1					4	3		7
Bolton,	576	5	6		11	3	1	1		5	4	1				8	5		13
Columbia,	891	3	8		11	4				4	4					6	7		13
Coventry,	2,057	28	19		47	13				13	11	2				15	17		32
Ellington,	1,452	15	15	1	31	8	1			9	8	1				7	14		21
Hebron,	1,279	10	12		22	8	1			9	8			1		8	11		19
Mansfield,	2,401	20	14		34	13				13	12		1			13	10		23
Somers,	1,247	23	15	1	39	6	4	1		11	11					6	8		14
Stafford,	3,405	35	47	1	83	19	4	1		24	18	2	1	3		21	32		53
Union,	627	9	9		18	5		5		10	9		1			8	7		15
Vernon,	5,446	95	88		183	53	7	1		61	30	25	3	3		48	53		101
Willington,	942	13	6		19	4	1			5	5					6	3		9
Totals,	22,000	276	251	3	530	146	19	9		174	128	32	7	7		155	177		332

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	109,007	1,484	1,347	21	2,852	921	75	29		1,025	610	261	47	101	6	864	842	20	1,726
New Haven,	121,257	2,257	1,989	7	4,253	1,004	67	14	5	1,090	631	272	59	120	8	1,365	1,369	12	2,746
New London,	66,570	830	668	20	1,518	488	56	8	1	553	331	139	26	48	9	650	670	10	1,330
Fairfield,	95,276	1,262	1,188	10	2,460	555	86	16		657	423	132	27	63	12	802	769	25	1,596
Windham,	38,518	506	468	1	975	302	38	7	3	350	217	89	19	13	12	313	332	1	646
Litchfield,	48,727	493	500	13	1,006	281	36	2	1	320	247	37	9	25	2	387	382	13	782
Middlesex,	36,099	394	338	2	734	200	15	1		216	161	35	10	9	1	350	304	21	675
Tolland,	22,000	276	251	3	530	146	19	9		174	128	32	7	7		155	177		332
Totals,	537,454	7,502	6,749	77	14,328	3,897	392	86	10	4,385	2,748	997	204	386	50	4,886	4,845	102	9,833

TABLE II.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

COUNTY.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	Total.
	Males,	132	116	125	105	133	112	119	153	139	125	114	111		1,484
Hartford,	Females,	118	110	129	102	109	105	100	124	115	105	122	108		1,347
	Not stated,	3	3	3	2	3		1	3		2		1		21
	Males,	199	169	196	179	211	193	184	192	183	192	176	182	1	2,257
New Haven,	Females,	165	161	189	144	171	160	154	173	182	164	155	171		1,989
	Not stated,			1	1	1	1	1			1	1			7
	Males,	64	58	67	61	85	72	73	55	77	59	92	67		830
New London,	Females,	56	54	52	54	58	59	47	75	59	49	50	55		668
	Not stated,	2			1	1		4			1	3	4	4	20
	Males,	105	97	129	101	101	96	108	106	107	101	89	121	1	1,262
Fairfield,	Females,	93	87	112	93	103	102	109	106	90	101	96	96		1,188
	Not stated,	2		1		2	1	1		1	1		1		10
	Males,	40	42	60	43	40	39	46	39	38	49	29	41		506
Windham,	Females,	44	41	37	44	44	45	34	42	37	45	26	29		468
	Not stated,										1				1
	Males,	51	41	32	44	50	41	40	43	35	37	32	46	1	493
Litchfield,	Females,	32	26	48	37	56	43	52	50	36	43	35	41	1	500
	Not stated,		1		1	2		1	2	1		2	1	2	13
	Males,	38	40	28	23	40	34	25	41	32	34	26	32	1	394
Middlesex,	Females,	32	33	31	34	32	23	23	37	23	22	24	24		338
	Not stated,											2			2
	Males,	18	19	26	27	22	26	26	28	22	12	29	21		276
Tolland,	Females,	30	18	21	21	21	15	21	25	12	19	24	24		251
	Not stated,	1								1			1		3
	Males,	647	582	663	583	682	613	621	657	633	609	587	621	4	7,502
Total,	Females,	570	530	619	529	594	552	540	632	554	548	532	548	1	6,749
	Not stated,	8	4	5	5	9	2	8	5	3	6	8	8	6	77
Grand Total,		1225	1116	1287	1117	1285	1167	1169	1294	1190	1163	1127	1177	11	14,328

TABLE III.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PROXIMATE AGE OF EITHER SEX.

COUNTY.	SEX.	Age under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to ten years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	90 to 100 years.	100 and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.
	Males,	220	91	21	39	65	72	82	73	95	61	38	3		4	864
Hartford,	Females,	161	77	26	50	93	72	61	65	83	82	56	10		6	842
	Not stated,	19	1													20
	Males,	415	180	63	52	111	106	96	88	89	94	44	11		16	1365
New Haven,	Females,	334	179	49	55	138	130	92	80	124	106	63	9		10	1369
	Not stated,	8													4	12
	Males,	155	63	28	35	43	36	47	40	79	70	29	9		16	650
New London,	Females,	108	57	20	31	68	61	50	48	64	84	63	7		9	670
	Not stated,	6	1												3	10
	Males,	175	110	54	31	54	50	42	53	81	82	56	11		3	802
Fairfield,	Females,	125	78	42	40	74	65	48	38	62	105	72	10		10	769
	Not stated,	20	2												3	25
	Males,	83	52	8	24	9	14	16	17	22	38	24	4	1	1	313
Windham,	Females,	57	36	12	25	32	19	22	19	32	40	33	5			332
	Not stated,	1														1
	Males,	58	27	12	13	27	22	19	34	48	71	45	6		5	387
Litchfield,	Females,	65	33	12	21	33	23	17	30	35	49	52	8	1	3	382
	Not stated,	10													3	13
	Males,	58	32	15	27	19	23	24	37	49	39	23	3		1	350
Middlesex,	Females,	38	26	12	17	33	20	22	17	39	47	27	5		1	304
	Not stated,	4													17	21
	Males,	33	23	5	7	14	10	9	9	14	17	9	3		2	155
Tolland,	Females,	24	14	7	12	18	15	6	5	18	22	24	8		4	177
	Not stated,															
	Males,	1197	578	206	228	342	333	335	351	477	472	268	50	1	48	4886
Total,	Females,	912	500	180	251	489	405	318	302	457	535	390	62	1	43	4845
	Not stated,	68	4												30	102
Grand Total,		2177	1082	386	479	831	738	653	653	934	1007	658	112	2	121	9833

TABLE IV.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING WITH DECEMBER 31st, 1875, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF KNOWN CAUSES.

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
I. Zymotic Diseases or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious.										
Cholera,	5	10	4	3		1	2	3	28	.32
Cholera Infantum,	118	184	64	96	33	32	18	12	557	6.34
Croup,	36	59	6	25	21	5	7	6	165	1.88
Diarrhœa,	13	16	4	8	1	11	10	6	69	.78
Diphtheria,	48	112	13	140	12	13	17	6	361	4.11
Dysentery,	16	22	12	20	14	10	20	6	120	1.37
Erysipelas,	19	14	7	15	5	6	9	4	79	.90
Fever,	20	2	14	5	3	1	8		53	.60
" Intermittent,		8	1			1	4		14	.16
" Remittent,		4				1	2		7	.08
" Typhus,	103	119	38	45	40	44	32	28	449	5.11
Hooping Cough,	5	32	1	9	2	10	2	1	62	.70
Influenza,	1	1	2	1	1	2			8	.09
Measles,		1		2		1			4	.05
Scarlatina,	25	62	38	20	6	14	15	3	183	2.08
Small Pox,	3	9	8	1			2	1	24	.27
Syphilis,	1	1	1	2			1		6	.07
Thrush,	1	3							4	.04
Total,	414	659	213	392	138	152	149	76	2193	24.95

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
II. OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.										
Abscess,	4	4	3	4	1	5	3		24	.27
Atrophy,	32	62	7	9	2	3	6	2	123	1.40
Cancer,	30	68	27	23	16	14	19	7	204	2.32
Debility,	17	68	41	49	19	5	11	2	212	2.41
Dropsy,	42	40	24	23	13	18	9	8	177	2.01
Gout,										
Hemorrhage,	10	12	5	4	4	5	7	2	49	.56
Infantile,	30	65	7	5	2	8	3	4	124	1.41
Inflammation,	9	1	7	5		3	1	2	28	.32
Malformation,	7	7	3	3	1	2	2	1	26	.30
Mortification,	4	8	3	5	3	4	3	1	31	.35
Scrofula,	4	7	14	3	3	3	5	3	42	.48
Suddenly,	4	3	5	5		2	2		21	.24
Tumor,	5	3	3	2	3	6	2	1	25	.28
Total,	198	348	149	140	67	78	73	33	1,086	1.235
III. NERVOUS ORGANS.										
Apoplexy,	42	44	26	38	12	25	17	9	213	2.42
Cephalitis,	8	9	4	3	8	1	4	1	38	.43
Chorea,	4	1							5	.06
Convulsions,	31	92	16	37	21	22	8	11	238	2.71
Delirium Tremens,	11	7		1		2		1	22	.25
Epilepsy,	3	7	5	4	2	2		1	24	.27
Hydrocephalus,	11	20	8	4	3	3	5	1	55	.63
Insanity,	5	3	1	2		4	6		21	.24
Meningitis,	60	75	14	16	9	3	11	1	189	2.15
Paralysis,	43	62	44	34	17	18	23	13	254	2.89
Tetanus,	6	22	1	3		1	3		36	.41
Brain, diseases of	25	37	19	29	15	13	15	4	157	1.78
Total,	249	379	138	171	87	94	92	42	1,252	14.24

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
IV. RESPIRATIVE ORGANS.										
Asthma,	6	6	1	3	1	2	1		20	.23
Bronchitis,	11	15	6	16	5	10	5	1	69	.79
Consumption,	194	350	194	187	72	85	72	39	1,193	13.57
Hydrothorax,	2	2		2		7	1	1	15	.17
Laryngitis,	1	13	1	2		2			19	.22
Pleurisy,	3	4	4	4		6	2	1	24	.27
Pneumonia,	160	195	94	129	55	88	59	55	835	9.50
Quinsy,	1		1						2	.02
Disease of Organs,	2	18	4	36	8	8	6	7	89	1.01
Total,	380	603	305	379	141	208	146	104	2,266	25.78
V. CIRCULATIVE ORGANS,										
Aneurism,	2	1	2	1	1	2			9	.10
Pericarditis,	15	8	6	2		3	6	1	41	.47
Disease of Organs,	52	74	37	53	20	17	25	3	281	3.20
Total,	69	83	45	56	21	22	31	4	331	3.77

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VI. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.										
Ascites,		5		3	7	1	2		18	.20
Colic,	2	3	1	3		1	1	1	12	.14
Dentition,	4	19	4	3	1	2		1	34	.39
Dyspepsia,		2			1				3	.03
Enteritis,	2	26		5	3	6	3	3	48	.55
Gastritis,	2	26	6	10	6	6	9		65	.74
Hepatitis,	11	9	2	3	3	1	4		33	.38
Hernia,	2	7		2	1	1			13	.15
Intussusception,		6				1			7	.08
Jaundice,	3	6	2	5			1		17	.19
Peritonitis,	9	27	10	9		2	5	2	64	.73
Ulceration,		4	2	1	1	2		2	12	.14
Worms,	1								1	.01
Disease of Liver,	4	7	8	8	4	5	3		39	.44
" Spleen,			2						2	.02
" Organs,	3	7	1	9	2	4	1	1	28	.32
Total,	43	154	38	61	29	32	29	10	396	4.51
VII. URINARY ORGANS,										
Bright's Disease,	24	31	10	12	2	13	7	1	100	1.14
Cystitis,	3	3	7	1	1	3	2		20	.23
Diabetes,	1	2	1	9	1	7	1	1	23	.26
Gravel,		2							2	.02
Disease of Organs,	4	18	7	6	2	1	2		40	.46
Total,	32	56	25	28	6	24	12	2	185	2.11

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VIII. GENERATIVE ORGANS.										
Child birth,	13	9	13	9	4	5	5	1	59	.67
Paramenia,			1		1	2	1		5	.06
Puerperal Fever,	17	20	4	5		5	1	2	54	.61
Disease of Organs,		5	3	1	1	1	2	1	14	.16
Total,	30	34	21	15	6	13	9	4	132	1.50
IX. LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS.										
Rheumatism,	4	13	5	10		5	2		39	.44
Disease of Hip,	2				1	1			4	.05
" Spine,	2	2		7	1		1		13	.15
" Joints, etc.,		1				1			2	.02
Total,	8	16	5	17	2	7	3	0	58	.66
X. INTEGUMENTIVE ORGANS.										
Anthrax,		1		2					3	.04
Fistula,		1			1				2	.02
Purpura,		1		1			1		3	.03
Ulcers,		4	3		1				8	.09
Disease of Skin,							1		1	.01
XI. OLD AGE,	0	7	3	3	2	0	2	0	17	.19
Total,	82	99	100	113	34	59	43	16	546	6.21

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
XII. VIOLENCE.										
Accidents,	16	26	26	19	5	8	14	3	117	1.33
Burns and Scalds,	1	9	3	7		4		1	25	.28
Drowning,	5	18	14	5		1	3	1	47	.54
Execution,										
Exposure,		1	2	2	1		1		7	.08
Freezing,										
Heat,										
Homicide,		2	2				1	2	7	.08
Hydrophobia,										
Intemperance,	1	6	4	1			1		13	.15
Lightning,										
Malpractice,										
Poison,	3	9	1	4		1	2	1	21	.24
Starvation,	1			1		1			3	.03
Suffocation,	3	6	3		1		2	1	16	.18
Suicide,	15	15	7	6	3	2	3		51	.58
Wounds,	2	10	1		2	4	2		21	.24
Total,	47	102	63	45	12	21	29	9	328	3.73
XIII. UNKNOWN,	122	64	174	131	80	52	36	19	678	
XIV. STILLBORN,	52	142	51	45	21	20	21	13	365	
Grand Total,	1726	2746	1330	1596	646	782	675	332	9833	

RECAPITULATION.

	DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
I.	Zymotic,	414	659	213	392	138	152	149	76	2,193	24.95
II.	Of Uncertain Seat,	198	348	149	140	67	78	73	33	1,086	12.35
III.	Of the Nervous Organs,	249	379	138	171	87	94	92	42	1,252	14.24
IV.	Of the Respirative Organs,	380	603	305	379	141	208	146	104	2,266	25.78
V.	Of the Circulative Organs,	69	83	45	56	21	22	31	4	331	3.77
VI.	Of the Digestive Organs,	43	154	38	61	29	32	29	10	396	4.51
VII.	Of the Urinary Organs,	32	56	25	28	6	24	12	2	185	2 11
VIII.	Of the Generative Organs,	30	34	21	15	6	13	9	4	132	1.50
IX.	Of the Locomotive Organs,	8	16	5	17	2	7	3		58	.66
X.	Of the Integumentive Organs,		7	3	3	2		2		17	.19
XI.	Old Age,	82	99	100	113	34	59	43	16	546	6.21
XII.	Violence,	47	102	63	45	12	21	29	9	328	3.73
		1552	2540	1105	1420	545	710	618	300	8,790	100.00
XIII.	Unknown,	122	64	174	131	80	52	36	19	678	
XIV.	Stillborn,	52	142	51	45	21	20	21	13	365	
	Total,	1726	2746	1330	1596	646	782	675	332	9,833	

TABLE V.

WHOLE NUMBER OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND DIVORCES, FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

BIRTHS.

COUNTIES.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Hartford, - -	2,274	2,156	2,035	2,084	2,241	2,501	2,535	2,518	2,626	2,630	2,892	2,781	2,791	2,852
New Haven, -	2,495	2,234	2,285	2,648	3,076	3,200	3,266	3,289	3,498	3,568	3,804	3,919	4,209	4,253
New London, -	1,516	1,422	1,348	1,363	1,411	1,427	1,388	1,447	1,440	1,453	1,493	1,506	1,619	1,518
Fairfield, -	1,717	1,496	1,498	1,566	1,832	2,008	2,091	2,235	2,400	2,371	2,395	2,567	2,478	2,460
Windham, -	700	656	646	684	849	778	954	891	876	826	946	902	997	975
Litchfield, -	957	803	849	812	1,001	944	1,032	955	968	1,048	993	1,099	1,077	1,006
Middlesex, -	697	643	617	599	712	668	675	685	771	733	760	809	786	734
Tolland, -	447	475	456	446	501	503	528	461	557	485	522	504	493	530
Total, - -	10,803	9,885	9,734	10,202	11,623	12,029	12,469	12,481	13,136	13,114	13,805	14,087	14,450	14,328

MARRIAGES.

COUNTIES.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Hartford, - -	809	737	876	956	1,050	975	926	1,071	1,120	1,094	1,086	1,075	1,057	1,025
New Haven, -	773	728	978	1,047	1,112	1,093	1,156	1,218	1,177	1,232	1,228	1,227	1,216	1,090
New London, -	569	561	616	634	676	643	708	602	628	634	636	669	604	553
Fairfield, -	494	488	581	621	740	742	727	733	699	727	792	712	678	657
Windham, -	274	275	302	308	460	422	415	341	406	370	378	351	359	350
Litchfield, -	327	305	336	383	434	418	347	337	380	366	373	348	341	320
Middlesex, -	251	190	212	286	282	281	282	224	281	269	304	262	263	216
Tolland, -	204	183	206	225	224	205	173	228	180	190	226	197	176	174
Total, - -	3,701	3,467	4,107	4,460	4,978	4,779	4,734	4,754	4,871	4,882	5,023	4,841	4,694	4,385

DEATHS.

COUNTIES.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Hartford, - -	1,732	1,810	1,672	1,458	1,653	1,493	1,444	1,500	1,552	1,495	1,920	2,067	1,661	1,726
New Haven, -	2,207	1,928	2,208	1,988	1,757	1,782	1,947	2,300	2,605	2,299	2,818	2,709	2,379	2,746
New London, -	1,031	1,277	1,424	1,143	1,001	952	910	1,125	1,156	1,145	1,282	1,221	1,271	1,330
Fairfield, -	1,299	1,046	1,361	1,167	1,119	1,131	1,235	1,328	1,261	1,236	1,478	1,449	1,416	1,596
Windham, -	507	542	623	581	556	520	565	606	595	460	692	621	557	646
Litchfield, -	785	761	847	715	568	593	614	663	704	660	660	697	665	782
Middlesex, -	595	679	557	553	541	506	475	564	658	544	732	672	584	675
Tolland, -	385	399	417	345	325	366	359	331	364	277	388	386	406	332
Total, - -	8,541	8,442	9,109	7,950	7,520	7,343	7,549	8,417	8,895	8,166	9,970	9,822	8,939	9,833

DIVORCES.

COUNTIES.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Hartford, -	66	69	89	64	82	74	78	65	66	77	75	70	86	73
New Haven,	50	59	126	95	105	131	180	138	104	109	119	107	131	52
New London,	33	59	52	73	74	78	59	62	54	41	61	67	63	51
Fairfield, - -	35	36	44	56	81	56	54	97	68	74	84	71	76	73
Windham, -	19	19	34	38	53	39	43	28	42	47	28	51	46	36
Litchfield, -	30	24	46	39	32	41	22	47	37	34	31	40	39	45
Middlesex, -	7	8	15	18	31	13	15	29	19	17	25	25	18	25
Tolland, -	17	17	20	21	30	27	27	25	18	10	41	26	33	21
Total, - -	257	291	426	404	488	459	478	491	408	409	464	457	492	476

LAWS OF CONNECTICUT

RELATIVE TO REGISTRATION.

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

SEC. 1. Every registrar of births, marriages, and deaths shall hold office for one year from the first Monday in January next succeeding his appointment and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SEC. 2. The registrar shall ascertain, as accurately as he can, all the births, marriages, and deaths occurring in his town, and record the same in a book or books kept by him for that purpose, in such form and with such particulars as shall be prescribed by law. He shall give licenses to marry, according to the provisions of law, and shall make and perfect all records of the birth of any child born in his town, upon the affidavit of the father or mother, stating the date of birth, the name and sex, the names, ages, color, and residence of the parents, and the occupation of the father; and his record of births shall state, in separate columns, the date of each birth, the child's name, (if any,) its sex, the names, ages, color, and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father. His record of marriages shall state, in separate columns, the date of each marriage solemnized in his town, the name, age, color, occupation, and birth-place, of each of the parties, the residence of each prior to and at the time of marriage, the condition of each, (whether single or widowed,) immediately prior to the marriage, and the name and residence of the minister or magistrate, by whom the parties were joined in marriage; and his record of deaths shall state, in separate columns, the date of each death, the disease, or other cause, producing such death, the name, age, color, sex, birth-place, last occupation, residence, and condition, (whether single, married, or widowed,) of the deceased; and he shall amend his records, as he may discover omissions or mistakes therein; and annually, on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, shall send the State Librarian an attested abstract of said records for the year next preceding the first day of said January, which shall be made in such form as shall be prescribed by said Librarian, and shall deposit a true copy thereof with the town clerk.

SEC. 3. Every physician or midwife, who shall have professional charge of the mother at the birth of any child, and every attendant, who may act as midwife at such a time, where no physician or

midwife is employed, shall, during the first week of the month next succeeding such birth, furnish the registrar of the town, wherein such birth may have taken place, a certificate, signed by such physician, midwife, or attendant, stating, from the best information which the signer of said certificate can obtain, the date of such birth, the child's name, (if any,) and sex, the names, ages, color, and residence of its parents and the occupation of its father; and every sexton or person having charge of any public or private burial place, shall, during the first week of each month, deliver to the registrar of the town, in which such burial place is situated, a list of the names and dates of burial of the persons buried therein, during the month next preceding; and the physician who shall attend any deceased person shall, during the first week of the month next succeeding such decease, leave with the registrar a certificate signed by him, containing all the particulars relating to said deceased required by the preceding section to be recorded; and in case no physician attended such deceased person, the nearest of kin shall procure such certificate from some other physician or substantial inhabitant of the town, and shall leave it with the registrar within fifteen days thereafter.

SEC. 4. Each person, who shall perform the duties required by the preceding section, shall receive for each certificate so given, twenty-five cents, to be paid by the town in which such birth or death may occur.

SEC. 5. Every certificate of death shall be in the following form:

I certify from the best information which I can obtain, that died at on the day of A. D. 18 , aged years months, and days. Sex ; condition, ; born in ; residence at the time of death, ; disease, or cause of death, ; occupation, ; color,

Dated at this day of A. D. 18 .

——————————Attending physician,
(or—Inhabitant of said town,
as the case may be.)

And the registrar of each town shall distribute to all persons therein, who in his judgment are likely to need them, blank forms for the certificates and returns required by law.

SEC. 6. No person shall take the body of a deceased person out of the town, wherein he died, without having first left with its registrar a certificate, similar in all particulars to the one prescribed in the preceding section; and the registrar shall give a permit for the removal of such body, upon receipt of said certificate.

SEC. 7. The State Librarian shall annually prepare and furnish to the registrars of the several towns, blank books for their records, and a sufficient number of blank forms for all the certificates and returns of births, marriages, and deaths, required by law; accompany the same with such instructions and explanations as he may think necessary; receive said returns and prepare, or cause to be prepared therefrom, such tabular statements as will render

them of practical utility and exhibit their results in convenient form; make report thereof annually to the General Assembly; and do whatever may be necessary to carry the provisions of this Part into effect.

SEC. 8. When any birth or death shall happen, concerning which no certificate shall be returned to the registrar, he shall obtain the information required by law respecting such birth or death, for which he shall be entitled to the compensation provided in the fourth section.

MARRIAGE.

SEC. 2. No persons shall be married until one of them shall inform the registrar of the town in which the marriage is to be celebrated, or in case of his inability, the town clerk, of the name, age, color, occupation, birth-place, residence, and condition (whether single, widowed, or divorced) of each. Such registrar or town clerk shall thereupon issue his certificate that the parties therein named have complied with the provisions of this section, which certificate shall be a license for any person, authorized to celebrate marriage, to join in marriage, within said town only, the parties therein named; but no such certificate shall be issued if either of the parties is a minor, under the control of a parent or guardian, until such parent or guardian shall give to the registrar or town clerk his written consent; and any registrar or town clerk who shall knowingly issue such certificate, without such consent, shall forfeit to the State one hundred dollars; and any person who shall join any persons in marriage, without having received such certificate, shall forfeit one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Every person, who shall join any persons in marriage, shall certify, upon the license certificate, the fact, time, and place of such marriage, and return it to the registrar of the town where it was issued, before or during the first week of the month next succeeding such marriage, and upon failure thereof shall forfeit ten dollars. The penalties for joining persons in marriage in violation of this and the preceding section, shall be paid to the town where the offence is committed, and the registrar shall sue therefor.

SEC. 4. The certificates, required by the preceding sections of this Chapter, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 5. All judges, justices of the peace, and ordained or licensed clergymen belonging to this State, or any other State, so long as they continue in the work of the ministry, may join persons in marriage; and all marriages attempted to be celebrated by any other person shall be void ; but all marriages, which shall be solemnized according to the forms and usages of any religious denomination in this State, shall be valid.

TOWN BY-LAWS.

SEC. 11. Any town or city may enact by-laws, not contrary to law, more effectually to obtain a perfect registration of births, marriages, and deaths; and the registrar of the town, in which such by-laws may be enacted, shall execute their provisions under the same oath and penalty as if they were the statute laws of the State.

VIOLATION OF REGISTRATION LAWS.

Every person who shall violate any of the provisions relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, shall pay for every such offence, a fine of ten dollars, to the use of the town wherein such offence is committed.

Approved July 20th, 1875.

FEES.

Registrars of births, marriages, and deaths shall receive for ascertaining and recording each birth, marriage, or death, ten cents; for issuing a certificate of license for marriage fifty cents; for making an abstract for the State Librarian two dollars; for each name on such abstract, over two hundred, two cents.

DIVORCES.

SEC. 3. The clerks of the Superior Court shall, at the close of each term thereof, return to the State Librarian the number and causes of divorces granted at such term, which returns shall be tabulated by the Librarian, and published in his annual report.